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THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

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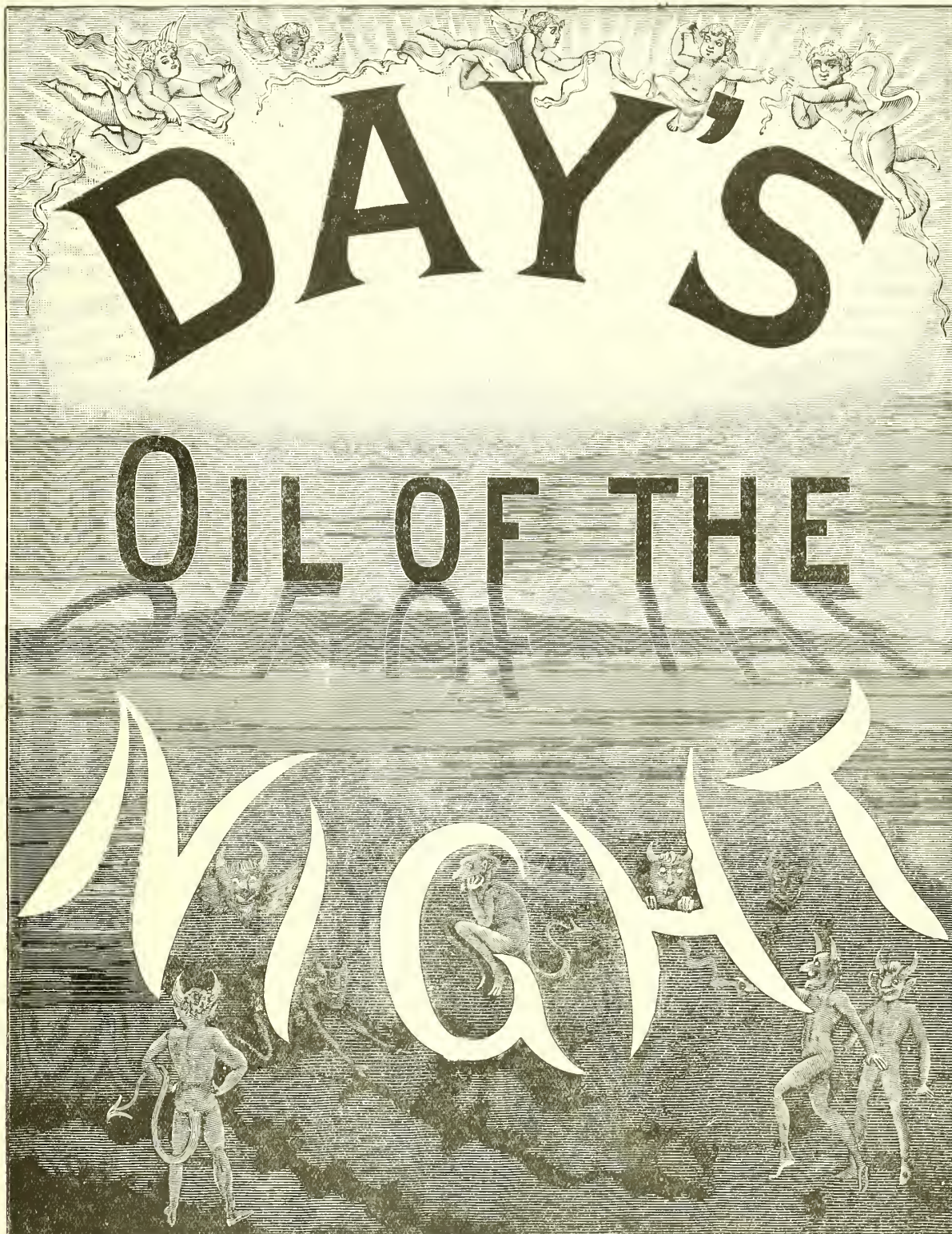
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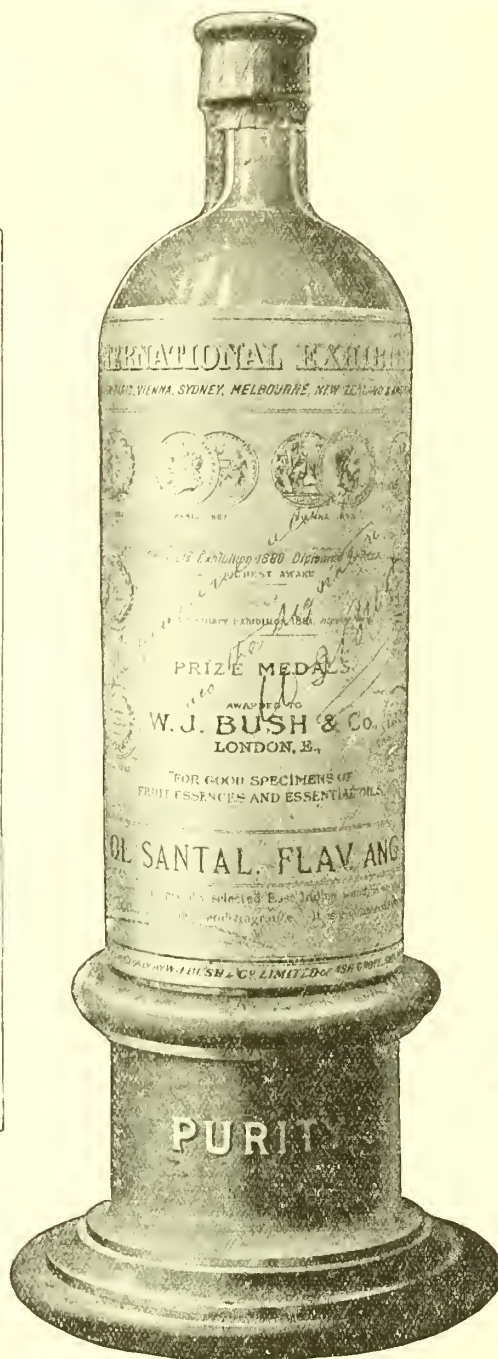
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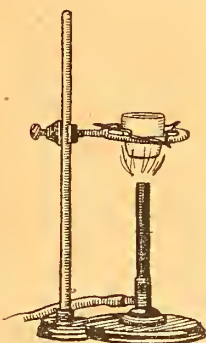
OFFICE: 42 CANNON STREET, E.C.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1909

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are desired to take note that the advertisements of Businesses for Disposal and Wanted, Situations Open and Required, Exchange Column, &c., belong to the **PREPAID CLASS**, and to ensure the due insertion of the announcements the remittances must accompany the instructions. A great amount of unnecessary correspondence is occasioned by the non-observance of this regulation, and the Publisher hopes that the advertisers will assist in the quick preparation and despatch of the Supplement by strictly observing this rule. Advertisements for the current issue cannot be received after 4 p.m. on Thursday in each week.

A Copy of this Supplement is inserted in every Number issued of "The Chemist and Druggist."



From the Crucible of Experience

*the truth is obtained that
it pays to pay for advertising
in The C.&D. Supplement.*

CHEMISTS' TRANSFERS.

Messrs. ORRIDGE & CO., 56 Ludgate Hill, E.C.

May be consulted at their Offices on matters of **SALE, PURCHASE, and VALUATION.**

1.—LONDON, W.C.—Position unique; good-class Retail and Dispensing Business; returns (present rate) about £10 weekly, at fair prices; double-fronted shop; corner position; good working stock; further details on application; price about £700.

2.—SURREY (within easy distance of town).—Retail and Prescribing Business, chiefly ready money; returns last year £120; net profit 55 per cent.; the shop has double front, is well fitted and fully stocked; rent £60; new lease will be granted; price £500.

3.—HYDE PARK (Near).—Old-established Business, Retail, Dispensing, and Photographic, chiefly ready money; returns between £1,500 and £1,600; net profit £400; large double-fronted shop, with commodious house attached; rent £160; price £850.

4.—LONDON, S.W. (Main Thoroughfare).—Modern Pharmacy; returns £1,050; net profit 25 per cent.; double-fronted shop; well-assorted stock; house contains 7 rooms, bath, etc.; rent £60; lease 20 years unexpired; price £650.

5.—LONDON, S.E. (Residential Locality).—Good-class Dispensing and Retail Business; returns about £1,100 per annum; profits above the average; large shop, fitted in mahogany; comfortable residence; rent £75; no serious opposition; price £875.

6.—LONDON, E. (Busy Thoroughfare).—Ready-money Business; returns under management £663; excellent opportunity for extended trade; immediate sale necessary; price £275; part may remain if desired.

7.—CITY.—Old-established Business, Retail and Dispensing; returns under management between £2,500 and £3,000 per annum; net profit £800; full investigation invited; references will facilitate business.

8.—GREAT NORTHERN Main Line.—Modern Pharmacy; returns between £1,500 and £1,600; profits good; attractive shop, handsomely fitted and fully stocked; no serious opposition; price £1,250.

9.—NORTH WALES.—General Retail and Agricultural; all good middle-class business; returns between £600 and £700; gross profit about £300; double-fronted shop, well situated in the centre of town; roomy house; new lease will be granted; offer wanted; illness cause of sale.

10.—NORFOLK (Health Resort).—Retail and Prescribing Business; unopposed; returns £768; net profit 25 per cent.; house contains 7 rooms; rent £35 yearly; vendor estimates the value of stock and fixtures at £450; price £350.

11.—WARWICKSHIRE (Health Resort).—High-class Retail and Dispensing Business; returns about £600 per annum; net profit 25 per cent.; attractive, well-fitted shop; roomy house; price £350; death cause of sale.

12.—MIDDLESEX (few miles out).—Well-established Business, Retail, Dispensing, and Photographic, situate in centre of town; returns about £1,000 per annum; profit (net) £280; single-fronted, well-fitted shop; comfortable residence; rent moderate; price £700.

13.—SOUTH WALES.—Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business; returns about £2,500; gross profit 50 per cent. (proof given); modern-fitted shop; large and well-selected stock; intending investors with £2,000 at command will find this a sound investment.

14.—WILTS.—General Retail Business; no opposition; returns exceed £300 per annum; net profit £190; large residence; capital garden; rent £45; price £350.

Particulars of any of the above will be furnished on application.

N.B.—NO CHARGE TO PURCHASERS.

VALUATIONS FOR STOCKTAKING.

Messrs. O. & Co. desire to emphasise the necessity of a Periodical Statement of Account, by which means alone Profit, the value of Business, &c., can be determined. Involving as this does the labour of Stocktaking and Valuation, it is often omitted, and eventually becomes the cause of confusion and loss.

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AGENCY.—We have always a large number of *Buyers* on our books, and we can frequently find a Purchaser at once. We also have a *Private Register* for vendors who are in no hurry to sell, and who do not wish their businesses to be advertised.

STOCKTAKING SPECIALISTS to the Entire DRUG TRADE.

MIDDLESEX.—Very nice Light Retail, Dispensing, Prescribing, and Photographic Business, in pretty country district; good house and large double-fronted shop; returns £700; net profit £200; price £600; rare chance to acquire a genuine concern.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—Unopposed Light Retail, Photographic, and Dispensing; good shop and house; large garden; very old established; returns £530; net profit £200; price £425.

LIVERPOOL.—Good middle-class Retail, now under unqualified management; grand opening for Photographic and Optics; returns £630; net profit £200; price £400; splendid opportunity.

DERBYSHIRE.—Very good-class Retail, in a particularly good residential district and no competition; returns £500 and can be greatly increased with attention; price £200; low rent; good premises.

NORTHANTS.—Good medium-class Country Business; Photo, Dispensing, and Specialities; very good shop and premises, and rent exceptionally low; returns £500 (over); net profit £225; price £450; worth attention.

LANCS.—Light Retail, Prescribing, Wines, and Photo; splendid Proprietaries; Cash trade; no cutting; corner shop; finest position in town; returns £1,350; profitable; price, valuation (about £800).

LONDON, N.E.—Good middle-class Retail, with splendid Photographic connection; good house and premises; returns £873 last year under manager; very profitable; rent £40; vendor will accept any reasonable offer to effect a speedy sale.

ORKS.—Splendid high-class Dispensing Business, with nice Photo and Optical connection; one of the best businesses in the district; old-fashioned, fine premises, which can be had on lease at moderate rent; returns over £2,000; price, valuation only, £800 to £1,000; grand opportunity.

STAFFS.—Middle-class General Retail, good Prescribing, and own preparations, in a splendid position of a thickly populated district; large, lofty shop; returns £1,000, and profitable; valuation, about £900.

Write us at once for our special terms for STOCKTAKING for 1909. We are now booking dates. Correspondence cordially invited.

PARSON C. BAKER

174 VICTORIA ST., LONDON, S.W

Recommended by—MESSRS. BARRON, HARVEYS & CO.
Telephone: MESSRS. MEGGESON & CO.
No. 27 Victoria. MESSRS. BARCLAY & SON, LTD.

LONDON, S.E.—An old-established Business; in good thoroughfare, with Post Office attached; worth over £100 per annum; capable of very great extension; no Photo, Optics, or Dentistry; house, 7 rooms; rent £60.

LONDON, W.—Continuously-increasing Store Business, with good Dispensing; 3,000 new Prescriptions annually; now returning over £1,600; large shop; good house; net rent £50; price £800.

BEST Position in Kent Coast watering-place.—Proprietor wishes to Exchange with good Country Business; returns from £900 to £1,100; or will Sell for small goodwill and value of stock and fixtures.

COUNTRY VILLAGE (Kent).—Unopposed; population 2,500; an old-established Business returning over £800 at good prices; good house; large garden; rent £50.

ESTABLISHED 3 years; returning £540; no near opposition; estate now rapidly filling up; extensive suburb of London, joining beautiful district; rent £30; vendor is open to an offer; well fitted and stocked; absolute net profit £220.

LONDON, N.—Established many years; Prescribing and Light Retail; average returns last 3 years £660; net profit £250; house, 7 rooms; rent £50; price £350.

VALUATIONS FOR SALE, PURCHASE,

Probate, and Stocktaking.

UNDERTAKEN ON REASONABLE TERMS BY

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Businesses Wanted and for Sale.

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Have the following Businesses for Disposal. (No charge to Purchasers.)

1.—SOUTH COAST.—High-class Dispensing and Retail Business; in a much-sought-after locality; returns over £1,500, at excellent profits; practically under management; price £1,500; references required.

2.—CHESHIRE.—Light Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business, in splendid position, good residential district; returns £800; net profit £200; good house; illness sole cause of sale; price £400.

3.—HAMPSHIRE.—Light Family Retail Business, in small town, charming locality; returns over £900; excellent profits; low rent; attractive shop, well fitted and stocked; price £775; personally inspected and strongly recommended.

4.—DERBYSHIRE.—Sound Mixed Country Retail Business; in best position of small town; returns £850; good profits; easily worked; shop is well fitted and stocked; price £400.

5.—WEST OF ENGLAND.—Good-class Light Country Retail; in pleasant market town; easily worked; returns over £600; net profit £200; good house and garden; price £450 or offer; worth attention.

6.—KENT (Favourite Locality).—Light Cash Retail, Prescribing, and Dispensing; returns £675, good profits; main road position; well-fitted shop, well stocked; price £450.

7.—HOME COUNTY.—Unopposed Light Village Retail Business; returning £8 weekly, at good profits; rent £20; convenient house and shop, well stocked; price for early sale £220.

8.—WEST-END.—High-class Dispensing and Light Retail Business; returns £20 a week, at best prices; plenty of scope; handsomely fitted shop, well stocked; price £700.

9.—LONDON, N.—Light Cash Retail, Prescribing, and Dispensing; in busy main road; returns £1,500; net profit £385; splendid position; very attractive shop; price £850.

10.—HERTFORDSHIRE (Busy Market Town).—Good-class, well-established Retail, in excellent position; returns about £900; plenty of scope; convenient house and shop; price simply valuation and small goodwill.

11.—NORTH WALES (Market Town).—Light Retail and Dispensing, with Photographic; central position; returns over £1,000; net profit £250; low rent; handsomely fitted shop, fully stocked; price £600, or near offer.

12.—MIDDLESEX (15 miles out).—Light Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business; returns over £650; net profit £215; modern-fitted shop and good stock; price £300, or valuation.

13.—CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—A sound Light Country Retail in small town; returns nearly £500; scope for increase; low rent; good house, stabling, and large garden; well-fitted shop, well stocked; price £380.

14.—COUNTY DURHAM.—Good-class Family Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing; returns over £650; net profit £200, increasing; modern-fitted shop; good position; well stocked; price £400.

15.—MIDLANDS.—£225 or valuation; very profitable Light Retail; returns £11 weekly, increasing; rent £20; corner shop; well situated, and no near opposition; strongly recommended.

16.—LANCS (Small Town).—Light Retail, Prescribing, and Photographic; in central position; returns over £600; net profit £185; good house and shop; price £300 or valuation.

17.—LONDON SUBURB.—Light Family Retail and Prescribing; very few patents; returns over £600; net profit £240 clear; no near opposition; good house, etc.; price £325; books properly kept.

18.—LONDON, N.W.—Good-class Light Suburban Retail; in same hands many years; now retiring; returns £10 to £12 a week; very few patents; scope in younger hands; good position; price £350.

STOCKTAKING.

Every modern Chemist knows that Stocktaking is a necessity, but is he aware of its immense value and importance in connection with FIRE INSURANCE and preparing a BALANCE-SHEET? If not, he should at once turn up page 115 in the "C. & D. Diary, 1909," and carefully read our advertisement on this subject, and then write for our special terms for doing this work.

J. G. BERDOE established the firm in 1870, and W. S. FISH was apprenticed to him in 1877.

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Chemists' Valuers and Expert Stocktakers,

Businesses transferred privately.

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NOTE.—Replies can be addressed to this Office and forwarded to the Advertiser for an Additional charge of 6d.

COLONIAL BUSINESSES.

We call the special attention of our Colonial subscribers to the opportunity this Supplement affords when they wish to dispose of their Businesses, of getting into touch with likely buyers either at home or in the Colonies.

CARDIFF.—Genuine Chemist's and Teeth Business; £120; desperate bargain; exceptional reasons for selling; ample scope for expansion. Address, 193/10, Office of this Paper.

CENTRAL Part, London.—No lease liabilities, therefore no risk; can be taken yearly; money's worth (£75 to £100 guaranteed), value there to amount, excluding nominal £20 charged for valuable recipes and scripts; good house attached (already let off if purchaser be unmarried); living for married; old-established and profitable trade. "Aspirin" (205/10), Office of this Paper.

CHICHESTER.—A genuine old-established Business; in main street; price £650 to cash purchaser. Particulars on application to F. Griffith, 11 South Street, Chichester.

CITY (in one of the best-known thoroughfares).—Rapidly growing Business for Sale owing to dissolution of partnership; receipts average £50 a week; capable of great development. Particulars of vendor's sole agents, Chesterton & Sons, 52 and 53 Cheapside, E.C.

CORNWALL.—A genuine Family Dispensing and Prescribing Business; steadily increasing returns; net profits £240; long lease; good position; death sale; price £100 and valuation only for quick sale; references and full particulars given. Apply, "Cornwall" (204/14), Office of this Paper.

EAST KENT.—Genuine ready-money Light Retail and Prescribing Business; good thoroughfare; scope for increase; no sidelines; expenses small; rent £25; price £200. Apply, "H. S. F. B.," 69 Bryant Road, Strood, Kent.

HERTS.—Good mixed-class Dispensing and Retail Business; no opposition; 20 miles from London; on main thoroughfare; good house; rent £38; returns nearly £600; profits £137; price £400; a real bargain; good reasons for selling; fullest details given. Roberts, Chemist, Hemel Hempstead.

HOME COUNTY.—First-class Light Retail and Dispensing Business, in a very desirable locality within 20 miles of London (main line), making a clear net income of nearly £450 after paying every outgoing; increasing yearly; books properly kept, and balance-sheet to prove everything; price £1,200; stock and fixtures worth £1,000; cash buyers only treated with. "Veronal" (204/208), Office of this Paper.

KENT.—Exceptional Opportunity.—Shop and 2 large Store-rooms in very best position; small town; no opposition; rent only £15; splendid house and garden attached can be had if desired; old-established business; net profit £300; price for quick sale £600, or reasonable offer entertained. Apply, "Genuine" (205/3), Office of this Paper.

LIVERPOOL.—Old-established Business; Light Retail, Prescribing, and some Photographic; returns over £600 under management; no poisons stocked; this is a sound business, and with qualified personal attention affords scope for increase in Dispensing, etc.; price £295; rent £42; excellent position on main road. Apply, "Chomist," 1 St. Domingo Vale, Liverpool.

LONDON, S.W. (main Surrey Road).—Good modern shop and house; electricity throughout; returns £18 weekly, and shows recent increase, with much scope for more; gross profits about 50 per cent.; rent £60, with optional lease; price about £600. Address, "H. P. A.," 351 Brockley Road, Crofton Park, London, S.E.

LONDON.—A rare opportunity occurs for a smart business man in want of a Business to acquire same under very exceptional circumstances; present proprietor obliged to dispose of an old-established concern at a sacrifice; must be prepared with £300. Apply, 205/9, Office of this Paper.

LONDON.—Small Drug-store for Sale; nicely fitted and stocked; takings £8 to £10 per week; mostly penny trade, and very profitable; a good Prescriber would do well; house, with side door, and small garden; price £180, or mutual valuation. Apply, "Cardamom" (202/15), Office of this Paper.

LONDON (near City).—Up-to-date Prescribing, with Photography; splendid opening for Optics and Dentistry; old established; low rent; lease; good house, garden; healthy residential neighbourhood; splendid position; only genuine buyers need apply for particulars. "Nota Bene" (204/31), Office of this Paper.

LONDON (West-end).—Light Family Retail and Dispensing Business with Photographic and several good Proprietaries; returns last year £1,570; net profit over £400; 2,500 new prescriptions dispensed yearly; commodious premises; well-fitted shop, well stocked; price for early sale £800. Address, "Troch" (204/28), Office of this Paper.

LONDON, E.—Small cash trade, taking £6 10s. weekly; profit about £3 10s.; rent £30; very much neglected; price £145. 205/18, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, S.W.—Main Shop and Branch to be Sold together or singly; excellent positions, in main road suburb; modern house and shop, with up-to-date fittings; rapidly growing neighbourhood; really genuine reasons for disposal; returns £1,050 and £450 respectively, and can be much increased; good profits; long lease at low rental; price £1,050 for the two, or reasonable offer entertained. Apply, "H. P. A.," 351 Brockley Road, Crofton Park, London, S.E.

MANCHESTER (Suburb, Main Road).—Branch Pharmacy, exceptionally well fitted; splendid house; all modern conveniences; price, valuation stock and fixtures, or best offer. Apply, 199/34, Office of this Paper.

MIDDLESEX.—Good-class Dispensing and Family Connection; practically unopposed; handsome Pharmacy; convenient house, with garden; electric light; lease; net profit average last 3 years £350; price £700, or would exchange for good County Business; no agents. Apply, 202/37, Office of this Paper.

MIDLANDS.—Genuine, steady, old-established Business in a pleasant Agricultural district; only two proprietors in over 50 years; well fitted and stocked; returns average over £1,100, bearing good profits; a good all-round Family trade; vendor (retiring) also owner of the good 8-roomed house over, and warehouses; best position in town; walled-in garden; be had on lease, with option of purchase in future; safe investment for cash; investigation; private treaty as a going concern; no agents. "Reliance" (201/40), Office of this Paper.

MIDLANDS.—An old-established, thoroughly sound Business in a large village; good-class, healthy neighbourhood; unopposed; well stocked, commodious premises; low rent; 8 years' lease to run; very easily worked; would suit gentleman wishing to live semi-retired; returns £720; net profit £220; price £500; vendor going into a larger concern. "Statin" (201/12), Office of this Paper.

MIDLANDS.—Compulsory sale through ill-health; sound Cash Drug-store in densely populated industrial district, near centre of town; returns £400, mostly own preparations; in present hands 35 years; will sell at valuation, about £150, or nearest offer to prompt purchaser; excellent scope for Optics and Photography. Apply, 203/25, Office of this Paper.

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL

(continued.)

SOUTH WALES.—Genuine Mixed Country Business, in best position in large flourishing industrial and market town; established about 50 years; returns average £1,800; 15 years' lease to run; price, lump sum or valuation; no agents; this is an opportunity which does not often occur. "Cymro" (221/704), Office of this Paper.

S.W. (10 miles from City).—Drug-store; corner, double-fronted Shop (under qualified manager), well fitted and stocked; main road; increasing neighbourhood; must be sold at once; good reason for leaving; average £600 per annum; very few patents; healthy house and district; rent £45, on lease; 7 rooms, yard, etc.; £300, or reasonable offer; stock and fittings worth the money; good opening for Dentistry. 200/32, Office of this Paper.

SOUTH WALES.—Drug-store, handsomely fitted in up-to-date style, situated in foremost position in large go-ahead town; nice large house, with living accommodation; formerly occupied by a member of the Pharmaceutical Council, when the Chemist's business carried on was undoubtedly about the best in Wales; suit qualified or unqualified man; under unqualified management, Wines and Spirits nearly pay rent; plenty of scope, and only wants seeing; lease granted if required; price, valuation of stock and fixtures. "Bona Fide" (221/74), Office of this Paper.

STAFFORDSHIRE Town (Main Road).—Corner Shop; splendidly fitted and stocked; turnover £325, rapidly increasing; net profits nearly £200; tremendous district, without opposition; few Patents; good Prescribing; lease 7 years to run; excellent house attached; complete rent £20, rates £8 10s.; full particulars and photo to genuine buyer. 205/18, Office of this Paper.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS.—Thoroughly genuine Business for Sale; excellent shop, and 8-roomed house over, in busy middle-class thoroughfare; average returns £740; electric light and modern requirements; rent £60; lease 11 years; rates and taxes £15; valuable opportunity; moderate cash price. Apply, Brackett & Sons, 27 High Street, Tunbridge Wells.

W., NEAR WEST-END.—Middle-class Family Dispensing, Photographic, and lucrative Proprietaries, yielding a large profit; Proprietaries worth money alone; well stocked; genuine reasons for sale; price about £500. Dixon, 5 Eaton Road, Haverstock Hill, N.W.

YORKSHIRE.—Genuine Cash Business, well stocked, doing £1,000 a year, with full Wine Licence; no agents. Apply, "G.", c/o Bleasdale, Ltd., York.

YORKSHIRE (Thriving Agricultural Town).—Cash Drug and Herbal Stores (Retail); good profitable business; returns £10 to £11 10s. weekly; good opportunity for energetic, unqualified man or qualified; stock, fixtures, and goodwill £200; rent £30; good position. Apply, 200/22, Office of this Paper.

A SMALL Business for Disposal in small country town of Sussex; 9-roomed house, stable, and garden; in centre of main street. "Owner" (201/36), Office of this Paper.

COMPULSORY Disposal of Business through death; below cost of stock and fixtures; all at £100 down, or £25 deposit and easy payments to suit purchaser; \$125 in all; old established; good house and garden; East district; repairs seeing only; returns can be easily doubled. 204/38, Office of this Paper.

DEATH Vacancy.—Owing to the death of the vendor the Business of a Light Retail and Dispensing Chemist is for Sale; situated in a good position of an inland health resort; large, well-fitted shop and convenient premises; takings about £550 per annum; no reasonable offer refused; must sell; very profitable, and can be greatly increased with attention; grand opening for Drug-stores. Brett & Co., Valuers, 8 West Street, Leicester.

DENTAL Depot for Sale: London, West-end; established 5 years; excellent premises; elegantly and substantially fitted for the depot trade; moderate inclusive rent; fine opportunity for including Mechanical work for the profession; price £150. "Depôt" (201/18), Office of this Paper.

DRUG Company Business for Sale; small capital; increasing drawings; satisfactory reasons for disposal. Apply, J. Kissock, Solicitor, Dumfries.

FOR Sale, Swansea, old-established Chemist and Druggist's Business; best part of town; excellent turnover guaranteed; proof trade; owner going abroad; long lease; good living accommodation; price as going concern £800. Address, Thomas, Chancery Chambers, Rutland Street, Swansea.

GOOD-CLASS Retail, Dispensing, and Photographic Business; well situated in good town, within 45 minutes' run from London; returns about £850; good profits; fine double-fronted shop, well fitted and stocked; splendid house and garden; price £575, or valuation; fullest investigation courted. Apply, "P. O. P." (204/82), Office of this Paper.

HIGHLY lucrative Light Retail Business; old-established; unopposed; takings £12 weekly under poor management; capable of great developments; rent only £50 per annum; well-fitted shop; nice house; pleasant locality; price £320 all at, including extensive inventory, also large stock; trial allowed. "Dispenser," 13 Kitchen Road, Forest Gate, London, E.

OLD-ESTABLISHED Chemist's Business for immediate Sale by order of Executors; North London; a few yards off main road; for lease, goodwill, stock, and fixtures £150 will be accepted; renewal arranged; no agents. Particulars from Savery & Stevens, Solicitors, 6 Fen Court, Fenchurch Street, E.C.

RETIRING from Business.—A Wholesale and Retail Herbalist's Business to be sold cheap; established over 40 years; main thoroughfare; within view of market of a large manufacturing town; returns average £400; shop well and neatly fitted, heated with hot-water apparatus; rent £22; rates £7; valuation of stock and fixtures. "Absinthi" (203/30), Office of this Paper.

SMALL Drug-store for cost of stock and fixtures; must be sold immediately; no reasonable offer refused; no agents. Apply on premises, 59 Fernside Road, Balham, S.W.

TO Chemists and Druggists.—Hull.—By order of the Executors.—For immediate Disposal, the Business carried on for 48 years by the late Mr. C. B. Bell, 6 Spring Bank, and corner of Spring Street, being one of the best positions in the City, and must be sold; price nominal. For further particulars apply, James Tall & Co., Auctioneers and Valuers, 38 Whitefriargate, Hull.

TWO genuine Businesses for Sale; £450 and £350; good livings; fortnight's free trial; splendidly fitted and stocked; only wants seeing; no reasonable offers refused; books kept; reasons for disposal can be satisfactorily explained; no agents; only bona fide buyers need apply. "Traveller," 20 Dean Road, Whiston, Hounslow.

UNOPPOSED Business; exceptional offer; returns £260, increasing; net profit £140; plenty of Prescribing and Dispensing; good opening for Dentistry; house, 9 rooms and bath; rent £26; good garden; selling at valuation, which is between £200 and £250. Write for particulars to Harrison, Evans Lescher & Webb, Bartholomew Close, London.

£150, or best offer.—Near Nottingham Lace Market.—Old-established Prescribing Business, carried on successfully by late owner for 40 years; takings averaged over £20 weekly; no patents; in hands of widow 8 months, now practically closed; must sell quick. For full particulars apply, 56 Radford Boulevard, Nottingham.

TENDERS.

CONTRACTS FOR DRUGS, DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, AND SURGICAL DRESSINGS.

TENDERS are invited by the Guardians of the Parish of Hammersmith.

Last day for receipt of Tenders, 15th March. Send stamped foolscap envelope for Tender forms to

J. LAMB,

Clerk, to the Guardians.

205 Goldhawk Road, Shepherd's Bush.

WIGAN UNION.

THE Guardians of the Poor of the Wigan Union invite Tenders for the supply of Drugs, etc., for a period of 12 months from the 26th March, 1909.

Forms of Tender, containing the conditions of Contract and probable quantity of each article required, may be obtained at the Union Offices, 9 Victoria Buildings, King Street, Wigan, up to the 12th March, 1909.

Tenders and samples must be delivered to me, the undersigned, not later than 4 o'clock on Monday, the 15th March, 1909.

By order of the Board,

HENRY ACKERLEY,

Clerk.

King Street, Wigan, 24th February, 1909.

FOR SALE.

FOR Sale, modern Mahogany Shopfittings, comprising side show-cases with sponge-case, and shelves, 26 ft. long, 9 ft. high; back-setting, 26 ft. long, with 60 drawers, 6 lockers, 3 mirrors, and cupboards; also a quantity of shop-rounds, cut globe stoppers, shield labels; all in good order. Apply at once to "Chemist," 181 Beckenham Road, Penge, S.E.

TO LET.

BIRMINGHAM.—To Let, excellent corner Shop, 404 Monument Road; splendid business thoroughfare; has been Chemist's for 35 years; returns formerly £20 weekly when in good hands; last tenant unfortunately handicapped; premises recently renovated; rent £40, with house, which has been sublet at 7s. 6d. weekly. Apply, G. R. Payne, Hazelwood, Wake Green Road, Birmingham.

CARDIFF.—A good Chemist's corner Shop and Premises to Let; has been in the same hands 21 years; no stock or goodwill to take to; immediate possession; good opening for energetic man. D. Rees, 38 Carlisle Street, Cardiff.

HIGH STREET, Harlesden.—Modern Shop to be Let, in the best position, with excellent living-rooms and back entrance; a first-rate opening for a Chemist and Druggist, in an established centre; rent £110 per annum, with a period free, or the shop might be fitted. Apply to Messrs. H. E. Foster & Cranfield, Surveyors, 6 Poultry, E.C.

NORTHAMPTON.—100,000 population; Shop to Let in Gold Street; good chance for a Chemist; rent £100. Apply to the Agent, J. C. Toller, 1 St. Gile's Square.

CHEMIST'S Shop in main road, Peckham; excellent position; just outside station; well fitted; low rent; small premium for fixtures. Apply, C. Rawley Cross & Co., Ilchester House, Uxbridge Road Station, W.

EXCEPTIONAL Opening for Chemist.—Attractive new Shop, occupying choice unopposed position in centre of large growing district, entirely good class, and including colleges and high-grade schools; Photographers' and Artists' requirements would be excellent Side-lines; rent £40. Phillips & Son, Builders, Marlborough Avenue, Reading.

LEICESTER.—Commanding Shop Premises to Let; excellent position, in busy market thoroughfare; centre of town; splendid opportunity for up-to-date Cash Chemist's; rent moderate. 207/41, Office of this Paper.

SHOP to Let, with established Chemist's Business; West Croydon; possession at Lady Day; rent £50 p.a. Apply, Fuller, Moon & Fuller, Croydon.

TO Chemists and Druggists.—To be Let in main London Road, Southend-on-Sea, double-fronted Shop, with good living accommodation, in main thoroughfare; very suitable for above; rent £60. Apply, Elam, Auctioneer, High Street, Southend-on-Sea.

PREMISES FOR SALE.

CORNER Shop; excellent position, in well-known seaside resort; fitted with good modern fittings, nearly new; low rent; on lease; immediate possession; price for lease, fixtures, etc., £60. Apply, Baskett, 62 North Hill, Colchester.

PREMISES WANTED.

ADVERTISER, having an established Chemist's Proprietary business in Glasgow turning over £5,000 per annum, is prepared to entertain the sharing of Warehouse, with separate office, with one having a kindred Speciality, with a view to extending same. 221/45, Office of this Paper.

BUSINESSES WANTED.

LIVERPOOL District or Wirral.—Advertiser wishes to buy a Cash Retail and Dispensing Business in the above district; price about £400. All particulars (in confidence) to "A. C. E." (202/25), Office of this Paper.

ADVERTISER, young, qualified, wishes to purchase Business in London suburb; lock-up shop with parlour preferred, but not essential; price about £120; can pay £60 down, remainder by arrangement; neglected business not objected to; references. Full particulars, 201/20, Office of this Paper.

ADVERTISER wishes to Buy a Business; an old-established or neglected one not objected to; London suburb preferred. Full particulars in confidence, "S. R." (223/38), Office of this Paper.

GENTLEMAN with small capital wishes to Purchase sound Mixed Country Business where qualifications are not essential; Norfolk preferred. Please state returns, net profits, and full particulars, which will be treated confidentially, to Browne, 23 Alfred Street, Bow, London, E.

WANTED, good-class Business showing net profit £400; bracing suburb or healthy locality within 30 miles' radius of London. "Alkali" (200/39), Office of this Paper.

WANTED to purchase a small Business; London suburb or within any reasonable distance; Dental business not desired. "G." (205/25), Office of this Paper.

DENTISTRY.—Advertising Dentist desires to hear of good opening; daily or weekly attendance; London or near preferred for mutual advantage. Address, 204/27, Office of this Paper.

AGENCIES.

BRISTOL.—A firm with warehouse, offices, and showrooms in the centre of Bristol are open to accept one or two good Agencies for lines suitable for Chemists; representatives visit regularly the principal towns in the West of England and South Wales. Reply, 199/33, Office of this Paper.

FAR EAST.—Travelling Representatives, good connections, desire Agency for good selling lines or Proprietary Article; large business with right goods. "Establish," Deacon's, Leadenhall Street, London.

A GENTLEMAN having suitable offices in the City wishes to correspond with Manufacturers who desire to be soundly Represented amongst Merchants, Shippers, etc.; 12 years' experience in Drug trade; satisfactory references. Address, 200/26, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, a firm of Druggists' Sundriesmen, covering both London and the provinces, to take up Agency for Dun's Capsules and hold stock; already established in London. R. T. Dun, 5 Oswald Street, Glasgow.

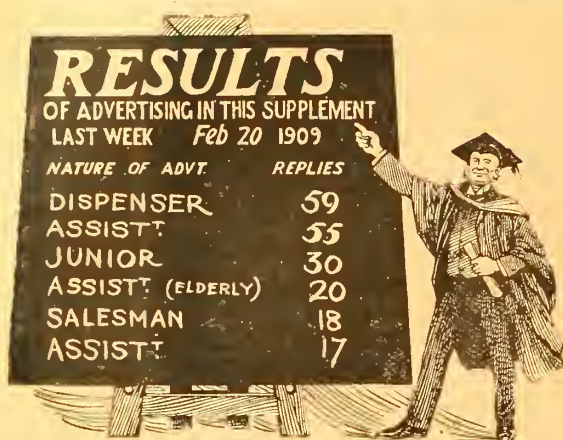
PARTNERSHIPS.

PARTNERSHIP, or as Director limited company, required by Manufacturing Chemist in Wholesale Druggist's business; 20 years' practical experience as Chemist in large works, London, with general knowledge of the trade. State capital wanted, etc., to "D." (204/26), Office of this Paper.

£900 will buy half-share in two businesses showing last year over £2,400 returns; a smaller share would be entertained. Apply, "Tangnefeld" (204/21), Office of this Paper.

SITUATIONS OPEN.

3s. 6d. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words beyond, prepaid.



This Blackboard demonstrates that Advertisers using these columns get a ready response to their announcements. The figures only refer to some of the letters RECEIVED AT OUR OFFICE on behalf of advertisers who use a number or nom de plume.

RETAIL.

BARNET.—Qualified Assistant wanted for a good-class Dispensing and Retail business; must have had good experience and be well recommended; knowledge of Photography desirable. Apply, giving full particulars, photo, salary required, to J. T. Sambrook, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Barnet, N.

BIRMINGHAM.—Branch Manager; wanted, energetic, gentlemanly Pharmacist; must be good Salesman, Dispenser, and Window-dresser; accustomed to good-class business on modern lines. Apply, stating age, height, salary required, full particulars of experience, etc., and if convenient enclose photograph, to Hedges & Son, Pharmacists, Birmingham.

BOURNEMOUTH.—G. E. Bridge & Co., Ltd., require a qualified Dispenser; good experience and gentlemanly appearance essential. Apply, with full particulars, to W. E. Curtis, 128 Old Church Road, Bournemouth.

BRIGHTON.—Wanted, for the middle of March, 2 qualified Assistants for high-class Retail and Dispensing business; indoors; first-class Dispensing experience an essential. Please give all usual particulars in first letter, Parris & Greening, 105 Church Road, Hove.

CHELTENHAM.—Junior Assistant, unqualified, indoors, good knowledge of Photography, for high-class Dispensing and Photographic business; half-holiday weekly. Please send usual particulars and photograph to Beetham & Clark, Cheltenham.

CHINA.—A qualified Assistant for high-class Chemist's and Druggist's business; aged 22 to 28; must have had good experience in first-class house; liberal salary offered, and passage paid out and home. Address, "China" (199/32), Office of this Paper.

COLOMBO.—Junior qualified Chemist's Assistant (about 23), with Optical knowledge preferred; liberal terms; short hours; passage paid out and home; 4 years' agreement. Apply, by letter only, giving full details of experience, to Dakin Brothers, Ltd. 82 Middlesex Street, Bishopsgate Street, E.C.

EARL'S COURT.—Messrs. Brunton & Co. have a vacancy for an Assistant with good experience; indoors. 240 Earl's Court Road, S.W.

HASTINGS.—A qualified Assistant, good appearance and address, for good-class Dispensing business; to live in. Apply, by letter, stating age, experience, salary required, and enclose photograph, to Tharle, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Hastings.

INDIA.—Qualified (Minor) man wanted for old-established business in Calcutta; single; age about 24; must have had good experience and be able to produce first-class references; 4 years' agreement; passage paid out and home; salary, first year 200 rupees, second year 225, third year 250, and fourth year 300 rupees, monthly. Apply, giving full particulars of experience, etc., to 189/17, Office of this Paper.

LEAMINGTON.—Junior Assistant; indoors; knowledge of Dispensing and Photography required. State full particulars to Charles Davis, Chemist, 90 and 117 Warwick Street, Leamington Spa.

LONDON, N.W.—Gentlemanly Assistant wanted; good Dispensing experience essential; indoors; weekly half-holiday. Apply, with full particulars or a personal interview, C. A. Noble, 110 Mill Lane, West Hampstead, N.W.

LONDON, W.—Junior or Improver (indoors) for first-class Dispensing and Retail business; very comfortable home. State age, height, salary, when disengaged, and usual particulars, enclosing photo (to be returned), to H. Dixon, 1 Russell Gardens, Holland Road, Kensington, W.

LONDON, W.—Wanted, Part-time Assistant; hours: Monday, Thursday, Friday, 9 A.M.-1 P.M., 5.30 P.M.-9 P.M.; Wednesday and Saturday, all day; Tuesday, 9 A.M.-1 P.M. only; must be accurate Dispenser; outdoors. Apply, with full particulars, salary, etc., Middleton, Chemist, Horn Lane, Acton, W.

LONDON, N.—Wanted, a gentlemanly Junior or Improver in a high-class Dispensing and Retail business; one just having served a good apprenticeship not objected to. Apply, with full particulars, to T. E. Savage, Broadway, Crouch End, N.

LONDON, W.C.—Qualified Branch Manager wanted in about three weeks; outdoors; 12 till 12; no Sunday duty; one whole day off every alternate week; must hold good references and be of good appearance and address. Apply, personally, Boutalls, Ltd., 150 Southampton Row, W.C.

LONDON, S.W.—Wanted, qualified Dispenser for high-class trade; outdoors; hours 9 to 7. Apply, by letter, stating particulars and salary, to "Chemist," Civil Service Co-operative Society, Ltd., 28 Haymarket, S.W.

LONDON, W.—Qualified Assistant required for good-class Retail and Dispensing business, with Photography; outdoors. Apply, with full particulars, photo, and salary required, to "Aspirin" (223/52), Office of this Paper.

LONDON, N.—Qualified Manager; knowledge Photography; not over 30; one whole day off weekly; Sunday duty light. 205/26, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, W.—Wanted, capable Counter Assistant, unqualified, aged 25 to 30, for modern Store business. Apply, with usual particulars, to "Pharmacie" (223/45), Office of this Paper.

MANCHESTER.—Qualified Manager, married, for new branch in neighbourhood where proprietors are well known; house and gas free; £2 per week, and commission to be arranged; healthy locality. Send full particulars to H. Lockwood, Chemist, Harpurhey, Manchester.

OLDHAM.—Wanted, qualified Assistant; outdoors; state age, height, experience, references, and salary required, with photo. Address, 202/12, Office of this Paper.

READING.—An Improver wanted on March 19; easy hours; weekly half-holiday; no Sunday duty; a young man having just completed his apprenticeship and who is anxious to study for his examinations preferred. Apply, stating references, salary, etc. (indoors), to F. Tunbridge, Chemist, Reading.

SHERBORNE (Dorset).—Reliable Assistant, qualified, wanted early in April in good-class country business; outdoors; no duty; half-holiday weekly. Apply, with full particulars, salary, etc., to E. W. Tayler, Pharmaceutical Chemist and Optician, Sherborne, Dorset.

SOUTH COAST.—Assistant (another kept) for middle-class Retail and Prescribing; take charge in absence of proprietor; Extractor willing to assist in Dentistry preferred. State age, experience, qualified, married or single, class of business and hours accustomed to, salary expected, live on or off premises. 262/3, Office of this Paper.

SOUTHSEA.—Junior (outdoors), aged about 22, in good-class Dispensing and Retail. Applicants please state full particulars of age, height, experience, salary required, when disengaged, and enclose photo (to be returned), to W. A. Bell, Chemist, The Strand, Southsea.

TEIGNMOUTH.—Smart Junior wanted for a good-class business; must be a good Dispenser and Counterman; outdoors. Apply, with full particulars and salary required, to Dring, Chemist, Teignmouth.

A POSITION occurs for aged or invalid qualified Chemist in good South Coast health-resort; married preferred; house provided on premises; engaged only a few hours daily; duties light; small salary; comfortable position. Apply, 223/53, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT (Junior), good education and address, for first-class business either London or Tunbridge Wells; indoors; good experience to be gained. Apply, with full particulars, salary, etc., to Mr. Robinson, W. Malden & Co., 195 Brompton Road, London, S.W.

BRANCH Manager; qualified; married preferred; early March; house, gas. Send photo, state salary, Hammond, Chemist, Bolton, Macclesfield.

BRANCH Manager wanted at once; Minor qualification; about 25 to 35 years of age; must have had good business training, energetic and enterprising; an abstainer preferred. Apply, stating full particulars, age, height, whether married or single, to 223/44, Office of this Paper.

ELDERLY qualified or registered Manager required for small Branch; duties light; help given; state age, experience, and salary required (outdoors); only men with excellent references need apply. 201/32, Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR Assistants; a large firm of Manufacturing Chemists has several vacancies for Junior Assistants holding the Minor qualification; applicants should be young, of good address, and energetic business habits. Apply, stating age, salary required, and when disengaged (London experience preferred), "J. A." (223/51), Office of this Paper.

LEWIS & BURROWS have a vacancy for a first-class Dispenser for the West-end. If application is made by letter kindly enclose photograph and full particulars to 146, Holborn Bars, E.C.

MANAGER (qualified) for branch; young man willing to adapt himself to modern Store methods; married preferred; permanency to suitable man. Enclose photo (to be returned) to J. E. Houseman, Bewell's, Cash Chemists, 19-21 Pittfield Street, N.

QUALIFIED Dispenser required in a West-end establishment; hours 9 to 6.30, Saturdays to 2.30; no Sunday duty; initial salary 42s. per week. Apply, by letter, stating age and previous experience, to "Rex," c/o Street's, 30 Cornhill, E.C.

QUALIFIED Chemist-Optician; outdoors; married preferred; permanency to suitable man. Apply, giving full particulars of age, experience, and salary required, to J. W. Bodger, The Pharmacy, Hunstanton, Norfolk.

QUALIFIED Manager, with good Store experience, for S.E. main road; must be thoroughly reliable. Apply, with full particulars, to "F." (204/18), Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Managing Assistant (outdoors) for London suburb. W., middle-class Cash business; one able to Extract Teeth preferred; must have good references; comfortable berth and good hours for one seeking permanency. Write, giving full particulars, age, salary required, etc., 202/38, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED temporary Assistant wanted for small Retail provincial business, at once; Extractor, Prescriber, and abstainer preferred; indoors. State salary and send references in first instance to 202/5, Office of this Paper.

REGISTERED Assistant wanted; outdoors; easy hours; light work. State age, experience, and references to "Alpha" (203/14), Office of this Paper.

SMART Junior, about March 23 or earlier; one not afraid of work; total abstainer imperative; give full particulars in first letter, age, height, salary (indoors or outdoors), and photo (to be returned); an Improver not objected to; applications not answered in 3 days considered declined. Weston, Pharmacist, Runcorn, Cheshire.

WANTED, a qualified Manager for branch shop; Extractor, good Prescriber; outdoors. Apply, with references and photo, to Machon, 51 Park Street, Derby.

WANTED, a reliable, honest, and sober middle-aged unqualified Assistant for a Country business in healthy district; one seeking a permanency and with good general knowledge preferred; married or single (if single, indoors); must have good references; give fullest particulars in first letter; letters not answered in 5 days declined. "Ferrum" (193/39), Office of this Paper.

WANTED, energetic, qualified man as Branch Manager in Bristol suburb; junior kept; live over house; gas only to pay for; must be able to produce satisfactory references, and must have had good experience. Apply, with full particulars, age, height, salary, etc., to "Managing Director," 5 Nelson Street, Bristol.

WANTED, qualified, for Branch; good Prescriber and Extractor preferred; Birmingham. State age, salary, and when disengaged. Apply, 203/10, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, an Assistant, about 23 to 25 (qualified), for Dispensing business. State age, height, salary (indoors), when disengaged, experience of Dispensing and Photography, names of two last employers, and time with each. 203/16, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, for a small business in the East-end, qualified Manager; middle-aged; single; outdoors; must have a first-class reference for honesty and sobriety. Apply, stating salary required, to 200/19, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, a qualified Assistant. State age, salary, experience, etc. (S.W. district), "Rhei" (201/5), Office of this Paper.

WHOLESALE.

ALONDON Wholesale Drug-house requires an experienced Export Invoice Clerk for their office. Address, stating age, salary expected, and previous experience, to "Savant," c/o Street's, 30 Cornhill, E.C.

CAPABLE, energetic Traveller for Pills, Tablets, Capsules, and Galenicals, etc.; preferably with connection in the Midland Counties and Potteries; state experience, salary required, and ground covered; applicants giving the above details only considered. Apply, "Meridian" (222/16), Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR Despatch Clerk wanted in London Wholesale warehouse; must be a good writer and acquainted with the trade. Apply, with full particulars, 198/26, Office of this Paper.

PILL Room in Wholesale house.—Youth required to assist; must have had previous experience in Pill work. Apply, "A.C.E." (221/5), Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE.—Energetic and capable Traveller required by London Sundries house to work established provincial connection; thorough knowledge of the Sundries trade essential. Apply, giving full particulars of experience and past engagements, 204/34, Office of this Paper.

REQUIRED, for the Tablet and Pill department of a London Wholesale Drug-house, a smart Assistant of experience and preferably with a knowledge of the Sugar-coating Machine. Address, stating wages expected, etc., to Mass, care of Street's, 30 Cornhill, E.C.

SURGICAL-INSTRUMENT Makers.—Competent Assistant with a good knowledge of Surgical Instruments as Showroom Salesman; must have had experience in fitting Elastic Stockings, Trusses, etc. Apply, with references, and giving full particulars of age, experience, and salary required, to Brady & Martin, Ltd., Northumberland Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

TRAVELLERS calling upon Chemists, Stores, etc., wanted to introduce our New Series High-class Bulk Perfumery; good commission; sample-case can be carried in pocket; only first-class men with good references need apply to 196/30, Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER required to Represent old-established Perfumery house in Yorkshire, Durham, and Northumberland on commission basis; man at present calling on Chemists in that district with one other non-clashing agency preferred. Apply, with full particulars, to "A. R." (200/30), Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER (Town) and Sub-Agents in large provincial towns required for first-class make of Cod-liver Oil, to call on Wholesale buyers only; good connections among trade essential. Write, with full particulars, "A. B." (205/22), Office of this Paper.

WANTED, energetic Traveller to call upon Chemists, Drug-stores, etc., with new penny Speciality. State age, experience, wages, and fullest particulars to 198/9, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, a young man well up in Analysis and Organic Chemistry, for Factory work in the East-end of London. State experience and salary required to "Z. N.," c/o J. W. Vickers & Co., 5 Nicholas Lane, E.C.

YOUNG man wanted for the Wholesale trade; must have a knowledge of Essential Oils and good experience in Mixing and Packing of Formulas. Write, stating full particulars, in confidence, to "C. M.," c/o Dawson & Sons, 121 Cannon Street, E.C.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

1s. for 12 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words beyond, prepaid.

RETAIL.

LOCUM or Part-time; qualified; abstainer; active; disengaged. "Borax," 535 Holloway Road, N.

LOCUM; qualified; excellent references; disengaged. "Caius," 21a Castletown Road, West Kensington.

DISPENSER, Assistant, or Locum; excellent references; London; age 33. "S. S.," 175 Kennington Road, S.E.

LOCUM; S. Heyworth, Pharmacist, has a few vacant dates. For terms apply. Bridge House, Kildwick, via Keighley.

ASSISTANT, unqualified, requires situation; outdoors. H. Walker, 65 Higham Hill Road, Walthamstow, London, N.E.

SITUATIONS WANTED *(continued).*

HOSPITAL Dispenser; qualified; day or week. Irving, 116A New Kent Road, London.

UNQUALIFIED; tall; good experience; age 25; outdoors. "X.," 97 Folkestone Road, Dover.

ASSISTANT; 26; 9 years' Dispensing and Photography. Stuart, 13 Vicarage Place, Walsall.

JUNIOR; 21; reference; Lancashire preferred. Apply, Mason, 280 Lever Street, Bolton, Lane.

DISPENSER wants Locum work at once. Miss Saul, "Worriho," Worriho Road, Shenfield, Essex.

ASSISTANT; elderly; active; single-handed preferred; country; Extractor. 14 Naden Road, Haudsworth.

MANAGER, Senior Assistant; qualified; young; enterprising. "Chemist," 23 Upper Gloucester Place, London, N.W.

ASSISTANT; 29; Store experience; good worker, punctual, and trustworthy; outdoors. "Permanency," 80 Downham Road, N.

JUNIOR (23), unqualified, desires engagement; excellent references; free April; town preferred. 199/20, Office of this Paper.

EXPERIENCED Assistant (28), unqualified, requires part-time situation; West of England. "Statim" (198/4), Office of this Paper.

MANAGER of one or more large Stores; now holding similar position; Major qualification. Write, "Chemist," 157 Evington Road, Leicester.

JUNIOR or Improver (19) requires situation; experience required; knowledge of Dentistry; South Coast preferred. "G.," 13 Drummond Road, Portsmouth.

ASSISTANT (active) seeks berth in good Dispensing business; experienced in Dispensing and Photography; London preferred. A. E. Carlton, Riffel Road, Criklewood, N.W.

FULLY qualified, energetic man desires position as Manager; wide experience; country business preferred; married; excellent testimonials. "C.," 55 Ferme Park Road, Stroud Green, N.

INDIA or Ceylon.—Take charge preferred; permanency; 30; single; abstainer; well up in Retail and Dispensing, Photography; 10 years present situation; undeniable references. J. Heely, 115 Kennington Road, S.E.

AUSTRIAN qualified Pharmaceutical Chemist (aged 25), with perfect knowledge of German and Polish and good first elements of English, wants a convenient situation; first-class experience; best references. Jacob Swidkes, c/o Mr. S. Hay, Chemist to the Court, Lemberg, Austria.

UNQUALIFIED; energetic Assistant; outdoors; middle-aged; single; abstainer; good all-round experience as Prescriber, Counterman, and Stockkeeper; 3 years' reference to present employer. "Opus" (199/37), Office of this Paper.

GERMAN Chemist, 27 years old, speaking French fluently, with some knowledge of English, having had good practice in the Analysis of Urine, Milk, Water, etc., seeks suitable post at a Pharmacy for April or May. Fr. Zillikens, Rottmannstrasse, 26 part., München, Germany.

FRENCH Pharmacien (qualified), with good knowledge of English and some knowledge of English Pharmacy, desires position in a good Dispensing business in England for a month, from about the second week in May next, in order to gain further experience; remuneration a secondary consideration. Monsieur Daumas, Pharmacie Nouvelle, St. Raphaël (Var), France.

AS Assistant or Management (37), unqualified, where ability, energy, sobriety, etc., would be appreciated; gentlemanly and of good appearance and address; excellent experience; permanency preferred; good references; disengaged. "Reliable" (202/31), Office of this Paper.

YOUNG German (21 years), Chemist and Druggist, knowing perfectly French and German, in word and write, requires place for perfecting himself in the English language; best reference; no more apprenticeship, as fully certificated. Write to Mr. H. Gilke, Liège (Belgium), Rue de la Prov. 8.

JUNIOR; 21; 4 years' Dispensing, Photographic. Cooper, 52 High Street, Hythe, Kent.

PART-TIME; Kilburn district; any time arranged; experienced; 26. "Chemist," 158 Church Road, Willesden.

DISPENSER desires situation with Chemist; general experience required; small salary. Woodfield, Keyusham.

ASSISTANT; West-end and Store experience; outdoors; or Dispenser; disengaged. "H. G.," 6 Willow Avenue, Barnes, S.W.

QUALIFIED; 26; 11 years' experience, West-end and Country; good references. "H. S.," 36 South Parade, Summertown, Oxford.

MANAGER; qualified; married; abstainer; experienced all branches; provinces preferred. "Rhei," 110 Portland Street, Norwich.

MANAGER, Locum; qualified; experienced; good references; disengaged. "Salol," c/o Clay, Dodd, Wholesale Druggists, Liverpool.

QUALIFIED; middle aged; assist or manage; outdoors, and if latter where one or more kept preferred. "G.," 9 Wanstead Park Road, Hford.

DURHAM or Yorkshire.—Junior; 20; good all-round experience; excellent references. Humphries, 54 Inkerman Street, Stockton-on-Tees.

MANAGER, qualified, or would assist; permanency or Locum; experienced; London or suburbs; moderate salary. "X. L.," 43 Hereford Road, W.

SENIOR or Manager; qualified; 30; 6 ft.; West-end, provincial, and Continental experience; fluent French. "Pharmacist," 44 Bryan Road, Blackpool.

QUALIFIED (28) desires engagement as Assistant or Manager; good all-round experience; disengaged. Nicholas, 25 Mayflower Road, Clapham, S.W.

QUALIFIED; 24; good-class Dispensing and Retail experience; excellent references. J. A. Sherwin, 17 Kensington Place, Church Street, London, W.

TALL; excellent references; 6 years' Photographics; Window-dresser, Stockkeeper; in or near London. Boulton, c/o Bolton, 28 The Green, Winchmore Hill, N.

MANAGER; qualified; 30; married; abstainer; unique experience, 15 years; reliable; best references; outdoors preferred. State salary, Hyslop, 159 East India Road, Poplar.

AS superior Handyman; 20 years' Retail experience; Dispensing, Oils, Colours, Sundries; energetic, obliging; good reference and appearance. "H.," 2 Mill Road, Lowestoft.

ASSISTANT (24), tall, requires berth till end of August; South Wales or West of England preferred; good references; disengaged shortly. Rees, 27 Alfred Road, Ford, Devonport.

UNQUALIFIED; 24; 8 years' good Family and Dispensing experience; good references; permanency; Thames district, Surrey, preferred. C. Smith, 15 High Street, Grantham.

SMART, unqualified Assistant; 26; first-class experience. Counter and Dispensing; part or whole time; highest references; interview Monday. "Energetic," 125 Grove Road, Walthamstow.

LOCUM work; Assistant; age 26; first-class Dispensing and London Counter experience; Photography; excellent references; open for engagements commencing April 12th. "Menthol," 27 Chelsham Road, Clapham, S.W.

EX-CHIEF Sick Berth Steward, R.N. (Wardmaster) seeks situation as Dispenser; recommended by present employer; excellent testimonials in and out of the Service. "B. J.," Lansdowne, 39 Shaftesbury Road, Southsea, Hants.

TO Chemists or Surgeons.—Active, trustworthy man as Assistant or Dispenser; qualified by long and varied experience in good-class provincial businesses; excellent references re character and ability; 45; married; no family. "R.," 7 Trinity Terrace, Abergavenny.

JUNIOR; 17; tall; 2 years' experience; Notts preferred. 201/7, Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR; 22; good experience and references. "R." 76 Greenwood Road, Hackney, N.E.

ASSISTANT; 9 years' experience; unqualified; disengaged. "V." (201/15), Office of this Paper.

AS Manager; good references; aged 42; active. "Chemist," c/o Edward Lodge, Over, Gloucester.

CITY or North London.—Experienced Junior; 22; permanency; disengaged. Mills, 3 Croxted Road, Dulwich.

MANAGER; 41; energetic; experienced; tall; abstainer. "Minor," 4 Brunswick Street, Barnsbury, N.

JUNIOR; knowledge Photography and Dispensing; Birmingham district. "S. C.," 94 Regent Street, Smethwick.

OUTDOOR Assistant; 34; thoroughly competent; London and provincial experience. Thomas, Bellé Vue Terrace, Aberayron.

ASSISTANT; steady, reliable; good references; married; permanency; disengaged. "S.," 42 High East Street, Dorchester.

MANAGER; permanency; town or country; unique experience; active; middle-aged. "M.P.S." (201/21), Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED (29), tall, abstainer, seeks immediate engagement as Manager or Senior. "Aristol" (201/14), Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR; 24; 8 years' experience, Dispensing, Counter, Prescribing; country, seaside. "W. E.," c/o Rashleigh, 243 Elgin Avenue, W.

LADY Dispenser, qualified, requires post with Doctor; bookkeeping; good references; disengaged. Harrington, West Hill Drive, Mansfield.

QUALIFIED; 10 years' good-class Dispensing and all-round experience; good references; abstainer. "Capable" (201/15), Office of this Paper.

NOTTINGHAM or near.—Assistant or Senior; good experience; Prescriber; no objection to travelling. Address, "Hydrargyrum" (203/17), Office of this Paper.

M.P.S.; Manager, Prescriber; Optics; experienced; good reference; disengaged shortly. "Pharmacist," 14 The Causeway, Teddington, S.W.

ASSISTANT or Traveller; 29; energetic; expert knowledge of Photography; Prescriber, Dispenser; undeniable references. "Rhei," 12 The Crofts, Rotherham.

UNQUALIFIED; 23; competent and reliable; experienced Counter and Dispensing; Prescriber, Photography; disengaged March 3. Forster, c/o Savage, Chemist, Brighton.

UNQUALIFIED (28), married, 13 years' all-round experience, part as Manager, requires outside berth; at liberty April. "London" (201/29), Office of this Paper.

MANAGER or Senior Assistant; qualified; aged 49; widower; country preferred; home and foreign experience; excellent references. Apply, 200/25, Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR or Improver (22), 5 ft. 11½ in., 4 years' experience, requires high-class Dispensing knowledge; London or South Coast preferred. "Rhei" (202/10), Office of this Paper.

BUYER and Manager for well-known Multiple-shop Company requires similar situation, or as Director; every information given in confidence. Write, 203/20, Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR, 2 years' experience, seeks re-engagement; Dispensing and Photography; knowledge of Optical work; Extractor and Window-dresser. Oliver, Wesley Manse, Darlaston, Wednesbury.

QUALIFIED Manager; thoroughly reliable; well recommended by present employer; good-class Dispensing, Retail and Prescribing experience; Extractor; live on premises; married; 35; disengaged one month; permanency desired. "M.P.S." (201/28), Office of this Paper.

RICHMOND, S.W., and Neighbourhood.—Gentleman, hitherto engaged in Clerical work, is desirous of arranging with Chemist and Druggist situate above with a view to learning the business; requisite undertakings will be given and communications treated as confidential. Address, 203/24, Office of this Paper.

VACANT; smart all-round Assistant and Window-dresser. "F.," 19 Cambray Road, Balham.

UNQUALIFIED; outdoors; London; excellent references; tall. Apply, 204/40, Office of this Paper.

EVENING relief work; smart; experienced. Write, "F.," 26 Clonmore Street, Southfields, S.W.

ASSISTANT, qualified, desires night berth; 8 till 11; London. State salary, 205/21, Office of this Paper.

MANAGER, Assistant, or temporary; qualified; disengaged. "Thymol," 182 Bradford Street, Birmingham.

JUNIOR; aged 23; Photography; Counter; Dispensing. "Rhei," 67 Chesterton Road, Sparkbrook, Birmingham.

UNQUALIFIED; 37; abstainer; Locum or other engagement until March 27th; Midland district preferred. 205/9, Office of this Paper.

YOUNG lady seeks appointment with Chemist or Doctor; Dispensing and Counter; 4½ years' experience. "M. T.," 281 High Street, Lewisham.

MANAGER, or with view to succession; West-end preferred; energetic, reliable; 5 years in present situation. 205/20, Office of this Paper.

MESSRS. WALLAS & CO., 36 New Cavendish Street, W., can highly recommend a gentleman for bookkeeping, stock, who is at liberty till 4 daily.

LOCUM or Branch Manager; qualified; disengaged; experienced in good General and Dispensing business. S. V. Holgate, 2 Peveril Drive, Nottingham.

JUNIOR; 22; tall; used to Store trade, Dispensing, Photography; London district; outdoors; good references; disengaged March 8. "G. G.," 28 Riverdale Road, Plumstead, S.E.

JUNIOR; 22½; disengaged March 31st; knowledge of Photography and Dispensing; 5 years' experience; London, N.E., preferred. Elliott, Lamplough's, Ltd., High Street, Shoreditch.

LADY Dispenser (qualified) and Bookkeeper desires re-engagement; Hospital or Doctor; 4 years' experience; excellent testimonials. H. F. Hammond, Harmer Street, Gravesend.

AS Assistant; experienced in all branches of the Retail business; sober, energetic, and obliging; middle aged; temporary or permanent. "Statim," 63 Turnpike Lane, Hornsey, N.

YOUNG Italian Chemist, speaking French, at present in one of the principal Pharmacies in Turin, desires a place in London for April or May. Apply, 205/4, Office of this Paper.

MANAGER; qualified; 33; single; energetic, reliable; best London Store experience; good Window-dresser; Photography, Optics. Spooner, 26 Norfolk House Road, Streatham, S.W.

MANAGER, Locum, Assistant; qualified; exceptionally good all-round experience; thoroughly reliable and trustworthy; excellent references. "Aspirin," 87 Hayter Road, Brixton, S.W.

RELIABLE Assistant; disengaged shortly; first-class experience and references; 5 years recent situation; abstainer; married; unqualified. "Permanency," 17 Nightingale Lane, Hornsey, N.

ASSISTANT; 5 ft. 10 in.; West-end, suburban experience; well up Photography, Dispensing, Counter, etc.; unqualified; outdoors; good references. "Statim," 68 Dagnan Road, Balham, S.W.

DISENGAGED 6 p.m., 3 Saturdays; 34; thoroughly reliable; good Extractor, Prescriber, Dispenser; West-end or quick Store trade preferred; qualifying day-time. 204/25, Office of this Paper.

WHOLESALE.

ADVERTISER, well known to Chemists in Liverpool, Manchester, and districts, wants two or three good Commissions. "H.," 13 Brelade Road, Stoneycroft, Liverpool.

ADVERTISER, good business experience, capable Accountant, requires engagement; Correspondence, Books, or general work; long references; salary moderate. Reply, "N. M." (118/20), Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER; young; London and suburbs; Packed Goods; highest references. 205/8, Office of this Paper.

MEDICAL and Surgical Plaster-maker wants situation as above; 20 years' experience. 194/32, Office of this Paper.

SITUATION required; 3 years' apprenticeship; over 10 years' Wholesale and Retail experience. 202/9, Office of this Paper.

AS Assistant-Manager or Chemist; young; Wholesale, Analytical, and Retail experience; excellent references. 201/4, Office of this Paper.

A BROAD—Chemist, qualified (28), wants berth; Wholesale, Retail, Dispensing, and Photographie experience; or as Representative. 202/4, Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR (20) desires situation in Wholesale Drug-house; 4½ years in Retail; good references; Birmingham district preferred, but not essential. 199/30, Office of this Paper.

WELL-EDUCATED young Chemist, qualified, with original ideas, desires re-engagement in Wholesale Drug or Sundries house; control department, conduct correspondence, etc. 205/1, Office of this Paper.

ADVERTISER desires management of first-class Proprietary Article or Preparation (Medical or otherwise), or similar responsible position; excellent credentials. "J. B." (205/17), Office of this Paper.

GENTLEMAN (33) requires position of trust in Saleroom of Perfumery or Manufacturing house, or would travel; organiser, control advertising; West-end experience. W. J. Pryor, 30 Coniger Road, Parson's Green, S.W.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFER FOR MANUFACTURERS OF — CHEMICAL AND COSMETIC ARTICLES.

Without application of any solid or injurious substances, without any alteration of the chemical composition, without machines, by an easy and cheap method:

1. May Oils and Paraffins be transferred to the compactness of Vaseline.
2. May Water as well as Milk, solid or liquid fatty substances be joined in all per cent. proportions.
3. May absolute durable emulsions of fat be produced.

Further information when applying to—

Dr. O. G. MEYER, Vesterbrogade, 65, Copenhagen, Denmark.

MCADAM & TUCKNISS, Sharedealers, 30 Tranquil Vale, Blackheath, S.E. Telephone 81 Lee Green.

SHARES FOR SALE (free of commission, subject).—120 Allen & Hanbury "B" 6 per cent. Preference, 24s. 9d. o.d., £500 4 per cent. Debentures, £98 10s. each; 20 Idris "A" 6 per cent. Preference, 9s. 3d., 50 "A" Ordinary, 8s., 10 "A" Ordinary, 7s. 6d.; 200 G. B. Kent Preference, 16s. 10½d.; 300 Champion & Slec Ordinary, 15s. 9d., 100 6 per cent. Preference, 17s. 3d.; 250 A. J. White Ordinary, 3s. 1½d.

WANTED (subject).—100 Allen & Hanbury "A" Preference, 24s.; 100 Canwal Preference, 7s.

List of shares for sale and wanted sent free on application. Bankers, London and County. Established 1898.

MCQUEEN'S System of Accounts for Chemists; sixth edition; knowledge of bookkeeping unnecessary; works out gross and net profits; balance sheet, and income-tax statement with guaranteed certainty; absolutely the last word in simple, comprehensive, and effective bookkeeping. Particulars and testimonials free, McQueen & Co., Moat Road, E., Leicester.

VERY HANDSOME MAHOGANY SHOP FITTINGS.—In excellent condition, as good as new.—2 mahogany Window Enclosures, glazed plate glass and fitted inside with plate-glass shelves, etc.; 10-ft. very fine Wall Case, in two heights; 16-ft. Drug Fitting, fitted with Poison Cupboard and mirror centre, carved brackets and spandrils; 12-ft. Counter, with drawers behind and plate-glass cases in front; exceptionally handsome Screen and Counter, with Sponge Case, etc.; £65 the lot; would be divided to suit customer; several other cheaper sets in stock. **PHILIP JOSEPHS & SONS, LTD.**, 93 Old Street, Goswell Road, London, E.C.

QUALIFIED Chemist, 14 years' Retail experience, including 7 West-end Dispensing, desires situation in Wholesale Laboratory; abstainer; energetic; moderate salary; excellent references. Full particulars on application, 204/19, Office of this Paper.

GERMAN Apothecary (University of Strassburg), knowing English, French, and Italian, experienced in Analysis of Foods, Urine, etc., good Bookkeeper, desires situation with Chemist or Analyst. For further particulars apply, 200/36, Office of this Paper.

ADVERTISER (26), single, requires situation as Tablet-maker; all branches thoroughly understood; several years' experience; undertake coating; understand most Tablet-machines; hard worker; excellent references; disengaged this week. 202/33, Office of this Paper.

PHARMACEUTICAL Chemist (32), total abstainer, several years' practical experience of Wholesale Manufacturing Processes and General Analytical work, together with sound commercial knowledge, desires responsible position with first-class firm. "Energy" (199/28), Office of this Paper.

CHEMIST'S Assistant (24) in London, energetic, good address, seeks position in good Wholesale firm with a view to Representing; 10 years' general experience of the trade in provinces and West-end; excellent references; small position with prospective promotion acceptable. 199/1, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE; gentleman with thorough knowledge of the Drug, Sundries, Specialities, Photographie, and Perfume trade requires position as Representative to a good house; has had 5 years' excellent experience on the road with first-class firm; willing to entertain foreign journey; good references. Apply, "Energy" (198/7), Office of this Paper.

PHARMACEUTICAL Chemist, with many years' experience in the employment of large manufacturing Pharmaceutical firms, seeks appointment where energy, tact, experience, and best references would be valued; advertiser has experience of manufacturing methods dealing with most departments of modern manufacturing Pharmacy. 204/32, Office of this Paper.

WE HAVE WHAT YOU REQUIRE, Drug Fittings, Counters, Wall-cases, Dispensing-screens, Perfume-cases, etc., in almost all sizes; second-hand; condition first-class; prices reasonable. Write for sketches and details giving approximate sizes, or call and inspect. **RUDDUCK & CO., 262 OLD STREET, E.C.**

DENTAL MECHANIC.—T. Barton, 194 Mansfield Road, Nottingham. Telephone 3898. Best workmanship in Vulcanite, Gold, D.A., etc.; Crowns, Bridges, and Inlays a speciality; prompt despatch my leading feature; repairs per return; every assistance and advice given to clients.

Dose Tables for Students of Pharmacy.

A TWENTY-FOUR page booklet showing the adult doses in ordinary cases of the principal medicinal agents, with metric equivalents for dispensing and a complete table of atomic weights, comprising the B.P. figures and the International Committee's latest pronouncements (O=16 and H=1). The booklet measures 4 in. by 2½ in., and can be carried in the vest pocket. To be obtained from **THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST** (Book Department), 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., for **THREE PENNY STAMPS PER COPY, POST FREE.**

POISONS SCHEDULE, according to the New Act, reprinted from **THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST**, with a supplementary list of admixtures, preparations, and other articles brought within the Schedule. On a card (Schedule in front, list at the back) to hang up; price 6d., post free, from the Office of the **C. & D.**, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

CONSIDER THIS CAREFULLY

A Chemist wrote in December: "If you will send me advt. for Xmas Goods, also idea for Window Show, will if satisfactory engage your services for next year."

In January he wrote again: "I now send you cheque for year's services commencing February." If you wish to increase your business, send p.c. for copy of Free Booklet, which will show you how to do it.

J. R. B. ALLISON, CHEMIST & BUSINESS SPECIALIST, RETFORD.

TO Apprentices, Juniors, etc.—If you wish to pass the Preliminary quickly and with little trouble, write to Mr. Charles Harker, who will coach you by post; thorough systematic teaching; numerous successes in 3 and 6 months; special attention given to those of neglected education; 85 per cent. recent successes; terms very moderate. Charles Harker, 239 Chapter Road, Cricklewood, London, N.W.

CHEMIST 16-ft. glass-fronted counter, mahogany top, 3 ft. wide, £13, bargain; mahogany bent plate-glass counter-cases, 4 ft., 5 ft., 6 ft. dispensing-screens, wall-cases, drug-fittings; cheap to clear; cheapest house in the trade for shop-fronts, alterations, window-enclosures; estimates free. H. Mills, Up-to-date Chemists' Shop Fitter, Shop-front Builder, Steam Works, 163 and 165 Old Street, London, E.C.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!! Important to all Wholesale Buyers of New and Reliable Seeds. Brown's Wholesale List of Vegetable, Flower, and Farm Seeds for 1909 is now ready, post free. Penny Pictorial Packets, our Speciality, 3s. 6d. per 100; 31s. per 1,000. Send for List at once, gratis, and order your seeds fresh from the actual growers. E. P. Brown & Sons, Seed Growers, Coggeshall, Essex.

WINDOW-TICKETS; new designs for the season; better and more striking than ever; send early for your Spring Show; your wording adapted to my Designs secures your immediate success; 5 by 4, 8 for 1s.; 8 by 5, 7 for 2s.; 10 by 8, 4 for 2s.; samples, 3d., 5d., and 9d. each; Speciality, 5s. complete window-display set. Address, "Ticket" (201/19), Office of this Paper.

THE MOST POPULAR DANCE OF THE SEASON FOR CHEMISTS IS THE JUNIOR PHARMACY BALL.

It will take place this year at the

Portman Rooms, on Wednesday, March 10.

Mortlake Mann's Orchestra. Tickets (including Supper and Light Refreshments), 7s. 6d. each, from the Hon. Secretary, Mr. J. E. SOUTHERN, 8 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C., or any of the Stewards.

EMULSIONISED OILS.—Wanted to communicate with a firm having necessary machinery for Emulsionising Oils on a large scale. S. Williams & Co., 78 Fetter Lane, E.C.

POISONS AND PHARMACY ACT, 1908.

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ALL THE INFORMATION ON ONE SIDE OF THE CARD.

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STILL ANOTHER TESTIMONIAL

From a Cathedral City this time:—

"Last year, although I have another new Chemist at the back of me, and a Drug Stores along near the Chemist, I held my own and took £15 more than in 1907. I have often wondered what my returns would have been if I had not had your advices; and if I had not kept 'slogging at the folks in this district.'"

Write for my free booklet, 'THE DOOR TO SUCCESS,' now.

BERNARD SLACK, Princes Chambers, Wolverhampton.

Exchange Column—Bargains.

TERMS.

One halfpenny per word with name and address. One penny per word if we register the address and attach a number.

No Advertisement inserted for less than 6d.

FOR DISPOSAL.

APPARATUS.

½-GAL., 1-gal. copper measures; cheap. FRANCE, 42 Vartry Road, London.

BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

"INTERNATIONAL Library of Famous Literature," 20 vols., Persian binding; unused; worth 10 guineas; what offers? HARLEY, Chemist, Perth.

SQUIRE'S "Companion," 18th edition, 1908, slightly soiled; 7s. volume carriage paid; money refunded if not approved, and returned carriage paid. COLLINS, Grasmere, Tuddenham Road, Ipswich. 9 vols. for disposal.

DENTAL.

DENTAL show-case; 20 specimen pieces, forceps, brass pillow sign-tablet. MACDONALD, 176 Upper Richmond Road, Putney.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

POWDERED French chalk, best quality, 2 cwt., 11s., 1 cwt. 6s., oar. paid; offers for ½ cwt. gum tragacanth. WATERHOUSE, Broomhall Street, Sheffield.

FORMULÆ.

BOOT-POLISHES, black, brown. FRANCE, 42 Vartry Road, London. WINTER and summer cream, white embrocation, sauce; good; 2s. each. 201/25, Office of this Paper.

CHEMIST'S collection recipes, 20 MS. books, etc.; low price. WILLIAMS, 18 Stanley Terrace, Ponders End.

EMBROCATION; 10d. per gal.; thick, creamy, and unseparable. send 2s. 6d. for formula. EVERITT, 131 Forest Road, Loughton, Essex.

GENUINE offer; immense success; three superb formulæ for 1s.: lime-cream, white embrocation (both inseparable), snow-white toilet-cream (unsurpassed); satisfaction guaranteed. "VERAX," Rock House, Clevedon.

OPTICAL AND PHOTOGRAPHIC.

NEW Leitz microscope; cost £6 10s.; mahogany case; accept £5. LOVATT, Todmorden.

BRUCE GREEN'S complete optical outfit (£6 10s.); what offers? HARLEY, Chemist, Perth.

SIXTY good microscopic slides (botany); mounted by professional; 2s. 6d. per doz.; 10s. the lot in case. REEKS, Chemist, Fording-bridge.

PROPRIETARY ARTICLES.

SIX Winchesters Field's essence raspberry; 1s. lb. "C.," 221 Temple Chambers, E.C.

SURPLUS stock; Rigollott's mustard-leaves; 1s. 6d. tins (round); good condition; 5s. doz. "C.," 221 Temple Chambers, E.C.

TEN Blair's pills, clean; one bottle 7½ lbs. Stevenson & Howell's concentrated sol. essence sweet orange, unopened; what offers? BRY, Paisley Road, Glasgow.

SHARES.

SHARES for Sale. See p. 88.

SHOP FITTINGS.

EIGHT carboys, large size, for Chemist's window; also about 200 stock bottles; what offers? "B.," 160 Clapham Road, S.W. CHECK-TILL (O'Brien's latest receipt-issuing); new August last; cost £8 18s. 6d.; price £5 5s. RUSHTONS', Chemists, Farnworth, Bolton.

SHOP-ROUNDS, 15 40-oz. N.M., 17 20-oz. W.M., 24 20-oz. N.M., 6 10-oz. W.M., 8 10-oz. N.M.; all labelled; £2 the lot free on rail. REID, 84 Newington Road, Edinburgh.

TWO sets Chemist's drawers, each containing 18 small, 12 large, glass labels; 2 mahogany panelled counters, one fitted shelving; size 8 ft. by 3 ft. by 13½ in. Offers to ASHFIELD, Chemist, Rhyl.

ALL plate-glass counter with two shelves and doors at back, 8 ft. by 2 ft. by 3 ft., £10 10s.; also glass counter-top case, 7 ft. 6 in., with 5 glass-fronted drawers, push either way, £7 10s. BRICKELL, Chemist, Brondesbury, N.W.

SEVENTY 20-oz. shop-bottles, 9 10-oz., 6 20-oz. blue syrups, 3 40-oz. oil caps, 12 2-lb. blue ointment-jars, gold labelled; good condition; specic jar; £3 5s. the lot; 10 ft. range mahogany-fronted drawers and lockers, 8-ft. and 2-ft. lengths, glass knobs, gold labels; as new; £7. MORREY, Chemist, Market Drayton.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOUGIES: complete set Lister's bulbous; new; in fitted mahogany case; 35s. 44 Nunhead Grove, S.E.

ARGYLE soda-fountain; English made; excellent condition; cost 30 guineas; price 20 guineas. 198/30, Office of this Paper.

FOR disposal, a Pinder's rotary pill-machine, in practical working order; also small soda-fountain. Apply, H. T. HINES, 86 St. James' Road, Holloway, N.

THREE platinum crucibles, hold about 1 oz., and small quantity of platinum wire, weight about 2 oz.; what cash offers? C. Woods, 3 Gainsboro' Road, Ipswich.

O'BRIEN'S check-till, equal to new, cost £8 8s., price £5 5s.; 1 cwt. glycerin, 70s.; crate, unopened, best pale-blue dis. bottles, 7s. 6d. gross; 20 lb. antiseptic gums, 8d. lb.; all carriage paid. W. HUNTRODS, Holbeck Moor, Leeds.

WANTED.

BOOKS on dental surgery, fillings, etc. CROWTHER, 308 Mansfield Road, Nottingham.

PATENTS.—Clean, quick sellers; good prices given. KING, 6 St Paul's Road, Blackpool.

"CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST," Nov. 11th, 1859. Send p.c. to 15/15, Office of this Paper.

CAMERA (second-hand) with accessories; cheap. SMITH'S DRUG STORES, Narborough, Leicester.

MINOR, Major, Chemists' books.—Send prepaid for valuation; cash offers per return. GOWER, Bookseller, Waterloo, Liverpool.

COD-LIVER oil; 25 gals.; suitable for cattle; must be good and cheap. Sample and price to MINCHIN, Chemist, Gloucester.

TOOTH-BRUSH show-case; revolving front as Maw's fig. 2752; good condition; state lowest price. BURGESS, Chemist, Brighton.

1s. DAISIES and 1s. 6d. Odol in exchange for 7½d. Keene's corn-cure; cash offers for 5-doz. lots 1s. Ozonia. BENSON, Chemist, Barrow.

We desire particularly to draw the attention of Colonial and Foreign Subscribers to the fact that in cases where they require partners, agents, or assistants, or wish to sell their businesses, an advertisement in this Supplement, placed in every copy of "The Chemist and Druggist," should be the readiest means of helping them to attain their object. The tariff for such announcements is given under the appropriate headings in the Supplement. Instructions and remittances can be sent to us direct or through the advertisers' correspondents in this country.

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Coming Events.

Notices for insertion under this heading should be received by the Editor on Wednesday of each week.

Monday, March 1.

Society of Chemical Industry, London Section, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W., at 8 p.m. Mr. J. W. Lovibond on "Some Requirements of a Colour Standard"; Mr. G. N. Huntly on "Sulphur as a Cause of Corrosion in Steel."

Wednesday, March 3.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., at 11 a.m. Council-meeting.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, at 3 p.m. Council-meeting.

Midland Pharmaceutical Association, Grand Hotel, Colmore Row, Birmingham, at 8.30 p.m. Papers by Mr. F. H. Alcock and Mr. E. W. Manns. (Postponed from February 24.)

Stockport Chemists' Association, County Restaurant, at 9 p.m. Discussion on the new Poisons Schedule.

Manchester and North of England Optical Society, Albion Hotel, Piccadilly, Manchester, at 7.30 p.m. Mr. J. C. Kidd, F.S.M.C., F.I.O., on "Optical Formulæ."

Plymouth, Devonport, and Stonehouse Chemists' Association, Junior Section. Mr. F. J. Barge on "Materia Medica."

Thursday, March 4

The Chemical Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W., at 8.30 p.m. Among the papers to be communicated is one on "The Alkaloids of *Senecio laticifolius*," by Mr. H. E. Watt.

Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society, Montgomery Hall, at 8 p.m. Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones, barrister-at-law, on "The Poisons and Pharmacy Act."

Great Yarmouth Pharmaceutical Association, 156 King Street, at 8 p.m. Monthly meeting.

Chemists' Assistants' Association, 73 Newman Street, Oxford Street, London, W., at 9 p.m. Social evening.

Bradford Chemists' Association, Royal Hotel, Darley Street, at 9 p.m. Mr. W. Kirby on "Codex."

THE Huddersfield Chemists' Association have arranged to hold a whist-drive on March 10.

THE annual dinner of the Harrogate Pharmaceutical Association is to be held on March 12. The Hon. Secretary (Mr. C. B. Southwell) should be addressed for particulars.

THE annual dinner of the Isle of Thanet Chemists' Association is to take place at the Queen's Hotel, Cliftonville, Margate, on March 11. Tickets, 5s. each, from Mr. H. R. Gibbs (Hon. Secretary), Margate.

THE annual dinner of the West Ham Chemists' Association will be held at the London Tavern, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C., on March 11. Tickets from Mr. J. E. Evans (Hon. Secretary), 69 Leytonstone Road, E.

THE Dundee Chemists' Assistants' and Apprentices' Association will hold an "At Home" on March 24 in the Foresters' (Large) Hall. Tickets (gentlemen's 4s., lady's 3s. 6d.) from Mr. F. A. Mackay, 177 Albert Street.

A CONVERSAZIONE in connection with the Liverpool Chemists' Association will be held at the Royal Institution, Colquitt Street, on March 11. The programme includes a lantern-lecture by Dr. W. Murray Cairns on "Japan." Tickets, 1s. 6d. each, from Mr. G. V. C. Last, 157A Lodge Lane, Liverpool.

THE twenty-eighth annual Junior Pharmacy Ball will be held at the Portman Rooms, Baker Street, London, W., on Wednesday evening, March 10, beginning at 9 p.m., to the music of Mr. Mortlake Mann's orchestral band. Tickets (7s. 6d. each, including supper and light refreshments) may be obtained from Mr. J. E. Southon (Hon. Secretary), 8 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.

THE London Chemists' Association are arranging for a dinner to be held on April 1 in the King's Hall, Holborn Restaurant, W.C., to commemorate the passing of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act. Several members of the House of Lords and the House of Commons have promised to be present. Ladies are invited. Tickets, 6s. 6d. each, from Mr. J. Wellesley Douglas (Hon. Secretary), 19 Kennington Terrace, Kennington Park, London, S.E.

BATH AND WEST OF ENGLAND COLLEGE F.C.—Although this club had the hard luck to lose by one goal to *nil* in the Bath City Knock-out Cup in the early part of the term, they have since redeemed their reputation by beating the Albions by four to one, Mr. Hall's Eleven and Victoria Selected by three to *nil*, and Grosvenor College by eight to one.

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McKesson & Robbins
Maw, S., Son & Sons
Meyer-Sander Dental Supply Co.
Newbery, F., & Sons, Ltd.
Odol Chemical Works
Parke, Davis & Co.
Sezodent (Richards)
Standard Tablet & Pill Co.
Woods, W., & Son

DIABETIC BREAD AND FOOD

Callard & Co.

Van Abbott, G., & Sons

DISINFECTANTS

Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd.
Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co.
Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ltd.
Calvert, F. O., & Co.
Condy & Mitchell, Ltd.
Ealmas, A. de St., & Co.
Edwards, W., & Son
Jervell & Co., Ltd.
Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds, Ltd.
Kay Bros., Ltd.
Lambert Pharmacal Co.
McDougall Bros.
Rowan, A., & Brother
Sanitas Co., Ltd.
Standardised Disinfectants Co., Ltd.
Tomlinson & Hayward, Ltd.

Tugwood & Wilton

Willows, Francis B. & T.

Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd.

Zimmermann, C., & Co.

DIGESTIVE PRODUCTS

Armour & Co., Ltd.
Benger's Food, Ltd.
Fairchild Bros. & Foster
Parke, Davis & Co.
Reitmeyer & Co.
Squire & Sons
Zimmermann, C., & Co.

DOG BISCUITS AND PREPS.

Spratt's Patent, Ltd.

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES

Ayrton, Sanders & Co., Ltd.
Barlay & Sons, Ltd.
Berliner, Arthur
Burge, Warren & Ridgley
Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co.
Chemists' Co-operative Wholesale
Christy, T., & Co.
Cook, Alfred, & Co.
Curling, G. Wyman, & Co.
Edwards, W., & Son
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb
Fecher, M. J.
Hay, J. B., & Co.
Hewlett, C. J., & Sons
Hovenden, R., & Sons, Ltd.
Improved Mailing-case Co.
Ingram, J. G., & Son
Johnsen & Jorgensen, Ltd.
Lennon, Ltd.
Maw, S., Son & Sons
May, Roberts & Co.
Murdach, John, & Co.
Newbery, F., & Sons, Ltd.
Potha, H., & Co.
Queloh, H. C., & Co.
Renter, R. J.
Sangers'
Schätze, F., & Co.
Seabury & Johnson
Solport Bros.
Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd.
Tidman & Son, Ltd.
Toogood, W., Ltd.
Viscose Co., Ltd.
Wood, Vincent
Woolley, J., Son & Co.

DRUGS, CRUDE

Curling, G. Wyman, & Co.
Potter & Clarke, Ltd.
Ransom, W., & Son

DYES

Judson, D., & Son

Whitaker & Co.

EAU DE COLOGNE

Farina, J. M.
Farina, J. M. (No. 4)
Fickus, Courtenay, & Co.
McCraeken, J., & R.
Renter, R. J.
Schätze, F., & Co.
Van Oppen, Ross & Co.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Bath and West of England College of Pharmacy
Birmingham and Midland College of Pharmacy
City of London College
Edinburgh Central School of Pharmacy
Glasgow School of Pharmacy
Leeds College of Pharmacy
Liverpool School of Pharmacy
London College of Pharmacy
Manchester College of Pharmacy
Muter's (So. Lond.) School of Pharmacy
North of England School of Pharmacy
Northern College of Pharmacy
Pelman School of Memory
School of Pharmacy
South of England College of Pharmacy
Westminster College of Pharmacy

EMULSIONS, COD - LIVER OIL, ETC.

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd.
Blackie, R.
Boulton, J., & Co.
Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co.
Davy Hill & Hodgkinsons
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.
Fandling, F. H., & Co.
Harker, Stagg & Morgan, Ltd.
Hearon, Squire & Francis, Ltd.
Lorimer & Co., Ltd.
Oldfield, Pattinson & Co.
Parke, Davis & Co.
Woolleys, Ltd.

ESSENCES, CONCRETE

Lantier Filis
Murray, O., & Co., Ltd.
Ronne-Bertrand fils
Schmoller & Bompard

EFFERVESCENT PREPS.

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Bishop, Alfred, Ltd.
Blackie, R.
Bristol-Myers Co.
Cox, A. H., & Co., Ltd.
Davy Hill & Hodgkinsons
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Kutnow, S., & Co., Ltd.
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
Lorimer & Co., Ltd.
Martindale, W.
Newhall & Mason
Parke, Davis & Co.
Potter & Clarke
Shirley Bros.
Standard Tablet & Pill Co.
Struge, John & E.
Tidman & Son, Ltd.
Tyrer, T., & Co., Ltd.
Wright, Layman & Umney

ELASTIC HOBIERY

Ayrton, Sandders & Co., Ltd.
Berliner, Arthur
Haywood, J. H.
Jackson, Röhrs, & Co.
Maw, S., Son & Sons
Wood, Vincent

EMERY AND CLOTH

Oakey, J., & Sons, Ltd.

ENEMAS

Armstrong, M. D.
Bailey, W. H., & Son
Baird Bros.
Burge, Warren & Ridgley
Daval Ruhher Co.
Hay, J. B., & Co.
Ingram, J. G., & Son
Maw, S., Son & Sons
Toogood, W., Ltd.
Warne, W., & Co., Ltd.

EPSOM SALTS

Howards & Sons, Ltd.

ESSENCES, SOL. AND FRUIT

Alliance Drug & Chem. Co.
Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd.
Barnett & Foster
Bush, W. J., & Co., Ltd.
Cresp-Martineng
Evans Sons Lescher & Wehh
Hav, Wm., Ltd.
Hilbert, Max
London Essence Co.
Lorimer & Co., Ltd.
Newhall & Mason
Roure-Bertrand fils
Spencer, J., Son & Co.
Stevenson & Howell, Ltd.
Whittaker, A.

ETHERS

Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd.
Howards & Sons, Ltd.
Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.
May & Baker, Ltd.
Tyrer, T., & Co., Ltd.
White, A., & Sons

EUCALYPTUS OIL

Alliance Drug & Chem. Co.
Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd.

ETHYL CHLORIDE

Duncan, Flockhart & Co.

EXTRACT OF HERBS

Newhall & Mason
Potter & Clarke

EXTRACTS (MEDICINAL)

Allen, Stafford, & Sons, Ltd.
Chemists' Co-operative Wholesale
Hewlett, C. J., & Son
Ransom, W., & Son
(See also WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS)

FEEDING BOTTLES

Brefft, E., & Co., Ltd.
Fecher, M. J.
Hovenden, R., & Sons, Ltd.
Kilner Bros., Ltd.
Maw, S., Son & Sons
Renter, R. J.
Sangers
Savory & Moore, Ltd.
Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd.

FERTILIZERS

With's Chemical Manure Co.

FILLING MACHINES

Roberts' Pat. Fill. Machine Co

FOODS, SPECIAL

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Ayrton, Sandders & Co., Ltd.
Benger's Food, Ltd.
Brand & Co., Ltd.
Callard & Co.
Fairchild Bros. & Foster
Frame Food Co., Ltd.
International Plasmon, Ltd.
Lemco, Ltd.
Menley & James, Ltd.
Miol Manufacturing Co.
Natural Food Co., Ltd.
Ridge's Royal Food Mills
Wander, A.

FILTERS (WATER)

Berkfeld Filter Co., Ltd.

FLY CATCHERS

Smith, J. H., & Co.

Strong, Christy

FOODS, INFANTS'

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Benger's Food, Ltd.
Davy Hill & Hodgkinsons
Frame Food Co., Ltd.
Lofthouse & Saltmer
Natural Food Co., Ltd.
Willows, Francis B. & T.

FORMALDEHYDE

Andesol Works
Burt, Bonlton & Haywood
Tngwood & Wilton

FULLER'S EARTH

Mumford, G. S., & Sons

FUMIGATORS

Sanitas Co., Ltd.

GELATIN AND GLUE

Boehm, F., Ltd.

GLAUBER'S SALT

Bramwell, E., & Son
Howards & Sons, Ltd.
Nichols Chemical Co., Ltd.

GLYCERIN

Alliance Drug & Chem. Co.
Boehm, F., Ltd.
Price's Patent Candle Co.

GOLD PAINT

Judson, D., & Son

GRINDERS

Allen, Stafford, & Sons, Ltd.
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.

GUMS

Pink, F., & Co.

HAIR PREPARATIONS

Capuloid Co., Ltd.
Daisy, Ltd.

Dubosch & Gillingham

Edwards' "Harlene" Co.

Harker, Stagg & Morgan

"Nyto" Co.

Rohare's Aureoline

Rowland, A., & Sons

Woolleys, Ltd.

HAT DYES

Whittaker & Co.

HERBS

Potter & Clarke

United Drug Co.

HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICINES

Ashton & Parsons, Ltd.
Epps, J., & Co., Ltd.
Keene & Ashwell, Ltd.
Leath & Ross

HOT-WATER BOTTLES

Berliner, Arthur
Burge, Warren & Ridgley
Dunlop Ruhher Co., Ltd.
Fulham Pottery & Cheavin

Filter Co., Ltd.

Maw, S., Son & Sons

May, Roberts & Co.

Southall Bros. & Barclay

Wood, Vincent

HOTELS

Esmond Hotel

Kingsley Hotel

Thackeray Hotel

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE

May & Baker, Ltd.

Sanitas Co., Ltd.

Tyrer, T., & Co., Ltd.

HYPOPHOSPHITES

May & Baker, Ltd.

Merok, E.

Tyrer, T., & Co., Ltd.

INHALERS

Christy, T., & Co.

Fecher, M. J.

INK

Bewley & Draper, Ltd.

Hickieson, A. B.

INSECT POWDER

Boehm, F., Ltd.

Carmichael, F. J., & Co.

Shirley Bros., Ltd.

Smith, B. A., & Co.

INSECTICIDES

Ace Chemical Co., Ltd.

Corry & Co., Ltd.

Smith, B. A., & Co.

Tomlinson & Hayward, Ltd.

Woolleys, Ltd.

IODINE AND IODIDES

Atkinson, G., & Co.

Howards & Sons, Ltd.

Merok, E.

Morson, T., & Son

Whiffen, Thos.

Wink, J. A., & Co.

ITROSYL

Fletcher, Fletcher & Co.

JARS AND POTS

Brefft, E., & Co., Ltd.

Cook, A., & Co.

Johnson & Jorgensen, Ltd.

Kilner Bros., Ltd.

Maw, S., Son & Sons

Poths, H., & Co.

Reuter, R. J.

Stipendum Stopper Co.

Toogood, W., Ltd.

LACTOBACIL EDUCTS

Wilcox, Jozeau & Co.

LAMPS, DISINFECTING

McDougall Bros.

LANOLINE

Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

Christy, T., & Co.

Sangers

LANTERNS

Butcher, W., & Sons

Reynolds & Branson, Ltd.

LARD

Chemists' Co-operative Wholesale

Ewen, J., & Sons

LEATHERS

Solport Bros.

LIME JUICE AND CORDIAL

Evans Sons Lescher & Webb

Goodall, Backhouse & Co.

Iddis & Co., Ltd.

LINSEED, CRUSHED, ETC.

Allen, Stafford, & Sons

Alliance Drug & Chem. Co.

Mumford, G. S., & Sons

LIQUORICE JUICE

Alliance Drug & Chem. Co.

Boehm, F., Ltd.

Burgoyne, Burhidges & Co.

Evans, Gray & Hood

Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.

Hearon, Squire & Francis

Jackson, B. E.

Mumford, G. S., & Sons

LIQUORS, CONC., ETC.

Allen, Stafford, & Sons, Ltd.

Fletcher, Fletcher & Co.

Hewlett, C. J., & Son

Robinson, B., & Co.

LITHIA SALTS

Davy Hill & Hodgkinsons

May & Baker, Ltd.

Merck, E.

LOOFABS

Oresswell Bros. & Schmitz

LOZENGES

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.

Cox, A. H., & Co., Ltd.

Denoual, J., & Co.

Guest, T., & Co.

Jackson, E. E.

Potter & Clarke

Raines & Co.

Shirley Bros., Ltd.

Warrick Bros.

MAGNESIA AND ITS SALTS

Henry, T. & W.

Howards & Sons, Ltd.

May & Baker, Ltd.

Washington Chemical Co.

MACHINERY, PHARMACAL

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.

Bennett, E., & Son, Ltd.

Bennett, Sons & Shears, Ltd.

Brown & Son

Fecher, M. J.

Gardner, Wm., & Sons, Ltd.

"Hercules" Meat Juice Press

Pindar, J. W., & Co.

Roberts' Patent Filling Machine

Co.

Smith, B. A., & Co.

Stokes, F. J., Machine Co.

Thompson & Capper (Stokes)

Wilkinson, S. W., & Co.

MALT EXTRACT AND PREPS

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.

Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd.

Blackie, R.

British Dia Malt Co.

Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

Davy Hill & Hodgkinsons

Evans Sons Lescher & Wehh

Hearon, Squire & Francis

Hewlett, C. J., & Son

Lorimer & Co., Ltd.

Oppenheimer, Son & Co., Ltd.

Paine & Co., Ltd.

Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd.

Squire & Sons

Wright, Layman & Umney

MARKING INK

Hickisson, A. (Bond's)

MEASURES

Taylor, F. H., & Sons

METHYLATED SPIRITS

Burrough, J., Ltd.

Preston's Liverpool Distillery

Randall & Son, Ltd.

MEAT EXTRACT

Armour & Co., Ltd.

Brand & Co., Ltd.

MEDICINE CHESTS

Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

Keene & Ashwell, Ltd.

Leath & Ross

Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.

Parke, Davis & Co.

MENTHOL CONES

Maw, S., Son & Sons

Shirley Bros., Ltd.

MERCURIALS

Atkinson, G., & Co.

Howards & Sons, Ltd.

May & Baker, Ltd.

Merck, E.

Tyrer, T., & Co., Ltd.

Whiffen, Thos.

Wink, J. A., & Co.

MILK APPARATUS

Hawksley, T.

Zimmermann, C., & Co.

MILK SUGAR

Hollandsche M. S. Fabriek

MINERAL WATERS & SALTS

Apollinaris Co., Ltd.

Burrow, W. & J. (Malvern)

Davy Hill & Hodgkinsons, Ltd.

Findlater & Co.

Hughes, E. Griffiths

Ingram & Royle, Ltd.

Parke, Davis & Co.

PACKED GOODS
(See WHOLESALE)**PALATINOLIDS**

Oppenheimer, Sons & Co.

PASTILLES

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Asche, C. F., & Co.
Baiss Bros. & Stevenson
Barringtons Wellcome & Co.
Denoual, J., & Co.
Epps, J., & Co., Ltd.
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb
Gnest, T., & Co.
Warriek Bros.

PATENT AGENT

Barker R. W.

PERFUMES

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Barclay & Sons, Ltd.
Breidenbach & Co.
Bronnley, H., & Co., Ltd.
Bush, W. J., & Co., Ltd.
Charles, W. F.
Christy, T., & Co.
Ohnit, Naef & Co.
Creep-Martineng
Crown Perfumery Co.
Erasmic Co., Ltd.
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.
Haliflor Co.
Hearon, Squire & Francois
Hewlett, C. J., & Son
Hovenden, R., & Sons, Ltd.
Lescol Perfumery Co.
McCracken, J. & R.
Maw, S., Son & Sons
Newbery, F., & Sons, Ltd.
Oneloh, H. L., & Co.
Renter, R. J.
Shirley Bros.
Southall Bros. & Barclay
Spencer, J., Son & Co.
Sprayway at Cie.
To-Kalon Mfg. Co.
Warriek Bros.
West T

PESARIERS

Burge, Warren & Ridgley
Rendell, W. J.

PETROLEUM JELLY

Chesebrough Mfg. Co.

PHOTO. CHEMICALS

Boehringer, C. F., & Soehne
Barringtons Wellcome & Co.
Lackver, J. E.
Merck & Co.

PHOTO. GOODS

Barclay & Sons, Ltd.
Butcher, W., & Son, Ltd.
Darton, F., & Co.
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb
Uford Ltd.
Lennon Ltd.
May, Roberts & Co.
Murdoch, John & Co.
Newbery, F., & Sons, Ltd.
Reynolds & Branson, Ltd.

PHOTO. WORK

Express Developing Co.

PILL MAKERS

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Asche, C. F., & Co.
Bishop, Alfred, Ltd.
Cox, A. H., & Co., Ltd.
Davies, Sons & Co.
Davy Hill & Hodgkinsons
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.
Hearon, Squire & Francois
Hewlett, C. J., & Son
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
McKesson & Robbins
Parke, Davis & Co.
Pill, Tablet, & Capsule Alliance
Southall Bros. & Barclay
Standard Tablet & Pill Co.
Wand Mfg. Co.
Warner, W. R., & Co.
Woolley, J., Sons & Co., Ltd.

PLASTERS

Alcock Mfg. Co.
Berliner, Arthur
Beiersdorf, P., & Co.
Dalmass, A. de St., & Co.
Leslies, Ltd.
Maw, S., Son & Sons
Seabury & Johnson
Solport Bros.

POLISHES (VARIOUS)

Bradley & Bourdas
Kay Bros., Ltd.
Oakley, J., & Son, Ltd.

PRINTERS

Ford, Shapland & Co.
Harrison & Waide
Smith, W. H., & Son
Townsend, J., & Sons

PRESERVATIVES

(See DAIRY ADJUNCTS)

PROPRIETARY ARTICLES

Anglo-American Drug Co.
Anglo-American Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.
Arbe, Ltd.
Ashton & Parsons, Ltd.
Beecham, T.
Beiersdorf, P., & Co.
Bile Bean Mfg. Co.
Bow's, Dr., Liniment
Box, W. H.
British Drug Houses, Ltd.
Capsuloid Co., Ltd.
Chameleon Oil Co.
Chesebrough Mfg. Co.
Christy, T., & Co.
Coleman & Co., Ltd.
Congreve, G. T.
Cox, A. H., & Co., Ltd.
Curry, Henry
D.D.D. Company
Daggett & Ramsdell
Daisy, Ltd.
Davenport, J. T., Ltd.
Davidson & Co.
Day & Sons (Crews), Ltd.
Day, Son & Hewitt
Denoual, J., & Co.
Elliman, Sons & Co.
Fassett & Johnson
Faulding, F. H., & Co.
Fellows' Syrup
Fennings, Alfred
Ferris & Co.
Fulford, C. E., Ltd.
Genin, L., & Co.
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Grapelax, Ltd.
Greiff, R. W., & Co.
Guy's Tonic Co.
Henry, T. & W.
Hughes, E. Griffiths
Ichthyol Co.
Iron-Ox Rem. Co., Ltd.
Kaufmann, Dr.
Kay Bros., Ltd.
Knoll & Co.
Kntnow, S., & Co., Ltd.
Lalor's, Dr., Phosphodyne
Lambert Pharmacal Co.
Lincoln & Mid. Co. Drug Co.
Lofthous & Saltmer
Lorimer & Co., Ltd.
Mandall & Co., Ltd.
Menley & James, Ltd.
Mol Manufacturing Co.
Newbery, F., & Sons, Ltd.
Odol Chemical Works
Oudem Corn Remedy Co.
Owbridge, W. T., Ltd.
Phillips, Chas. H., Chemical Co.
Pollantin (Schimmel & Co.)
Resinol Chemical Co.
Richards, J. M., & Sons
Ruhelw Co.
Sangers'
Savarese's Capsules (Evans)
Schimmel & Co. (Pollantin)
Squire & Sons
Standard Tablet & Pill Co.
Stedman's Teething Powders
Thermogene Co.
Thompson & Capper
To-Kalon Mfg. Co.
Tunbridge & Wright
Wilcox, Jozeau & Co.
Wood's Peppermint Cure
Zotos, Ltd.
(See also DENTIFRICES and TOILET ARTICLES)

PROP. ARTS., DEALERS IN

Barclay & Sons, Ltd.
Edwards, W., & Son
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.
Hovenden, R., & Sons, Ltd.
May, Roberts & Co.
Newbery, F., & Sons, Ltd.
Sangers'

PULVELLÆ
Warriek Bros.**PULVERETTES**

Oppenheimer, Son & Co., Ltd.

PUMPS

Berkefeld Filter Co., Ltd.

QUININE AND SALTS

Boehringer, C. F., & Soehne
Carmichael, F. J., & Co.
Howards & Sons, Ltd.
Whiffen, Thos.

RAZORS

Auto-Strop Safety Razor Co.

RENNET

Fullwood, R. J., & Bland
Oldfield, Pattinson & Co.

RESINS AND RESINOLDS

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Morsom, T., & Son
Ransom, W., & Son
Smith, T. & H., Ltd.

RESPIRATORS

Zimmer & Co.

RUBBER GOODS

Baird Bros.
Burge, Warren & Ridgley, Ltd.
Daval Rubber Co.
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.
Fecher, M. J.
Galen Mfg. Co.
Haywood, J. H.
Hovenden, R., & Sons, Ltd.
Ingram, J. G., & Son
Markt & Co. (London), Ltd.
Maw, S., Son & Sons
May, Roberts & Co.
Warne, W., & Co., Ltd.

SACCHARIN

Sacharin Corporation, Ltd.

SALICIN

Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.
Smith, T. & H., Ltd.

SAMPLE CASES

Improved Mailing-case Co.
Keane, Thomas

SANTONIN

Smith, B. A., & Co.

SAPONIN

Field, C. W.
Hoffman-La Roche, F., & Co.
Stahmer, Dr. R.

SAUCES

Goodall, Backhouse & Co.

SCALE PREPARATIONS

Morsom, T., & Son

SEA SALT

Idman & Son, Ltd.

SELTZOGENES

Aerators, Ltd.

SERUMS AND ANTITOXINS

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb
Parke, Davis & Co.
Schimmel & Co.
Wilcox, Jozeau & Co.

SHEEP DIPS

Acme Chemical Co., Ltd.
Burt, Boulton & Haywood
Sanitas Co., Ltd.
Tomlinson & Hayward, Ltd.

SHOP-FITTING

Ayrton-Graham, Ltd.
Bowling & Son
Cleworth, J.
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.
Josephs, P., & Son
Maw, S., Son & Sons
Mills, H.
Rudduck & Co.
Sangers'
Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd.
Tirebuok, J.

SOAP MATERIALS

Chiris, Antoine

SOAPS

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Armour & Co., Ltd.
Breidenbach & Co.
Bronnley, H., & Co., Ltd.
Chesebrough Mfg. Co.
Cook, E., & Co., Ltd.
Crown Perfumery Co.
Gibbs, D. & W., Ltd.
Hull Oil Mfg. Co., Ltd.
Lescol Perfumery Co.
Oakley, J., & Son, Ltd.
Pears, A. & F., Ltd.
Price's Patent Candle Co.
Richards, J. M., & Sons
Wright, Layman & Umney

SOAPS, MEDICATED

Armour & Co., Ltd.
Bronnley, H., & Co., Ltd.
Calvert, F. C., & Co.
Capsuloid Co.
Faulding, F. H., & Co.
Hearon, Squire & Francois, Ltd.
Lambert Pharm. Co.
Wright, Layman & Umney

SODA FOUNTAINS

British Automatic Aerators, Ltd.
Jackson, J. P., & Co., Ltd.

SODIUM BICARBONATE

Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd.
Howards & Sons, Ltd.
Mumford, G. S.

SOOTHERS

Armstrong, M. D.
Cartwright, A. S., Ltd.

SOUTH AFRICAN AGENTS

Lennon, Ltd.
Murdoch, John & Co.

SPARKLETS

Aerators, Ltd.

SPECTACLES

Botwright & Grey
Darton, F., & Co.
Maw, S., Son & Sons
Nitsche & Günther
Raphael's, Ltd.

SPIRIT OF WINE

Burrough, J., Ltd.
Preston's Liverpool Distillery

SPITTING-FLASKS

Maw, S., Son & Sons

SPONGE BAGS

Maw, S., Son & Sons
Schutze, F., & Co.
Toogood, W., Ltd.

SPONGES

Cresswell Bros. & Schmitts
Internatl. Sponge Importers
Kent, G. B., & Sons, Ltd.
Markt & Co. (London), Ltd.
Maw, S., Son & Sons
Sangers'

SPONGE-PILINE

Whitehead, R. E., & Bros.

SPRAYS

Burge, Warren & Ridgley, Ltd.
Cook, Alfred, & Co.
Daval Rubber Co.
Hovenden, R., & Sons, Ltd.
Maw, S., Son & Sons
May, Roberts & Co.
Newbery, F., & Sons, Ltd.
Parke, Davis & Co.
Wetmore, S. H., Co.

STARCH

Mumford, G. S., & Sons

STOPPERS

Fletcher, Fletcher & Co.
Stipendum Stopper Co.

STOVES (HEATING)

Clark, S., & Co.

SURGICAL APPLIANCES

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Bailey, W. H., & Son
Barringtons Wellcome & Co.
Curling, G. Wyman, & Co.
Ingram, J. G., & Son
Mason Bros. & Chapman
Maw, S., Son & Sons
Offord Hygienic Truss Co.
Wood, Vincent
Warne, W., & Co., Ltd.

SURGICAL DRESSINGS

Baird Bros.
Beiersdorf, P., & Co.
Berliner, Arthur
Barringtons Wellcome & Co.
Curling, G. Wyman, & Co.
Dalmass, A. de St., & Co.
Galen Mfg. Co., Ltd.
Gimber, W., & Son
Haynes, G., & Co.
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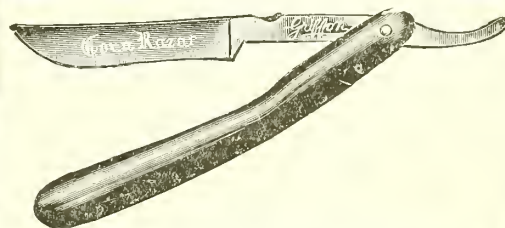
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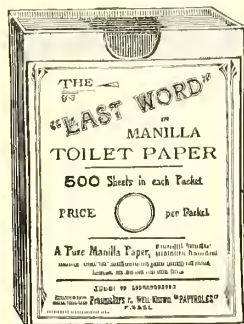
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Purest "Standard" Lemon

(MAX HILBERT'S).

Mr. Ernest J. Parry, B.Sc., F.C.S.,
London, S.E.

Hamburg, January 28th, 1909.

DEAR SIR.—I have been away in Sicily and Calabria since the beginning of this month, and on my return to-day to Hamburg I was immediately shown your article, appearing on page 121 of *The Chemist and Druggist* of the 23rd of January, 1909, and dealing with four average analyses of over 15 samples of so-called "pure" Oils of Lemon you have made during the three weeks preceding the appearance of your article.

It begins with the sentence:

"As might be expected, since the disaster in Sicily a great deal of adulterated Lemon Oil has appeared on the market, which, as far as can be traced, has principally been sophisticated in Hamburg and in London," &c., &c.

I think it is well known and admitted (*vide* the price lists of all essence houses in London) that an enormous amount of adulterated Lemon Oil is "produced and handled" in London and in England generally, and nobody has battled against this swindle harder than I have during the last decade; I dare say all my pamphlets dealing with this evil have directly or indirectly come to your notice and have probably been read by you—the more so as I was the first who invited clients to submit "samples of any delivery of mine at any time to you for analysis," &c., &c.

In consequence of my great and continued efforts, I have succeeded in becoming, I believe, the largest seller of Purest "Standard" Lemon in the United Kingdom, and as I am the only firm whose headquarters are in Hamburg that does this very large trade in Purest Lemon Oil amongst consumers and dealers in the United Kingdom, your allusion to Hamburg in your sentence

"... adulterated Lemon Oil which, as far as can be traced, has principally been sophisticated in Hamburg and in London"

may to those who have not used my Purest "Standard" Lemon for all these years yet, and who consequently do not know its absolutely uniform and pure character, convey the wrong impression that this allusion refers to my firm in Hamburg—the more so as you distinctly state "*as far as can be traced*," which practically implies that you know the names of the suppliers of the oils which form the subject of your analytical article.

I need not mention that I have never delivered an ounce of adulterated Lemon Oil to anyone in the United Kingdom, and I wish to emphasise the fact that no delivery of mine has ever been found to contain a particle of an adulterant.

As, under the circumstances, I do not think that your reference to "Hamburg" can have as basis the analysis of any delivery of mine made as "Purest 'Standard' Lemon," which of course is the only quality I deliver, as however your pointed reference to "Hamburg" might give a great many maliciously minded competitors of mine in England a "handle" for baseless innuendoes against me, because of my headquarters being in Hamburg, I must ask you to be good enough to inform me whether you have ever found a sample of my Purest "Standard" Lemon, drawn out of an original copper with untouched $\frac{M.H.}{H.}$ seal, which may have been submitted to you for analysis by any of my British customers, to contain a particle of an adulterant?

I may say that since the disaster in Sicily, and a few days before it, I have delivered thousands of pounds of my Purest "Standard" Lemon *ex* my various British Stores and also from Hamburg, and that, just as during the last decade, not a single complaint as to quality has reached me from any of my clients.

I trust that in fairness to me you will let me have your reply by return of post.

Yours faithfully,

MAX HILBERT,

(The following letter is published with the authority of Mr. ERNEST J. PARRY, B.Sc., F.C.S., Analytical and Consulting Chemist, London, S.E.)

ERNEST J. PARRY, B.Sc., F.I.C., F.C.S.,
Analytical and Consulting Chemist.
Telegraphic Address: "Cachous London."
Telephone: 3912 Central.

THANET HOUSE,
56A GREAT DOVER STREET,
LONDON, S.E.
January 30th, 1909.

Mr. Max Hilbert, Hamburg.

Dear Sir.—In reply to your letter, I hasten to assure you that your name in no way passed through my mind in the matter of Lemon Oil. **Not the slightest reference** was intended against you, but against a certain other quarter — which naturally I cannot mention.

[Letter continued on next page.]

Purest "Standard" Lemon

(MAX HILBERT'S).

You will not, of course, publish this letter, but where any legitimate suspicion exists that any reference was intended against you, you may at once remove it by calling your customer's attention to my present remarks.

Yours very truly,

ERNEST J. PARRY.

Mr. Ernest J. Parry, B.Sc., F.C.S.,

London, S.E.

Hamburg, February 2nd, 1909.

Dear Sir,—I am in receipt of your favour of 30th of January, and beg to thank you for your courtesy in answering so promptly and satisfactorily my letter *re* my Purest "Standard" Lemon in connection with your article "Adulterated Lemon Oils."

If I may be permitted to say so, you hold, to my mind, as an Analytical and Research Chemist, especially in connection with Lemon, a very high position in England, and this belief, I may say, was one of my reasons why in practically all my previous Lemon pamphlets I referred pretty often to you; indeed, as per page 20 of my 1908 pamphlet "10 Years Hard Labour," I invited my customers to at any time get samples *ex* my Purest "Standard" Lemon deliveries analysed by you if they were so minded, and that your finding of a properly drawn sample should be binding and final on my customers and myself.

You are aware that the Trade paper in which your article appeared is one of great influence and circulation all over the English-speaking world.

I visit about a thousand Lemon buyers every year, and such personal calls naturally do give me an opportunity of refuting statements that may have been made—and, indeed, I am sure *will* be made—by unscrupulous or ill-minded competitors against me in connection with your article; for instance, quite a casual remark like: "*Look at Parry's article; he wrote about sophisticated Lemon Oil from Hamburg and London; that 'Hamburg' may probably be Hilbert's,*" or something to that effect.

As you are aware, "*a lie runs fast,*" and "*truth takes a long time to overtake it*"!

Besides, refutations take time, and the time of my customers and myself is valuable and must be made use of by me for constructive work in my business and not for arguments on points which cover old ground all over again.

Then there are thousands of customers in England and in oversea countries with whom I do a very extensive trade by correspondence, and whom I have never seen nor am likely to see. Knowing my exclusive position for Purest Lemon they might naturally combine "Hamburg" with "Hilbert's," and draw conclusions unfavourable to me; in far-away quarters the seed sown by unscrupulous competitors, leaning on your article in the above sense, might do me a great deal of damage.

Finally, you are no doubt aware that many buyers are at times reluctant to disclose their opinion on a delicate matter like this, and many *may* have formed an opinion unfavourable to me, without telling me so and thus giving me an opportunity of putting things right.

Again, many buyers, for some reason which I, as an honest man, have never been able to grasp, unfortunately still think that even an honest foreigner should be treated, to a larger or smaller degree, with something bordering on suspicion, a point which, I know from experience, many competitors positively lay themselves out to nurse!

You are aware that London is spiced with Essential Oil Dealers who thrive on adulteration, and London and Sicily are (*this is also a well-known fact*) simply hot-beds for sophistication of Oils, particularly of Lemon.

I am the only firm that does a great volume of business in absolutely Pure Lemon Oil all over the world and that happens to have its headquarters in Hamburg; now on the basis of

"dozens in London and only one in Hamburg"

I consider the remark in your article:

"*which, as far as can be traced, have principally been sophisticated in Hamburg and London*"
(*especially as you put Hamburg first*), as very unfortunately chosen.

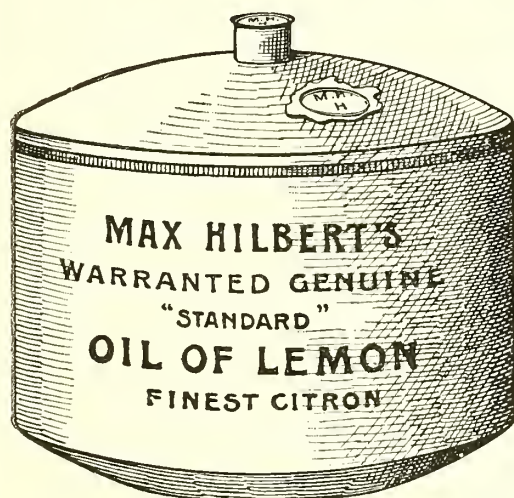
I have to constantly battle against such a stream of insinuations and innuendoes (*of course I never expected you to be unfair or to hit beneath the belt, and your letter naturally confirms my view fully*) that I am compelled to use all fair and honest means to protect my reputation as a foremost supplier of Purest Lemon Oil, and of purest only.

Holding therefore this view, as I do, very strongly, I only thought it fair to fully explain to you my reasons for claiming to be allowed to have an entirely free hand in connection with our correspondence on your article, but you may rest assured that my arguments, as always, will remain strictly honest and straightforward, and will contain absolutely nothing against you or your high reputation, a reputation which I personally am the first to acknowledge.

Yours faithfully,

MAX HILBERT.

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EXTRACTS FROM PREVIOUS PAMPHLETS.

Hilbert's Purest "Standard" Lemon is guaranteed

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 " " artificial or Lemongrass Citral;
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and guaranteed to contain all the NATURAL CITRAL with NONE of it extracted previous to delivery.

Buyers are invited to at any time draw samples out of any of my deliveries, and to submit same for analysis to Mr. Ernest J. Parry, B.Sc., F.C.S., Analytical and Consulting Chemist, London, S.E., and in case of dispute this chemist's analysis to be binding on both parties.

I was the first and only seller giving such complete guarantees, including Parry's "test" analysis.

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JONQUILLE	1 0 7		TREBLE (Clover)	0 10 4	
LILAS (Lilac)	0 6 1		VIOLET	0 18 3	
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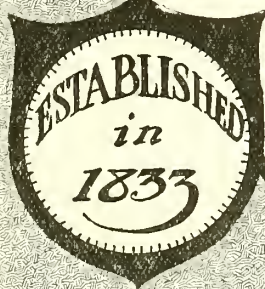
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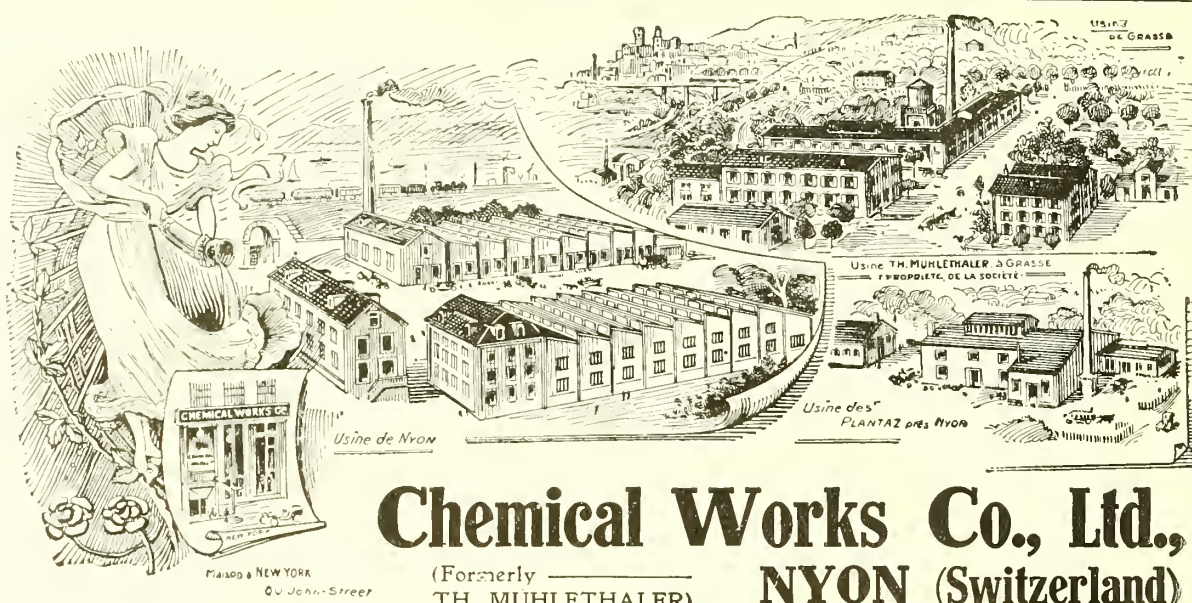
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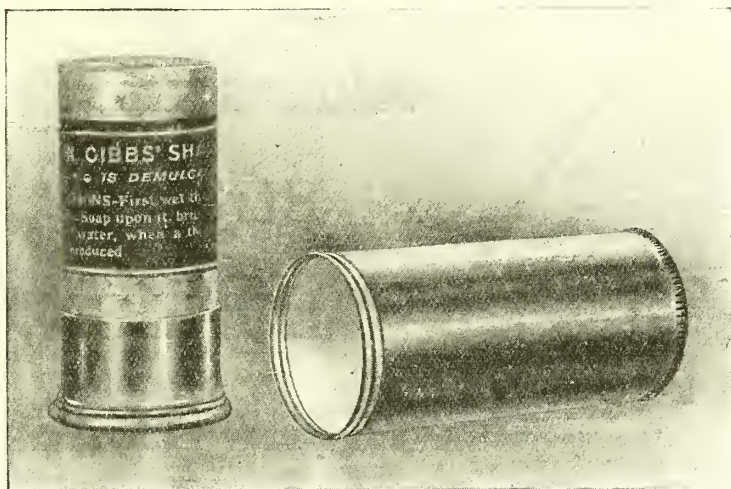
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Its principle is the evolution of oxygen.

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Not only antiseptic, but deodorant, two desirable properties of a tooth powder. Its oxidizing and deodorizing power was obvious in our experiments.—THE LANCET, London, Eng.

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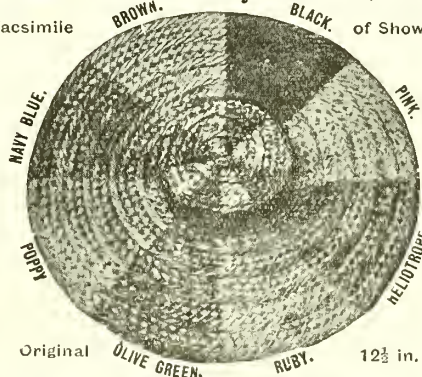
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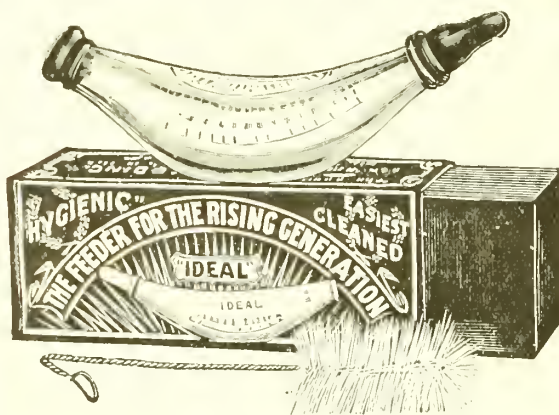
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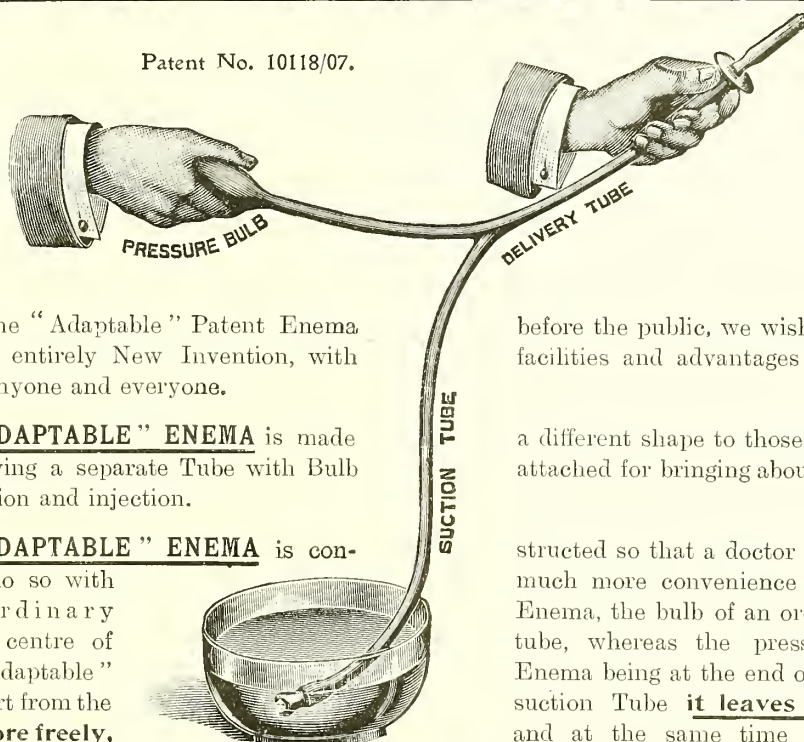
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Medical
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IN bringing the "Adaptable" Patent Enema that it is an entirely New Invention, with apparent to anyone and everyone.

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before the public, we wish to point out facilities and advantages that must be

a different shape to those already on the attached for bringing about a continuous

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THE "ADAPTABLE" ENEMA is one that is specially recommended for persons who require to manipulate the Syringe themselves.

THE "ADAPTABLE" ENEMA is in itself more easily manipulated than the Douche so highly recommended by the Medical Profession, the Douche being awkward, inconvenient, and limited to a small supply, whereas the "Adaptable" has a Continuous Flow, and can be used by the person in any position.

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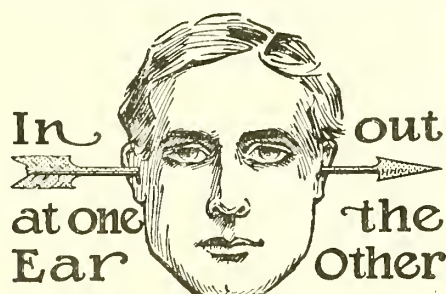
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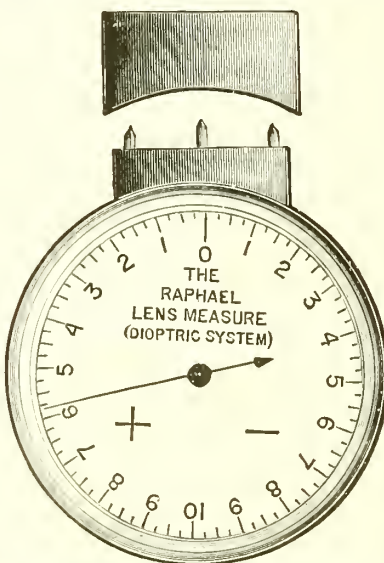
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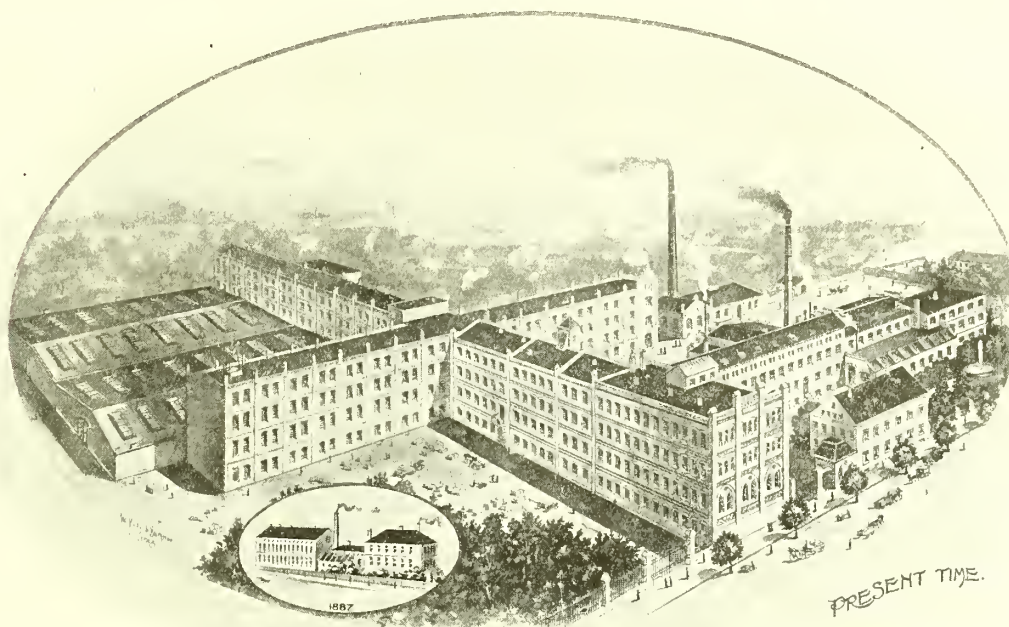
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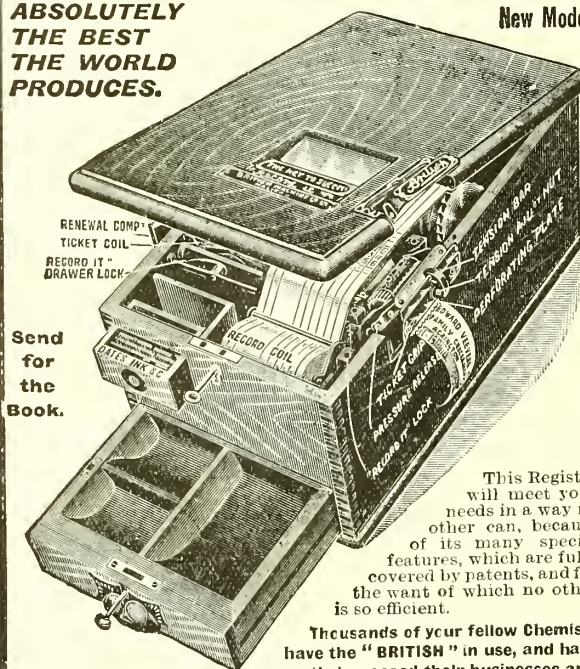
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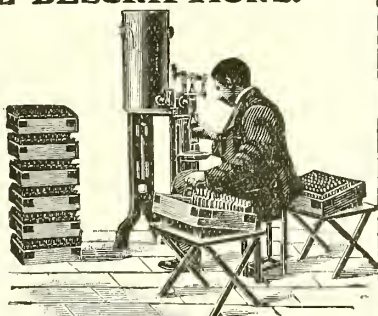
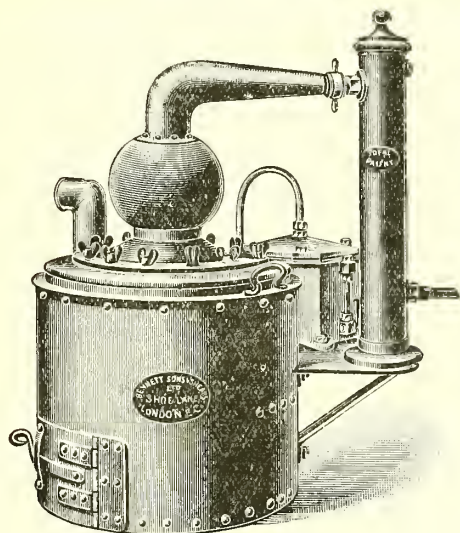


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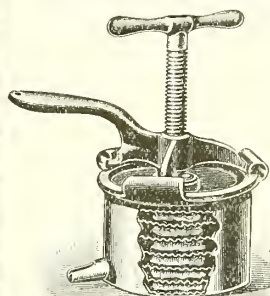
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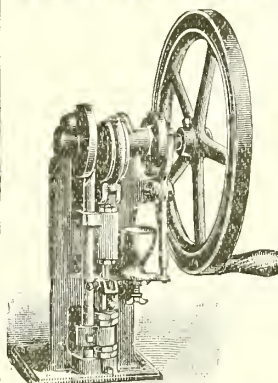
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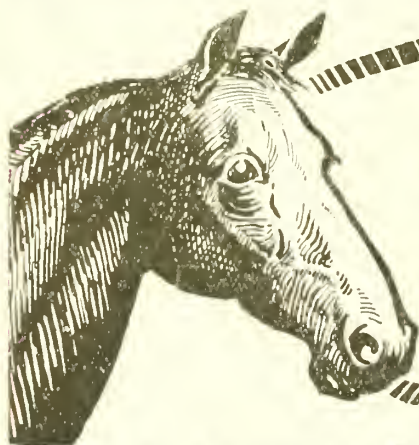
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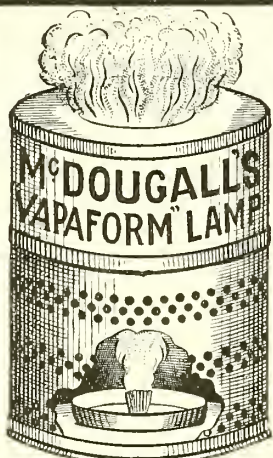
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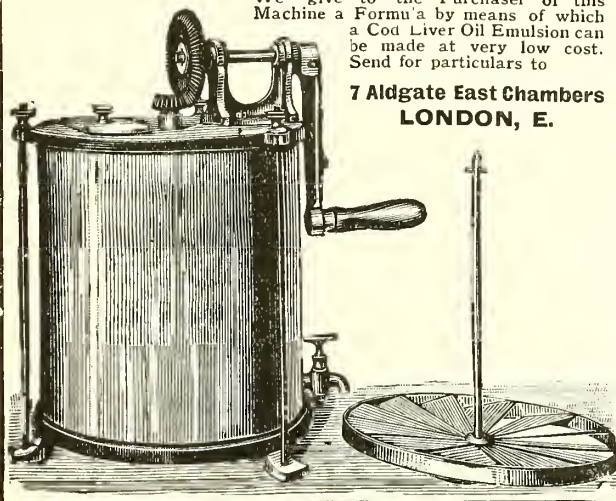
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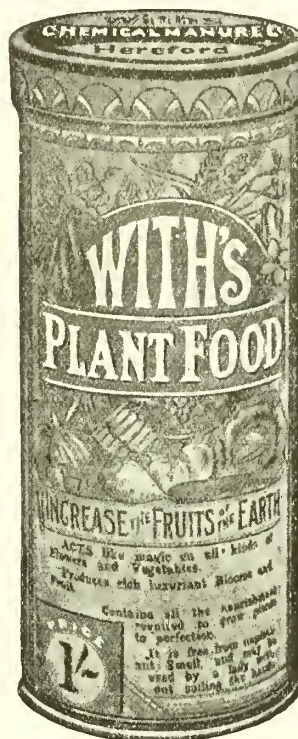
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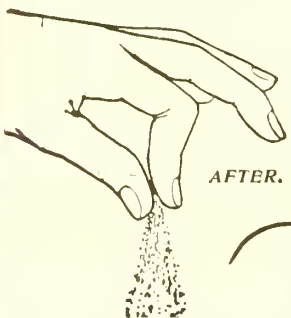
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MARCH 13,

and the Publisher will be glad if advertisers will indicate their requirements as to advertising space, etc., as soon as possible. All communications to be addressed to 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Summary.

The subjoined paragraphs give the gist of the more important matters in this issue, with the object of showing at a glance what has happened during the week. See also "Contents" in the first column.

CARDIFF CHEMISTS have decided to adopt the Shop Hours Act, 1904 (p. 342).

TWO FORMER WINNERS in our Corner for Students competition again carry off the prizes this month (p. 318).

DISTRIBUTION OF PRINTED MATTER is the subject of Mr. Thomas Russell's eighth article on extending a proprietary (p. 335).

SEVERAL interesting items of trade law are reported on p. 327, including a lottery scheme carried out by a Newcastle firm of chemists.

THE BIRMINGHAM PUBLIC ANALYST'S report for the last quarter of 1908 deals with the local dispensing which was tested during the quarter (p. 320).

CANWAL, LTD., have obtained from Mr. Justice Joyce confirmation of the alteration of their memorandum of association enabling them to give direct supply of waters (p. 327).

MR. HARWOOD LESCHER was the lecturer at the London Institution last week. He took Canon Benham's place, and gave a lecture on "Drugs and their Commerce," which is reported on p. 346.

THE CHEMICAL SOCIETY'S COUNCIL has not subdued women by the compromise offered to those of them who want to be "Fellows thereof." The coming annual meeting is likely to be stormy (p. 334).

PRELIMINARY CORRESPONDENCE has taken place between members of the Government and representatives of chemist companies in Ireland as to amendment of the Pharmacy Acts (Ireland) in respect to apprenticeship (p. 340).

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR are numerous this week, but we have found room for a selection of them only. Those which are printed on pp. 351-2 included a summary of a correspondence between Mr. T. W. Russell, M.P., and Mr. W. F. Wells.

WE ARE FREQUENTLY ASKED to take German pharmacy as a model of the correct thing in all that is pharmaceutical; but German experience indicates that apothekers have the same difficulties as we have. See a note on p. 334, also German News in this issue.

THE DEATHS reported this week include those of Mr. Beale (a well-known Metropolitan and South of England traveller), Mr. A. Bowdler Hill (a former President of the Drug Club and "father of the London drug-trade"), and Mr. George J. Scabury, of New York (p. 336).

MARKET CHANGES are again few and include a firmer tone in cocaine. Opium and quinine are steady. Globulus eucalyptus oil is a shade easier, as is bergamot oil for shipment. Shellac at auction was lower. An impression prevails that the spirit-duty will be raised by at least 3d. (p. 347).

IN the first of a series of articles on the Poor-law Commission's report we indicate generally the directions in which the recommendations will affect the retail drug-trade, and express regret that the Pharmaceutical Society (G.B.) did not approach the Commission on behalf of chemists (p. 332).

THE REGULATIONS made under Section 2 of the new Act are commented upon by "Xrayser," who considers that they "will go some way towards neutralising the evil possibilities of that unwise enactment" (p. 331). Correspondents point out directions in which the regulations require strengthening (p. 331).

AT an inquest by the London City Coroner regarding the death of the man who took "soloid" mercury perchloride intentionally, the Coroner, witnesses, and jury indulged in reflections on the new Act and on dispensing of old prescriptions. The jury suggested that the sale of poisons in tabloid form should be specially restricted by law. The hearing is fully reported on p. 326.

IN RESPONSE to repeated queries in regard to certificates of qualification for the purposes of the new Act, we restate our views on the subject. Mr. Idris, who secured insertion of the provision in the Act, had the Minor certificate in mind. This leaves a *casus omissus* which the Pharmaceutical Council, by taking a broad view, may repair without resorting to Parliament (p. 333).

AT an evening meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society in Edinburgh Mr. John Lothian proved that a mixture containing ammonium bromide and Epsom salts deposits crystalline ammonium-magnesium sulphate; Mr. E. J. Brown dealt with the official chlorinated liquors, showing that their chlorine stability depends on alkalinity; and Mr. Boa submitted practical suggestions for the improvement of the official preparations of lemon and orange (pp. 338-9).

Corner for Students.

CONDUCTED BY LEONARD DOBBIN, PH.D.

Students, please note. All communications should be addressed to the Editor of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

All communications and reports must bear the names and addresses of the writers, not necessarily for publication. The reports of those who ignore this rule are liable not to be dealt with.

REPORTS.

THE powder distributed to students on January 27 consisted of one part by weight of zinc hydroxycarbonate, one part of ammonium di-hydrogen arsenate, and three parts of potassium chloride. The calculated composition of such a mixture is—

Zn	...	...	...	...	...	11.5
K	...	...	...	...	...	31.5
NH ₄	...	...	...	...	...	2.3
CO ₂	...	...	...	...	...	3.5
Cl	...	...	...	...	...	28.5
AsO ₃	...	...	...	...	...	17.5
H	...	...	...	...	...	0.2
OH	...	...	...	...	...	4.0
H ₂ O	...	...	...	...	...	1.0

100.0

Samples of the powder were distributed to seventy-eight students, and forty-five reports were sent in for examination. The hydrochloric-acid radical was the only constituent of the powder detected by all of our correspondents. The failures in the detection of the other constituents were:—
(a) Metallic radicals: Zinc, 3; potassium, 2; ammonium, 3.
(b) Acid radicals: Carbonic, 8; arsenic, 7.

The high scoring this month indicates that again the powder submitted for analysis did not present any special difficulties to the majority of our correspondents. One of the most likely places for mistakes to arise in the analysis was in connection with the detection of the arsenate, since hydrogen sulphide did not yield any immediate precipitate in the original hydrochloric-acid solution, in the cold, while, in the testing for acidic radicals, the interaction of the large quantity of chloride with silver nitrate, producing white silver chloride, was liable to divert attention from the possible presence of an acidic radical which formed a coloured silver salt, soluble in dilute nitric acid. Another possible cause of error existed in the fact that both arsenates and phosphates yield granular yellow precipitates in nitric-acid solution with ammonium molybdate. The reports received show that these pitfalls were successfully avoided in the great majority of cases, although not in all.

In the systematic examination for metallic radicals, hydrogen sulphide, in a hot solution, or on long standing, reduced the arsenic-acid radical to the arsenious condition, and yielded a precipitate of arsenious sulphide and sulphur. In order to hasten the precipitation, a number of students first reduced the solution with sulphurous acid, and then added hydrogen sulphide to precipitate arsenious sulphide. Quicker still in its reducing effect than sulphurous acid is sodium thiosulphate, which, however, was only employed by one or two students. This latter reagent may be strongly recommended for the purpose, as its action is almost instantaneous. The original hydrochloric-acid solution can first be saturated with hydrogen sulphide and the solution of sodium thiosulphate can then simply be added drop by drop as long as any further precipitation is caused. When further addition of thiosulphate (and, if necessary, of hydrogen sulphide) produces no further change, the precipitate is removed by filtration, while the filtrate (which may become cloudy through separation of sulphur, set free by

the interaction of the excess of thiosulphate with free hydrochloric acid) is evaporated to dryness and ignited, prior to examination for metals of the iron and other groups.

A number of impurities were reported, the presence of which we were not able to confirm. Traces of the sulphuric-acid radical, found in some cases, were almost certainly introduced as impurity in the sodium carbonate used in preparing the solution to be tested for acid radicals. Traces of iron may have been introduced in the mineral acids, or may have been dissolved by some of these from the filter-papers employed; while filter-papers and tap-water may have been responsible for introducing traces of calcium. We advise all students who provide the reagents for their own analyses, to be at some pains to procure these of a high degree of purity, and, for any delicate work, to use only distilled water, and filter-papers which have been extracted with hydrochloric acid at least, and, preferably, with hydrofluoric acid also. Certainty with regard to impurities is only attainable when the materials used in the analysis are entirely free from contamination.

PRIZES.

The First Prize for the best analysis has been awarded to JAMES BEATTIE, c/o W. M. Alexander, 33 Square, Kelso.

The Second Prize has been awarded to GEORGE HARDING, 11 Grey Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

First Prize.—Any scientific book that is published at a price not greatly exceeding half-a-guinea may be taken as a first prize.

Second Prize.—Any scientific book which is sold for about five shillings may be taken as a second prize.

The students to whom prizes are awarded are requested to write at once to the Publisher naming the book or books they select.

MARKS AWARDED FOR ANALYSIS.

1. Correspondents who are unqualified:

James Beattie (1st prize)	99	Pharmacy	...	...	91
George Harding (2nd prize)	97	Acacia	...	...	89
Convulvulus	96	F.A.P.	...	...	89
Jellolid	96	Ager	...	...	87
Mae	96	Cathildol	...	...	80
Rob Roy	96	Hydroxide	...	...	79
Validol	96	R. V. W.	...	...	78
Pyxis	95	Strophanthin	...	...	77
Rhamnaceæ	95	Astolat	...	...	76
Adac	94	Test	...	...	76
Aston	94	Kalium	...	...	75
Polyhrest	94	Beryllium	...	...	74
Rainow	94	Nedwos	...	...	74
Victor	94	Hydroxylamine	...	...	71
Nixus	93	Liverwort	...	...	67
Athol	92	Chromium	...	...	60
Duorts	92	Siliqua	...	...	60
Elemi	91	Sal Mensis	...	...	59
Palatine	91	Crypton	...	...	44

2. Correspondents who are qualified, or who have not indicated that they are unqualified:

A. F. M.	95	Chemicus	...	...	91
Beaker	61	Drumsheugh	...	...	96
Boiling-point	93	Turmerie	...	...	95
Capsium	96				

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CONVOLVULUS.—Sulphurous acid reduces arsenate to arsenite; the process is not one of oxidation so far as the arsenate is concerned.

MAC.—We were not able to recognise any unusual odour when heating the substance on a borax bead. Further, we could not get any indication of the presence of manganese, and there was a just recognisable trace of iron. The iron you found may have been derived from filter-papers.

ADAC.—As you are working with your own reagents, it will repay you to procure these in the highest condition of purity; and for all delicate work you should use extracted filter-papers and distilled water throughout. See the general remarks and the latter part of the reply immediately preceding.

ASTON.—At the stage at which you tested for a phosphate by means of ammonium molybdate, you should have obtained

a precipitate, due to the presence of the arsenate. Note that carbonic anhydride is practically odourless.

RAINOW.—Although you proved the presence of an arsenate, you did not prove the absence of a phosphate.

ATHOL.—It was quite possible to test for carbonic anhydride in the gas evolved when the powder was treated with dilute hydrochloric acid. The decomposition could be carried out in a small test-tube fitted with cork and delivery tube, a small fragment of zinc (previously washed with dilute hydrochloric acid and then with water to remove any film of carbonate from its surface) being added so as to generate hydrogen and carry the carbonic anhydride over into a tube containing a few drops of lime-water.

DUORTS.—Contrary to your experience, we found that ferric chloride did produce a precipitate (of ferric arsenate) in a part of the sodium-carbonate extract acidified with acetic acid.

ELEML.—We did not succeed in obtaining the ferricyanide reaction for iron in the ferrous condition, which you describe.

PHARMACY.—Your analysis would have been more completely satisfactory if you had removed the arsenate by means of hydrogen sulphide, and had then treated the filtrate like any other non-phosphate solution.

F. A. P.—You were mistaken in supposing that euchlorine was given off on warming the powder with sulphuric acid. Even in the presence of a chlorate, a carbonate could be tested for by means of dilute sulphuric or hydrochloric acid in the manner described in the reply to "Athol."

AGER.—Note that zinc is not precipitated as phosphate by the addition of ammonia in presence of ammonium chloride in moderate quantity; also that stannic solutions are not reduced to stannous by sulphurous acid. See also the reply to "Athol."

STROPHANTHIN.—The ammonium-molybdate test ought to have revealed the presence of an arsenate or a phosphate if your solution was in proper working order. Potassium should not have been tested for in the original substance, merely after ignition.

BERYLLIUM.—We repeated your test for a nitrate, but did not obtain the faintest indication of its presence.

NEDWOS.—The non-formation of a precipitate on the addition of ammonium chloride and ammonia did not prove the absence of the phosphoric-acid radical. Zinc phosphate, for example, would not be precipitated by the addition of these reagents. Compare the reply to "Ager."

HYDROXYLAMINE.—NA, CL, and MN are not the symbols for elements known to us.

CHROMIUM.—Your failure to detect zino seems to have been due to your omitting to add ammonium hydrosulphide in the systematic examination for metallic radicals.

SILUQA.—You might easily have proved the absence of a bromide had you applied any reliable test: the supposed test which you describe is wholly useless to distinguish with certainty (or to separate) bromide from chloride.

SAL MENSIS.—It is a pity you marred your report by recording even one reaction which you did not observe. Cupric sulphate and ammonia did not yield a green precipitate of cupric arsenite, and obviously could not do so in the absence of an arsenite.

CRYPTON.—You appear to have omitted all preliminary tests, and your analysis has, in consequence, fallen short of what it might have been. A careful preliminary examination usually more than repays the time spent upon it.

BEAKER.—It is not easy to understand how you came to describe the chocolate-coloured precipitate of silver arsenate as yellow. Was the colour of the precipitate made to accord with the preconceived notion that the powder contained a phosphate?

CHEMICUS.—The magnesia-mixture precipitate, which you attributed to the presence of a phosphate, may have been due to some arsenate still remaining unreduced in consequence of sodium thiosulphate not having been added in sufficient quantity.

DRUMSHEUGH.—Note that a metallic film is not obtainable from a precipitate of zinc sulphide until the latter has been oxidised. This oxidation may, of course, be effected in the oxidising part of the Bunsen flame, but the same end may also be obtained conveniently by treating the sulphide with dilute nitric acid, evaporating to dryness, and strongly heating the residue.

PROGRESS OF THE TOURNAMENT.

The exercise now reported upon is the fourth of the tournament series. We give below the marks of the students who at present occupy the first twelve places. It is interesting to notice how close the scores of those near the top of the list are to each other, and it is evident the competition for

the prizes will be keen. What the result of the competition will be it is impossible to forecast, as the marks for the two remaining exercises may cause considerable rearrangement.

Double Seidlitz ...	387	Carnotier ...	359
Jelloid ...	379	Validol ...	354
Polychrest ...	375	A. F. M. ...	348
Pharmacy ...	368	Duorts ...	338
Boiling-point ...	367	Nixus ...	337
Turmeric ...	361	Adac ...	330

English News.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Brevities.

A Tyndall gold medal, founded by the widow of the late Professor John Tyndall, is to be awarded annually for inventions tending to diminish danger and preserve life among those engaged in mining operations.

An examination of the British Optical Association in the Dioptic Grade will be held on March 29 and 30 in Manchester. Intending candidates should communicate with the Secretary, Mr. John H. Sutcliffe, 199 Piccadilly, London, W.

At Brentford on February 20, William E. Barker (23), Hanwell, was fined 40s., with another 40s. for the value of the windows, or in default one month's imprisonment, for breaking two plate-glass windows, value 4*l.* 15s., on the premises of Mr. E. Rippon, chemist and druggist, 157 Uxbridge Road, Hanwell.

At the meeting of the L.C.C. on February 23 it was announced that a claim by Mr. A. J. Fairlee, chemist and druggist, 71 Lavender Hill, London, S.W., in regard to his leasehold and trade interests in a part of the forefront of his premises, required in connection with the Wandsworth Road to East Hill improvement, had been settled by the payment of 25*l.*

The "Daily Telegraph," in referring to the British Medical Association's application for a charter, says the demand of the right to supplement the charter, to add to it, and to amend or repeal any or all of its provisions, means that "at some future date powers may be acquired that would tell very hardly against certain more or less mechanical industries."

At the North London Police Court on February 19, Barnett Kosky and his son Morris Kosky were fined 100*l.* each for smuggling saccharin (*C. & D.*, February 13, p. 249). The elder Kosky's employer came forward and paid his fine, but the son was removed in custody, as they had not sufficient goods to cover the amount. Bederman, who acted as messenger, was discharged.

At Colchester Police Court on February 23, Charles Sheffer and Marcel Bertholot were sent each for a further three months' imprisonment with hard labour at the end of the sentences now being served (*C. & D.*, February 13, p. 250), for stealing 19s. 3*d.* by "ringing the changes" on a tobacconist. This sentence, in conjunction with that passed on them at Ipswich, makes a period of nine months' detention for the "soap gentlemen." Afterwards they are likely to be deported.

Crown Agents' Reforms.

The Committee of Inquiry appointed at the instance of the Colonial Office to inquire into the status and organisation of the Crown Agents' Office recommend considerable changes; but the only one of interest to traders is that Colonial firms should whenever possible be given opportunities of tendering for Colonial Government contracts on the same conditions as those in this country, and that a small bureau should be established in the Department through which officials and other persons connected with the Crown Colonies visiting England could get into better touch with the Crown Agents.

Institute of Chemistry.

Part I. of the "Proceedings" of the Institute of Chemistry for Great Britain and Ireland has just been issued. It deals with the report of the Council for the year ending March 1, 1909, and the financial statement for

the year 1908; the examiners' reports; the register; and general notices. The register contained on January 29 the names of 1,072 Fellows and 201 associates, an increase of fifty-two members; while the students total 245, an increase of thirty-five. Both increases are the highest recorded during the last twenty years. The increase in examination-fees received was over 300%. The Council have been able, despite increasing expenditure, to invest 344l. 2s. during the year, making 2,900l. as the approximate value of investments at the end of the financial year. The financial considerations in regard to a new home for the Institute, upon the expiry of the lease of the present premises in 1914, has been referred to a special committee, whose report will be issued during the year. Dr. William Henry Willcox has been selected for appointment as Examiner in Therapeutics, Pharmacology, and Microscopy, in succession to Dr. F. Gowland Hopkins.

International Congress of Applied Chemistry.

A booklet giving details of the arrangements for the Congress, which takes place in London from May 27 to June 2, is being sent out by Mr. Macnab (the Hon. General Secretary), 10 Cromwell Crescent, London, S.W. The titles of papers already promised for the various sections are given, and in many sections there are interesting features to pharmacists. For instance, in the Analytical Chemistry Section a paper is promised by Dr. R. Adan on the advisability of fixing analytical data for resin oil, pine oil, and turpentine oil. In the Inorganic Chemistry and Allied Industries Section we note that radioactivity and the rare gases of the atmosphere are the subjects of papers. Dr. Goldschmidt is to give a paper on "A New Development of the Thermit Process" before the Section on Metallurgy and Mining. Mr. E. Hart, in the Organic Chemistry Section, has promised a communication on "The Birch-oil Industry of the United States." In the Physiological Chemistry and Pharmacology Section papers, lecithine and anti-toxines are among those announced. Dr. S. Rideal, Dr. J. C. Thresh, and Dr. Somerville are contributing to the Hygiene Section; while in the Pharmaceutical Chemistry Section the following communications are promised:

Mr. T. Tyrer, on "The Facilities for the Use of Industrial Alcohol in the Different Countries."

Messrs. P. W. Squire and C. M. Caines, on "The Standardisation of Potent Drugs, and International Agreement with Regard to it."

Mr. Peter MacEwan, on "Variations in the Activity of Certain Toxic Drugs, with Suggestions for an International Inquiry."

Dr. S. B. Schryver, on "Disinfectants."

Dr. A. Jolles, on "Saccharine Substances in Urine, and their Quantitative Determination."

Dr. J. Herring, on "Tannins."

Dr. H. Thoms: subject not yet announced.

Some of the items in the Photo-chemistry Section promise to be of interest to those who follow photography either for pleasure or as an adjunct to pharmacy.

London University.

The King has appointed a Royal Commission to inquire into University education in London. Mr. R. B. Haldane, M.P., is the Chairman, and the other members are Viscount Milner, Sir Robert Romer, Sir Robert L. Morant, Mr. Lawrence Currie, M.A., Mr. W. S. McCormick, M.A., LL.D., Mr. E. B. Sargent, M.A., and Mrs. Creighton. The subject is to be considered fully, and the Commission is asked to make recommendations as to the relations which should subsist between the University of London, its incorporated colleges, the Imperial College of Science and Technology, the other schools of the University, and the various public institutions and bodies concerned. Regard is to be paid to the facilities for education and research which the Metropolis should afford for specialist and advanced students in connection with the provisions existing in other parts of the United Kingdom and of his Majesty's dominions beyond the seas.

Birmingham Notes.

Diphtheritic antitoxin is supplied free to the medical profession in the King's Norton Union area.

Dr. Slator Price has been selected as the Chairman of the local Section of the Society of Chemical Industry.

The Photographic Annual Exhibition, which always acts as a stimulus to the photographic side-line of the pharmacist, is now open.

Messrs. Needhams have removed from the shop they occupied at the lower end of Corporation Street to premises in New Street, just round the corner.

Sir Thomas Barclay, in an admirable address to the Friends' Institute, Moseley, stated upon excellent authority that the main causes of the filling of prisons is parental disobedience.

Mr. George Cadbury has succeeded in growing to the first stage a cocoa plant at his Manor House, Northfield. The fruit is of full size, nine inches long and 13 inches round it, and is growing from the main trunk of the plant.

Birmingham Dispensing.

During the last three months of 1908 the chemists of Birmingham came in for one of their periodical visitations by the health officials, and the results are set out in the quarterly report of Mr. J. F. Liverseege, F.I.C., Ph.C., the public analyst. Twenty-nine prescriptions of five different kinds were taken to chemists' shops to be dispensed. In eight cases the medicines supplied contained the right ingredients, but in quantities which differed so much from those ordered by the prescription that it was necessary to certify them as adulterated. The following details are supplied:

Potassium-iodide Mixtures.—The five samples were practically correctly dispensed, and were passed as genuine.

Potassium-bromide Mixtures.—The composition of three samples was practically correct, but the three remaining samples were incorrectly dispensed. One contained the right amount of potassium bromide, but only 1 oz. of chloroform-water instead of 8 oz. as ordered. This vendor was not a qualified chemist. Another sample contained 216 grains of potassium bromide per 8-oz. bottle, instead of 240 grains as ordered. The bottle used by the vendor was rather more than $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. too large, but this fact did not account for the deficiency in strength, as the bottle was not full, and if it had been, there would still have been a deficiency of 8 grains of potassium bromide, showing that some error had been made in weighing the drug. The vendors were fined 1l. and 11s. costs. The third contained 296 grains of potassium bromide per 8-oz. bottle, instead of 240 grains as ordered. In this case the bottle used was nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. too small, and the full bottle would contain 282 grains of potassium bromide. By an error the police officer omitted to serve the copy of the certificate with the summons, thus making the summons informal. A second summons was subsequently taken out on the first information, and duly served with a copy of the certificate, but it was dismissed with 42s. costs against the prosecution, on the ground that the prosecution had not been instituted within twenty-eight days of the sale.

Grey Powders.—Six prescriptions ordered 1 grain of grey powder to be mixed with 4 grains of magnesium carbonate. Each of these six informal samples contained the right ingredients, but the proportion of mercury varied from 5.6 to 7.7 per cent. Published analyses of grey powder show that this drug varies considerably in composition. The seventy-one powders dispensed by six different chemists varied in weight from 2.6 to 6.6 grains. The eleven smallest powders were all supplied by one chemist. The average weight of his powders was only 3.4 grains, instead of 5 grains. He was cautioned by the Health Sub-Committee. The average weight of another chemist's powders was 5.1 grains, which was very nearly correct, but individual powders weighed 4.2, 5.6, 6.3, and 6.6 grains, instead of 5 grains. The vendor was cautioned.

Dover's Powders.—Six prescriptions ordered 10 grains of Dover's powder. They were bought informally. As far as could be determined, the powders were all of the correct composition. One sample, however, consisted of three powders, which weighed 10, 11.4, and 11.6 grains respectively. With so great a variation the sample could not be passed as genuine.

Quinine-sulphate Pills.—The prescription ordered each pill to contain 5 grains of "pill of quinine sulphate." According to the Pharmacopœia, 5 grains should contain about 4 grains of quinine sulphate. Four of the samples received varied little from that quantity, but the two others contained only 3.2 grains. Each of these two samples had an average weight of about 6.8 grains, and contained about 35 per cent. of mineral-coating matter. This similarity in composition suggested that both chemists had bought their pills from one wholesale dealer. This was found to be the case, and this year, in January, pills dispensed by the wholesale dealer were found to be of a similar defective strength; the wholesale dealer was cautioned.

Poison-licences.

The Health Committee of the Preston Town Council deferred for further consideration the request of the Preston Chemists' Association that no licences be granted for the sale of certain poisonous substances, under the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, the association stating that the reasonable requirements for the sale of such poisonous substances are already satisfied.

At the last meeting of the Bromley Town Council, Mr. H. D. Kelf, chemist and druggist, The Broadway, Bromley, presented a petition, on behalf of the local chemists, in regard to the provisions of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908. The petitioners pointed out that in Bromley no additional facilities for the purchase of the specified poisons in Section 2 are necessary or desirable in the interests of the public. The matter was referred to the Public Health Committee for consideration and report.

Contracts.

West Ham Town Council.—For annual supplies: Messrs. Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., for druggists' sundries; Messrs. J. Boulton & Co., Ltd., for chloride of lime; Messrs. Palmer & Co., E. Cook & Co., Ltd., John Knight, Ltd., and F. J. Hunt & Co., for soaps.

The Islington Guardians recently resolved that the Stores and Contract Committee consider the advisability whenever possible of deleting the names of proprietary articles from tender forms, and, in place of these, requiring firms to tender up to certain standards of samples.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

The Swansea analyst examined during the past quarter one sample each of camphorated oil, sweet spirit of nitre, glycerin, and eucalyptus oil. All complied with pharmaceutical requirements.

The Warwickshire county analysts, in their quarterly report, state that of five samples of sweet spirit of nitre submitted, four were deficient in ethyl nitrite, in two cases to the extent of 77 and 80 per cent. Proceedings were taken in one case, and a fine of *l.* 17s. 6*d.*, with costs, was imposed. The other vendors were cautioned.

Manchester Notes.

Messrs. Standrings, on February 20, drew the attention of the public to their new address at 27 King Street, by advertising to test any person's eyesight and to supply suitable glasses free of charge. The result was that the shop was besieged, and the police were required to lend assistance in handling the crowd. About a hundred people were fitted with spectacles gratis.

A disastrous fire occurred in one of the upper rooms on the premises of the Rubwel Co., at 34 Seedley Road, Pendleton, on the evening of February 20. The Pendleton and Salford fire-brigades quickly arrived, but were unable to quench the fire in time to prevent the roof collapsing and the consequent destruction of stock. The Rubwel Co. inform us that temporary premises have been obtained, and all orders will be promptly dealt with. They also mention that the ointment itself did not burn, as the ingredients are not inflammable.

Coroner on Herbalists' Specifics.

The Manchester City Coroner conducted an inquiry on February 17 into the death of William Henry Humby (22), ironmonger, of Stockport Road, Manchester. Deceased, who had suffered from diabetes, returned after satisfactory treatment at Nottingham to Manchester, where he began to take "Dill's Diabetic Preparation," put up and sold by John Mooney, herbalist, Bridge Street. Dr. Vipont Brown deposed that he attended Humby during the week previous to his death on February 13, and stated that his life might have been prolonged for months, or even years, with proper attention. Mooney admitted during his evidence that he was not qualified as a doctor. He declined to state the ingredients of the mixture, but swore it would cure diabetes unless the patient was practically dying when he first took it. He had cured hundreds of cases. The Coroner refused to take the evidence of the last witness's son, Dr. Mooney, in regard to the efficacy of the preparation, and, in addressing the jury, said if they were satisfied that Humby's life had been materially shortened by Mooney's claim having led him not to secure the orthodox

treatment, he should have no hesitation in leaving them to say whether Mooney had been guilty of manslaughter or not. After twenty minutes' consideration the jury brought in the following verdict: "That deceased's life was shortened by taking Dill's mixture and discontinuing diet as advised by his medical man at Nottingham." The Coroner: You find the cause of death was diabetes? The Foreman: Yes. The Coroner then addressed some words of warning to Mooney.

Sheffield and District Notes.

At a meeting of Sheffield grocers on February 17 it was stated that the Grocers' Federation had sent deputations to interview Cabinet Ministers on such Bills as Sunday Closing, Shop Hours, and Poisons and Pharmacy.

Boots, Ltd., are proposing to remove their Westbar branch round the corner into Snig Hill, and are now altering the larger premises which they have acquired. The new branch will be opposite the site of their first business established in Sheffield.

The annual conversazione of the Sheffield Junior Naturalists' Club was held on February 20, when Mr. John Austen, Ph.C., gave his lecture on "Poisonous Plants." An admirable exhibition of specimens collected by members of the club formed part of the attractions.

Mr. G. T. W. Newsholme has been interviewed by a representative of the "Sheffield Daily Telegraph" on the subject of the report of the Royal Commission on the Poor-Laws. He criticised the recommendations of the Commission with regard to medical relief, a subject on which, as Chairman of the Hospital Committee of the Sheffield Guardians for many years, he speaks with considerable authority.

Food for Infants.

At Exeter, on February 19, the City Coroner (Mr. W. L. Brown) held an inquiry in regard to the death of an infant five weeks old, the daughter of an artilleryman. The mother stated that the child had not gone on well with new milk and water, and on the recommendation of friends witness went to Mr. Pearce, chemist, for a tin of patent food, which she gave to the child in small quantities.—Mr. Harrison, surgeon, deposed that death was due to constipation.—Mr. W. F. Pearce, chemist and druggist, 19 South Street, Exeter, also gave evidence, and was somewhat severely cross-examined by the Coroner in regard to starchy foods being given to a child so young.—Mr. Pearce stated that he had been selling the food for ten years. It was made by a London firm, and contained malt to aid in conversion of the starch.—The Coroner said he did not "pitch into" this food more than any other. He asked Mr. Pearce why he did not suggest a dose of castor oil, to which Mr. Pearce replied that the mother asked him for food, not medicine. A verdict of "Death from natural causes" was returned.

Union Dispenser's Salary.

The Islington Guardians on February 18 considered a letter from the Local Government Board with reference to the proposal to increase the salary of Mr. R. W. Lindsey, chemist and druggist, dispenser at the St. John's Road workhouse and outdoor dispensary, by the sum of 20*l.* per annum. The Board stated that sufficient evidence had not been produced to justify them in assenting to higher remuneration than may be allowed under the revised scheme of maximum salaries for whole-time dispensers in the metropolis. This new scale provides for an initial salary of 120*l.* per annum, rising to 140*l.* after four years, and then by biennial increments of 10*l.* to a maximum of 180*l.* per annum. The Board would sanction this scale to Mr. Lindsey. The matter was referred to a committee.

Nottingham Chemists' Athletic Club.

The annual meeting of this Club was held on February 22. Mr. W. Ashby presided, and there were also present Messrs. A. Middleton, T. Freeman, G. J. R. Parkes, E. E. H. Turton, C. R. Carr, S. H. Platten, H. Smith, H. Middleton, W. Lee, H. Henstock, G. A. Meadows, F. Frostwood, and T. Prince (Secretary). After the adoption of the Secretary and Treasurer's report, the officers were re-elected with the exception of Mr. Wood, whose place was filled by Mr. Henstock. The President then awarded the batting-prize to Mr. Gillborn (average 12.85), and the bowling award to Mr. Lee (average 5.63).

Irish News.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

The Haslett Statue.

A start was made on February 22 with the erection of the statue in Belfast to the memory of the late Sir James H. Haslett, M.P., a former President of the Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland. The statue has been subscribed for by the citizens, and will occupy a conspicuous place in the City Hall grounds to the left of the Queen Victoria memorial.

Burglary.

A burglary took place on February 17 at the premises of Messrs. Marshall & Co., druggists, 2 York Road, Belfast. The premises were ransacked, and razors, perfumery, spectacles, soap, and other articles taken away. The check-cash register which was on the counter was also removed. This contained, in addition to some money, a quantity of strychnine and arsenic.

False Pretences Charge.

A young man named James Clancy was charged at Belfast on February 19 with obtaining food and lodgings by fraud in the city. He stated that he was a chemist, and had come from Dublin to a branch business of his firm in Lower Hall Street, where, the prosecution stated, there is no chemist's business. The case was adjourned for four weeks, the prisoner promising to pay the landlady in the meantime.

Guardians' Doings.

At the meeting of the Kilrush Board of Guardians the Clerk read the analyst's report on drugs and medicines submitted to him for analysis from the Carrigaholt dispensary, which showed that all were up to standard.

At the meeting of the Cootehill Board of Guardians a letter was read from the Local Government Board asking the Guardians to explain why samples of the drugs delivered in October last did not reach the analyst until January. It was stated that Dr. O'Reilly had been ill.

At the meeting of the Callan Board of Guardians the Local Government Board wrote transmitting their prescribed list of medicines and medical and surgical appliances for the year commencing on April 1 next. A few additions have been made in the lists and a few omissions, and the prices of the several articles have been revised in accordance with current market quotations. The provisions with regard to recoupment from the Local Taxation (Ireland) account are unaltered, and the Board wished it to be understood that recoupment cannot be allowed in any case where the Guardians accept a tender other than the lowest, unless it can be shown to the satisfaction of the Board that there are good and sufficient grounds for adopting that course.

Scots News.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Committee of Reference in Pharmacy.

The vacancy in this B.P. Committee caused by the resignation of Mr. G. F. Merson was filled by the appointment of Mr. George Lunan, F.C.S., Edinburgh, not Mr. J. F. Tocher, B.Sc., as stated in the *C. & D.* last week.

Aberdeen and the North.

Mr. James M. Patton, chemist, 24 Bridge Street, Aberdeen, will shortly remove to premises at 63 Urquhart Road.

Mr. Wm. Gardener, chemist, has been appointed manager of the business of Mr. James McDonald, Aberdeen. (*Correction.*)

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Mitchell, Union Street, Inverness, celebrated their golden wedding on Thursday, February 25.

A small fire occurred in the premises of Mr. N. B. Cran, chemist and druggist, 80 Great Northern Road, Aberdeen, on February 23, which the firemen soon extinguished.

Edinburgh.

Messrs. Raimes, Clark & Co., Ltd., and Messrs. Harkness, Beaumont & Co. will close their premises in future at 1 P.M. on Saturdays.

Messrs. Mackenzie & Co., chemists, 45 Forrest Road, are showing several old mortars and an antique bleeding-basin. Verses appended to the latter describe the purposes for which it was employed.

The personal estates of Mr. John C. Pottage, 8 Coovenie Gardens, Edinburgh, were sequestered by the Court of Session on February 15. This, we are informed, has no direct bearing upon the business in Princes Street.

An Ayrshire Mineral Well.

There has long been a mineral well known to exist at the little Ayrshire coast town of Saltcoats, and it is now about to be exploited by the local medical men. An artesian well has been sunk, and water of exceptional purity and constant chalybeate quality is now available. An analysis and opinion by Professor Glaister, of Glasgow University, is now published, and corresponds in the main with an analysis made by a local pharmacist—Mr. James Walker—some years ago. Professor Glaister describes the water as mild, alkaline, and ferruginous, closely resembling that of Spa, Homburg (containing 39 grains of total solids per gal., of which 1.5 grain represents iron carbonate), and certain of the Harrogate chalybeate waters.

Glasgow and the West.

Several doctors' shops in the Overnewton district are to be closed at the beginning of April.

Two cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis are reported from Paisley, both cases being children.

The famous chimney, 300 ft. high, at Tennant's chemical-works, St. Rollox, fell on Tuesday morning, February 23, the noise waking all the inhabitants in the neighbourhood. No explanation has been made of the occurrence.

Mr. T. S. Baird, F.R.M.S., of the Glasgow College of Optics, is lecturing and giving a demonstration of "x-ray Photography" at the exhibition of the Queen's Park Amateur Photographic Association, which closes on February 27.

The trustee of the sequestered estates of David Watson, chemist and druggist, 41 Sinclair Drive, Langside, intimates that an account of his intromissions has been audited, and a meeting of the creditors is to be held on March 19, at 12 o'clock, in the offices of Messrs. Wilson, Stirling & Co., chartered accountants, 186 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, to consider as to an application to be made for his discharge.

The Gas, Sewage, and Works Department of the Glasgow Corporation are engaged in searching for an escape of poisonous gas below some houses in Oxford Street in which the residents became sick from the escaping fumes. The origin of the gas is not known, but it does not appear to be sewer-gas, and a search is being made for any leakage of "benzine or naphthaline" from the adjacent cellars. Two cats have died, while a sanitary inspector and one assistant in the city chemist's department were overcome by the fumes while examining one of the cellars, and two other persons later in the day needed medical aid owing to inhaling the gas.

Private Meeting.

A meeting of the creditors of A. Higgie & Co., chemists, Muirkirk, was held recently in Glasgow, when a statement of affairs was submitted showing liabilities amounting to 557*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.*, to meet which there were assets estimated to realise 250*l.* This sum was made up of stock-in-trade and fittings estimated at 200*l.*, book-debts valued at 25*l.*, and household furniture 25*l.* After deducting 36*l.* 6*s.* in respect of rent and taxes there were net assets of 213*l.* 14*s.*, and a deficiency of 344*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.* At the meeting it was decided to try and sell the business as a going concern, and a committee was appointed. The following are among the trade creditors: New Apothecaries' Co., Glasgow, 77*l.*; Arthur H. Cox & Co., Brighton, 20*l.*; Cockburn & Co., Ltd., Glasgow, 16*l.*; Lorimer & Moyes, Glasgow, 10*l.*; and Duff & Rowantree, Durham, 11*l.*

French News.

(From the "C. & D." Paris Correspondent.)

PARIS ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.—M. Meillère, who was elected a member of the Academy of Medicine (Section of Pharmacy) last week, is head pharmacist at the Necker Hospital. Professor Patein, President of the Paris Society of Pharmacy, was also a candidate for the vacant seat at the Academy of Medicine.

A RADIUM BANK.—The formation of a "Banque du Radium" is announced—a company for the purchase, hire, or sale of salts of radium, with a fully paid-up capital of 1,000,000f. (40,000l.). The founder engages to deliver to the company within two years from date of formation at least three grams of pure bromide of radium at a price of 400,000f. (16,000l.) per gram, 1 gram to be supplied during the first year and 2 grams during the second.

FATAL ERROR.—A fatal error of a very unfortunate nature occurred last Saturday night at a villa at Nice occupied by Mme. Héret, wife of the chief pharmacien of the St. Antoine Hospital, Paris. This lady had apprehensions concerning burglars that amounted almost to a malady, and had given the servants very strict instructions concerning the care of the villa. On the night in question, about eight o'clock, she heard suspicious footsteps near the house-door, and, taking a revolver, she went to see what was the matter, followed by a young servant. Seeing suddenly a shadow in a corner, she fired two revolver-shots. It soon transpired that Mme. Héret had mortally wounded her gardener.

TRUSS-DEALERS AND PHARMACISTS.—The first prosecution of a pharmacist by the Truss Dealers' Association of Paris, and the verdict given for the defendant, were duly recorded in the *C. & D.* The Association returned to the charge, and brought an action against a second pharmacist. It was once more non-suited, and as the defendant made a counterclaim of 4l. for molestation, this sum was awarded him by the Court as damages. Notice of appeal was filed by the plaintiffs and the case carried up through the Court of Appeal to the Court of Cassation. The only result, however, was to confirm the judgment of the lower tribunal. The Court laid down that "if Article 32 of the Law of Germinal forbids pharmacists to carry on any other commerce but that of drugs and medicaments in their *officine*, no punishment is provided to enforce this prohibition." As to Article 4 of the declaration of April 25, 1777, this—if really still in force, which is doubtful—amply forbids the joint exercise of pharmacy and grocery business in France.

THE THERAPEUTICS OF PERFUMERY.—M. Cabanès contributes an interesting article on this subject to the "Bulletin Général de Thérapeutique." The ancient Greeks not only offered perfumed essences to their deities and to their honoured dead, but crowned themselves with roses at table, placed scent-boxes in their dining-halls, and impregnated their food and wines with subtle odours; for the latter beverages roses and violets appear to have been principally used. They kept their robes in perfumed chests, and the "Arbiters of Elegance" used a special scent for each portion of the body. Their head-pomade was perfumed with marjoram, palm oil was used for the face and chest, essence of ground ivy for the neck and lower limbs, while for the arms mint was preferred. The well-oiled bodies of the Olympia wrestlers were evidently intended to elude the adversary's hold, but practically all athletes anointed themselves. Pliny tells us that their grace of form and robust health was observed by Prodicus, who came to the conclusion that this was not only the result of hard training, but also of their copious use of oil. He therefore commenced the practice of treating diseases by frictions of perfumed oils. But Criton, a predecessor of the famous Galen, really introduced perfumes into medical use. Fumigations became popular. When all other expedients had failed, Hippocrates freed Athens from the plague by fumigations of aromatic plants, and this practice, as we know, was continued until a very recent date. It appears to be a historical fact that during cholera epidemics in London and Paris no working perfumer has ever been attacked by the disease.

M. EMILE CLEMENT JUNGLEISCH, who was elected on February 15 a member of the Academy of Sciences (Chemical Science Section), has been connected with the Paris School of Pharmacy for forty years past. Born at Paris on December 21, 1839, he is now in his sixtieth year, and not many now remain at the School who can remember the thirty-year-old preparator, who took his first-class diploma in 1869, and became assistant professor the same year. Previous to this he was "interne" at the Pitié Hospital, and a Ministerial Decree dated January 1, 1866, granted him freedom from all school-fees until he had duly qualified, as a recompense for his devoted work there during the cholera epidemic of 1865. He only became Titular Professor of Organic Chemistry in 1876, but as a matter of fact he had delivered the lectures on this subject for some time before he was appointed. He has been a member of the Chemical Society since 1859, was Vice-President in 1874 and 1878, and President in 1879. He belonged to the Paris Society of Pharmacy from 1869 to 1905, and was President in 1883. He last year received the cross of the Legion of Honour. At the International Exhibition of 1878 he sat on the jury (Chemical Class) as well as in 1889. At the "Codex" Revision Committee meeting he is a well-known figure, having worked on the three last editions (1884, 1895 Supplement, and 1908). He is a member of the Academy of Medicine, and of the Hygiene Committee of the Seine Department, and for many years lectured on chemistry at the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers. His appointment (as successor to Berthelot) at the Collège de France is too recent to need mention; he was, in fact, Berthelot's aid and collaborator during a greater part of the period during which the late eminent chemist was Professor at the Paris School of Pharmacy. M. Jungfleisch's scientific work may roughly be classed under the heads of organic and inorganic chemistry, and includes a long series of studies on the chlorine-derivatives of benzene, molecular dissymmetry, and the synthetic production of substances of rotatory power. He collaborated with Berthelot in preparing the 1881 and 1886 editions of the well-known "Elementary Treatise on Organic Chemistry." His "Chemical Manipulations; a Guide to Laboratory Work," has been translated into Spanish.

Canadian News.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondent.)

FIRE.—Damage, estimated at the \$20,000, was caused by a fire which broke out in the establishment of Messrs. L. McEwen & Co., dealers in druggists' sundries, 46 West Craig Street, Montreal. The loss is partly covered by insurance.

SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY.—A meeting of the Canadian Section of this Society was held in the St. Lawrence Hall, Montreal, on January 22. The subject of the evening was "The Influence of Environment on the Composition of Wheat," the lecturer being Mr. Frank T. Shutt, M.A., F.I.C., Chief Chemist of the Dominion Experimental Farm.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION is still actively engaged in the prosecution of persons selling cocaine contrary to law. The courts are now occupied in trying the case of Lee Chun, who has some twenty-three separate charges against him. One charge only has been heard, which Judge Bazin has taken *en délibéré*, and instructed the prosecuting attorney to proceed with the other charges.

SWEET SPIRIT OF NITRE has been examined by the Laboratory of the Inland Revenue Department, and the results are embodied in Bulletin 167 issued by the department. Some seventy-seven samples were collected throughout Canada last October, and of these twenty-eight were pronounced by Mr. McGill to be genuine. Of the forty-nine defective samples four did not contain any ethyl nitrite, and fifteen others showed the presence of less than half per cent. of ethyl nitrite.

PROPRIETARY-MEDICINES ACT.—Some difficulty in the interpretation of the label clause of the Proprietary or Patent Medicine Act has been cleared up by the following

ruling, which has been obtained by the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association from the Minister of Inland Revenue :

The information required by Section 4 of the Act may, as respects labels now held in stock by manufacturers of proprietary or patent medicines, be overprinted in distinct characters of a colour different from that employed in connection with other printing on said labels and wrappers.

The effect of this is that not only can the old labels be used, but that in printing the new inscription over the old matter a rubber stamp can be employed.

South African News.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondents.)

Note.—"The Chemist and Druggist" is regularly supplied by order to all the members of all the Pharmaceutical Societies in British South Africa, viz.:

South African Pharmaceutical Association.
Pharmaceutical Society of Cape Colony.
Natal Pharmaceutical Society.
Transvaal Pharmaceutical Society.
Rhodesia Pharmaceutical Society.
Northern District Chemists' Association.
Pharmaceutical Society of Orange River Colony.

Cape Colony.

CYPHER PRESCRIPTIONS.—At a recent meeting of the Medical Council, held in Cape Town, a letter was read from the East London Chemists' Association regarding the practice of a local medical man in prescribing in such a manner that his prescriptions could be dispensed by one chemist only. Dr. Hewat observed that the letter conveyed no direct charge, and he did not think it was a matter in which the Council could interfere. Dr. Gregory (M.O.H. for the Colony) said that a medical man had the right to write his prescriptions as he chose. Although this was a practice much to be deprecated, he did not think the Council could move in the matter. Dr. Darley Hartley said that from an ethical point of view it was not right for a medical man to put pressure on his patients to go to any particular chemist. Other members having spoken to the same effect, it was resolved to reply that the Council was not prepared to express any opinion until a formal charge was laid.

Transvaal.

THE SHOP HOURS ACT.—The new Shop Hours Act passed at the last Session of the Legislative Assembly (C. & D., 1908, II., p. 507), still proves a most acceptable one to traders in the Transvaal, as well as to shop employees. There is a grievance on the Rand, however, as was evidenced on January 28, when deputations from the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce and the Transvaal Mines Traders' Association interviewed the Attorney-General on the subject of the non-observance of the law by a number of traders along the reef. Cases were quoted of disregard of the law on ordinary days, Sundays, and holidays, and in the end the Attorney-General said he would go into the matter at once and stop all contravention of the Act by traders.

ANOTHER SEQUAH.—At the Johannesburg Police Court on January 26, William Albert Stevens, *alias* "King Sequah," was charged with practising as a doctor and chemist and druggist. Constable Tarrant told how he paid 12s. 6d. to Sequah for advice. He got three bottles of lotion; and, further, Sequah gazed at his epiglottis, by means of a pocket mirror, in the street—all for 12s. 6d. The fee was really 10s., but witness did not get his change. Sequah: Liar! (Laughter.) The assistant Government analyst said that four bottles handed to him by the police contained:

No. 1.—A solution of potash alum.

No. 2.—A solution of potash alum in chloroform-water with a layer of three cubic centimetres of chloroform at the bottom of the solution.

No. 3.—A mixture of paraffin and eucosote with 1.22 per cent. of acetic acid.

No. 4. "Sequah's New Remedy, Prairie Buds"—a mixture of aloes, alcohol, and water. A trace of strychnine and brucine was found in the mixture, which indicated that some preparation of nux vomica had been used in the making of the mixture.

Sequah: There is 100% for you if you can say what is in the

fourth bottle. The Magistrate said that the charges constituted one continual offence, and he imposed a fine of 10%, or one month's imprisonment. Sequah said he had sold his decoction for forty-three years.

Pharmaceutical Society of Cape Colony.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING was held in the Y.M.C.A. Rooms, Cape Town, on January 25. Mr. F. C. Mathew presided, and among those present were Messrs. W. Froembling, G. Cleghorn, W. E. Crow, J. Austin Thomas, J.P., J. Patterson (Burroughs Wellcome & Co.), A. E. A. Tothill, C. Merry, R. Peck, H. E. Cope, W. Aitken F. Harpur, J. Sowden, W. Turnbull, O. Rohrssen, J. Clayton Smith, and Mr. J. Dell (Secretary).

THE STAMP ACT.—The meeting had been called to discuss representations to be made to the Government *re* stamp tax, which subject had formed part of the agenda of the meeting on January 21 (C. & D., February 20, p. 234). The President, after giving a *résumé* of the interviews which he had had with the Treasury Department, invited discussion from members present. The Secretary read a letter from Mr. J. S. North, in which he expressed the opinion that it would be unadvisable to protest against the present definitions, but that the meeting should consider the advisability of getting the authorities to alter the conditions governing "exposed for sale." Most of the members present took part in the subsequent discussions, and, on the proposal of Mr. R. Peck, a committee was elected to draw up a memorandum, embodying the Society's views, for presentation to the Treasury. Messrs. W. Froembling, A. E. A. Tothill, G. Cleghorn, W. Crow, and R. Peck were elected to form the committee.

Transvaal Pharmacy Board.

At a meeting held at Johannesburg on January 22, L. Gerschuny, a wholesale chemist and druggist, who had been convicted in the Magistrates' Court, Johannesburg, of contravening the Opium Ordinance by selling opium to a Chinaman without the production by the latter of a buyer's permit, appeared to show cause why his name should not be erased from the Register of Chemists and Druggists. Mr. Gerschuny contended that, although the firm, through the acts of his assistants, had been guilty of the offence in question, he himself had not been a party to it. He trusted the Board would take into consideration that he had already been fined 50%, and his assistant a like amount, and that he had never before appeared in any Court. The President (Mr. B. Owen Jones, M.L.A.) said that the official records of the case left no doubt in the minds of members of the Board that the accused had been guilty of transactions which had not only brought him under the censure of the Courts, but which tended to reflect discredit on chemists and druggists as a body. The Board would be failing in its duty were it to overlook the seriousness of the offence. At the same time the Board was reluctant to adopt extreme measures, particularly as he had already suffered punishment at the hands of the Court. The decision the Board had arrived at was that the accused had been guilty of most improper conduct, and that he be severely reprimanded, and cautioned that should his conduct be again brought under notice, the Board would not be disposed to treat the matter so leniently.

A communication was received from the Criminal Investigation Department reporting the case of a conviction of another chemist on a charge of contravening the Opium Ordinance. The Secretary was instructed to write to the accused person asking if he had any explanation to offer relative to the complaint.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS.—In connection with an application for admission to the May examination it was decided to request an opinion from the Crown law officers on the point as to whether the compulsory subjects for the Preliminary examination must be taken at one examination, or whether it was within the power of the Board to admit a candidate who had received certificates in the necessary subjects from two different examining bodies.

REGISTRATIONS RECENTLY EFFECTED.—Albert Elliott, Alexander Nicoll Smith, and Stuart Mill Hendry, chemists and druggists, all of Great Britain.

PHARMATISTS is the latest word for us. It was used by the "Oldham Chronicle" in its account of the dinner of the Oldham and District Pharmaceutical Association.

At Middlesbrough County Court on February 20, before Judge Templer, Mr. Chas. W. Plowman, chemist and druggist, was sued by Harry Pickering for 15l. 2s. damages caused to premises in Market Place, North Ormesby. It appeared that Mr. Plowman removed the fixtures from a shop (of which he was tenant), and let the premises for a municipal election. The judge awarded plaintiff 10l. 10s., with costs.

German News.

THE RECENT ROYAL VISIT TO BERLIN has apparently inspired the English correspondent of the "Münchener Medizinischen Wochenschrift" (one of Germany's leading medical journals) to break a lance in favour of improved relations between the two countries. His British letter in the number of February 16 closes with the following remarks. After alluding to the "nonsense" which has recently appeared in the English Press on Anglo-German relations, the writer says that if the "foolish mischief-making" in the Press of both countries were to cease, it would be impossible for any misunderstanding to exist between Germany and England:

As far as medicine is concerned, England is deeply in Germany's debt. German medical science embodies the best and most modern aspect of our profession. We receive from Germany our latest and best remedies, from Germany the profoundest inspirations and incitement to scientific research emanate. Without Germany, as far as medicine is concerned, we should be a poor nation. [This remark was apparently too much even for the editor of the "Münch. Mediz. Wochenschrift," for in a foot-note he remarks that the correspondent goes too far, and names like Jenner, Darwin, and Lister show that England is not behind Germany in medical matters.] I further draw attention to the benefits which our sufferers derive from a stay in German health resorts. I, as an Englishman, love the Germans and Germany. If Englishmen would understand Germany better, especially if they were able to master the language to a greater extent both conversationally and in writing, they would find in Germany not an enemy, but a real friend, holding out his brotherly hand to the inhabitants of our island Kingdom. May the day soon appear when every Englishman will regard Germany as a friendly nation, a nation of new interests and worthy to be honoured among all the nations of Europe.

The correspondent's initials are "J. B."

IN STRIKING CONTRAST to the above panegyric on German superiority is the criticism published in the "Pharmazeutische Zeitung" of February 20 on the results of the analyses undertaken in England in accordance with the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts. The "P.Z." says:

In England no commissions are appointed to investigate whether cleanliness and order reigns in the pharmacies (for which purpose it would be better to employ a few competent housekeepers) or to see if the dusters are in their proper places, but an inspector of the food and drug control board pays a surprise visit to all pharmacies and takes samples of the most used remedies to be analysed at home. By this means it is evident that a more efficient control over the quality of medicines sold in pharmacies is effected than by a commission visiting the same pharmacy once every three years for a day, by which he is only able to ascertain the conditions prevailing on that day.

A GERMAN PATENT, No. 206,467, has been taken out by Dr. Max Penschuck, Offenbach-on-Main, for the preparation of a tasteless extract of cascara sagrada, clearly miscible with water. The mode of preparation is given as follows:

One kilogram of powdered cascara sagrada is mixed with 80 grams of zinc oxide, sufficient hot water is added to cover the mixture, which it now warmed to 60-70° C. for eight to ten hours, under repeated stirring. After allowing it to cool, the fluid is expressed, and the residue treated with hot water. The extract, of a dark orange colour, is filtered and evaporated to dryness *in vacuo*. The residue represents 23 per cent. of the drug used, and occurs as a brittle, brown mass, slightly hygroscopic, and clearly soluble in water, the solution having an orange colour.

NINETY-EIGHT PHARMACISTS of the reserve will be called out this year to do a six weeks' course of military training, during which they will receive a daily pay of 2s. 6d.

MEDICINES FOR AUSTRALIA.—An amended regulation has been issued under the Commerce Act prohibiting the importation of certain medicines into the Commonwealth unless the "trade description" shall comply with the following revised provisions *in addition* to those prescribed in the general regulations: In the case of medicines prepared ready for use and containing 17.52 per cent. or more of proof spirit, the trade description shall set out the proportion or quantity of proof spirit in the medicine.

American Notes.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondent.)

PERKIN MEDAL.—At the meeting of the New York Section of the Society of Chemical Industry held at the Chemists' Club on January 22, the Perkin medal was presented to Dr. Arno Behr, an expert in the manufacture of glucose.

THE MANUFACTURERS OF RUBBER GOODS in the United States have formed an agreement that hereafter no goods will be credited or replaced unless an actual fault exists in the material or workmanship. Heretofore it has been quite customary for pharmacists to take back rubber goods from purchasers with considerable freedom, and then to call upon manufacturers to reimburse them—hence the decision.

DENATURED ALCOHOL.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has approved specially denatured varieties of alcohol for use in the manufacture of chloral hydrate and furniture-polish. The spirit for use in the manufacture of chloral hydrate has 6½ oz. animal oil added to 100 gals., the animal oil being required to conform to certain tests. The spirit for making furniture-polish consists of 5 gals. of wood alcohol to 100 gals. of ethyl alcohol.

"COMPANY PHARMACY" is making considerable strides in the United States. The William B. Riker & Son Co., of New York City, with a chain of nineteen stores in New York, Brooklyn, and Boston, has established a twentieth branch in Newark, New Jersey—and the end is not yet. Dr. J. Jungmann, proprietor of four large and ultra-professional establishments in New York City, all of them comprising four storeys and basement, has opened a fifth pharmacy in the new Metropolitan Life Insurance Building on Madison Square.

LABELLING TURPENTINE.—The Board of Food and Drug Inspection have issued a decision in regard to the labelling of turpentine, in which it is held that when wood-turpentine is labelled "Not for medicinal use," it is not subject to the Food and Drugs Act. When not so labelled it is in violation of Section 7 of the Food and Drugs Act unless labelled "Wood" or "Stump" turpentine. Articles labelled "Turpentine," "Spirits of turpentine," or "Gum turpentine," etc., must comply with pharmacopoeial requirements; that is, they must be light oils of certain properties made by distilling the oleoresin of various species of *Pinus*.

N.Y. PHARMACY BILL.—Mr. Robert S. Conklin, of the Twenty-first New York District, has introduced a Bill into the State Legislature to abolish the existing Pharmacy Board and revise the pharmacy law generally. The Bill, the text of which is given in the "American Druggist," abolishes the present elective State Board of Pharmacy, with its three divisions, and provides for a Board, the nine members of which are to be appointed by the Governor, to hold office for three years. Members of the Board must be licensed pharmacists of at least five years' standing. Seven out of the nine members must be persons who have been actively engaged in the practice of pharmacy for at least two years prior to their appointment. The examination of applicants is placed under the supervision of the Board of Regents; the Board of Pharmacy is to prepare and submit the questions as requested by the Regents, but question-papers are to be made up by the Regents, and the Regents' examiner is to conduct the examinations. The State Board of Pharmacy will correct the papers and will report to the Regents whether or not the Board considers the examination such as to warrant the issuing of a licence, but before a licence can be issued the report must be approved by the Board of Regents. One provision of the Bill aims at the abolition of the alleged abuse that has grown up in the exercise by the present Board of the power to impose and exact penalties for violation of the law. At present the inspectors of the Board visit a drug-store and take away samples of drugs; the druggist hears nothing more of the matter until he receives notice, perhaps a month or so afterwards, that he has been fined \$25 or \$50. Under the provisions of the Conklin Bill no fine can be imposed and no action brought to recover the amount until the druggist has been formally notified of the complaint against him, and an opportunity given him for a hearing.

Dispensing Poisons.

At the City Coroner's Court on February 22, Dr. F. G. Waldo held an inquiry concerning the death of Giovanni Beltrami, aged forty-five, proprietor of restaurants in Bishopsgate Street Without, and Fore Street, E.C., who committed suicide by taking a corrosive sublimate solid.

The deceased man had been worried about business matters, but had never threatened his life.

Dr. Bewick, of Aldersgate Street, said the deceased had been a patient of his for some years. He had caries in the chest bone, which witness attributed to tuberculosis. Three years ago witness sent him to a specialist, who prescribed perchloride of mercury solids. A bottle contained twenty-four solids, each of which would make a pint of 1 in 1,000 solution. The poisonous dose was $1\frac{1}{2}$ grain, and each solid contained 8.75 grains, sufficient to kill seven or eight people. A doctor prescribing these solids would probably rely on the chemist to take special care in dispensing them. The witness then described his visit to the deceased on Thursday morning, when he admitted having taken poison, and not by accident. He died in the course of a few hours, the cause of his death, as shown by a *post mortem* examination, being exhaustion from corrosive sublimate poisoning.

Mr. William Briengan, chemist and druggist, manager to Messrs. Vines & Froom, 64 Aldersgate Street, said he and two assistants there. On Wednesday afternoon the deceased, who remained perfectly rational and sober, came in and presented the prescription (produced), dated October 19, 1905, and asked when the solids would be ready. Witness told him "in half an hour," and when he came back he gave him a bottle of solids.

Replying to the Coroner, the witness said there was nothing to prevent a chemist making up a prescription which was "as old as Methuselah."

The Coroner: That is very dangerous, for it might have been handed about.

Witness: Very dangerous indeed, but I am bound to make up what is prescribed.

The witness added that his dispenser was in the shop when Mr. Beltrami came in.

The Coroner: Do doctors when they prescribe poisons ever ask the chemist to label the bottle "Poison"?—Sometimes if it is done, but they need not do so. We have to register it in our prescription-book.

The Coroner: The Act is rather difficult to understand, and I have not got to the bottom of it yet. Section 16 does not cover the point, but Section 17 requires the name and address of the seller of the medicine to be placed on the bottle, and an entry made in the register.

Witness: That refers to retailing; ingredients dispensed have to be entered in the prescription-book. We did more than is necessary by law; we impressed upon him the fact that it was a dangerous poison, and left the label on the back of the bottle, similar to the one produced.

The Coroner observed that the label had been removed from the deceased's bottle. The label referred to, he added, gave a list of the remedies applicable to cases of poisoning by corrosive sublimate. Did not the Act require a chemist to put it on?

Witness replied in the negative, but said it was so when he sold the bottle. He could not label the bottle "Poison" unless the doctor put it on the prescription.

The Coroner: We are told that there is enough poison to kill several people in one of these solids, and yet you need not label the bottle "Poison"?—No, but I am obliged to put my name and address on the bottle.

What is the idea? Do doctors think it is better for their patients that they should not know what they are using?—I have no doubt the deceased knew perfectly well what it was.

But supposing, this man having got this stuff and left it about, a child mistook one of the solids for a lozenge? Is it right that such bottles should be left about containing as they do enough to poison I do not know how many people?

Witness: The bottle, as originally supplied by Messrs. Berroughs & Wellcome, contained twenty-five solids, and the deceased had taken one out.

The Coroner: Why did not Messrs. Burroughs & Wellcome label it "Poison"?

Witness: There is the word "Poison," but it is very small.

The Coroner (to the Jury): You look for yourselves, gentlemen. It is so small that I cannot read it with my spectacles on. Besides, the label could easily be washed off.

In answer to a juror, the witness said the deceased, who could speak English, made no remark about the age of the prescription.

A Juror: Do you think the Act requires strengthening?—It does on many points.

What period of time elapsed since the prescription was last made up?—From October 19, 1905. He only had it twice made up to my knowledge, unless some other chemist had failed to stamp the prescription.

The Coroner said the new Act of last Session was a step in the right direction, but the question was whether there should not be an amendment to prevent such deaths as these, accidental or otherwise, in the future.

Witness said he did not think any law would prevent a person from committing suicide, but he would suggest that these poisons should not be supplied in such quantities. It would be possible for doctors to supply them in smaller quantities; it was constantly done.

The Foreman: What is the cost of one of these bottles which contains enough to kill 120 people?—1s. 3d.

A Juror: Cheaper than cartridges!

Witness admitted that the solids might easily be mistaken for cachous.

In summing up, the Coroner said that even now the Pharmacy Act was not perfect, for it did not seem right that sufficient poison to kill 120 persons should be sold in this way, but still the chemist was acting within the law.

A juror thought the date of the prescription should have created suspicion, and that all prescriptions should run out on a given date.

The Coroner said he had often thought the same thing.

Dr. Beswick remarked that he would like to add that twenty-five of these solids contained nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of the most deadly poison, and it was extraordinary that instead of having it under lock and key a man should carry it about in his pocket. He did not, however, agree that a limit of time should be attached to prescriptions.

Mr. Briengan said that several doctors already put on their prescriptions, "Not to be dispensed after —," but it was very rarely done.

And do you observe that?—Oh, yes; we make a note of it in our prescription-book.

A verdict of "Suicide" was recorded. Some of the jurors wished to add a rider to the effect that some restriction should be placed on the sale of poisons in tablet form, but they were not unanimous, and it was not adopted.

Information Wanted.

Inquiries for the names and addresses of manufacturers, or other trade information, not traceable by reference to the advertisement-pages of "The Chemist and Druggist" and the "C. & D. Diary," or not filed in our private register, are inserted here free of charge. Postcard or other replies to any of the subjoined inquiries (addressed to the Editor "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.) will be esteemed.

220/64. Who are the makers of Treve's feeding-cup and Poncelet's rapid-filtration funnels?

223 29.—Names and addresses of the makers of small spirit-lamps, nickel-plated, with adjustable burners suitable for sterilisers.

At the Thames Police Court on February 22, George H. Duff was sentenced to three months' hard labour for stealing a ring, value 10s., from his employer, Mr. William Desmond Noble, trading as a chemist in Well Street, St. George's, London, E.

Legal Reports.

Trade Law.

Aerated-water Bottles.—Injunctions were granted in the Dublin Chancery Division, on February 24, by Mr. Justice Barton, in two cases where the defendants used aerated-water bottles embossed with the name of Messrs. Cantrell & Cochrane, Ltd., Belfast, and Messrs. O'Brien & Co., Dublin. The cases were taken under the Merchandise Marks Act.

An Assistant's Salary.—In the Court Session, Edinburgh on February 24, before Lord Skerrington, it was intimated that the case of *Ritchie v. Ritchie* had been settled. In this case Arthur W. Ritchie, chemist and druggist, Montrose, sued his mother, Mrs. Catherine Blyth Ritchie, Langholm, for 450*l.*, stating that in August 1899, after qualifying, he went to Langholm to carry on his mother's pharmacy there. His yearly salary was to be 120*l.*, with an increase of 10*l.* every second year until 150*l.* was reached, besides 10 per cent. on all money drawn in the dentistry business. When he left in March 1908 his salary was in arrear. The defender resisted the action, stating that she looked after the business herself and never engaged her son as manager. In return for his services he received maintenance, clothing, pocket-money, and personal and holiday expenses. The terms of the settlement were not made known, but a payment has been made to the pursuer by the defender, and the case has been taken out of Court.

Glass-bottle Breakages.—In the City of London Court, on February 19, before Judge Lunnley Smith, K.C., a claim was made by Messrs. C. H. Moody & Co., 165 Queen Victoria Street, E.C., against Messrs. Cama Moolla & Co., Palmerston House, Old Broad Street, E.C., to recover the sum of 77 *l.* 1*s.* for glass bottles supplied. Plaintiffs said that they sold the defendants six crates of bottles, but there was to be no allowance for breakages. Defendants said that they bought the bottles on the telephone, and that they agreed to no such terms that no allowance was to be made for breakages. It would be very foolish to have done so, as all the bottles might have arrived smashed. Plaintiffs invoiced them twenty-five gross and two dozen bottles, and only twenty-two gross and seven dozen were sound. They were not properly packed. The breakage was exceptional and unreasonable. They had paid for half the breakages. Judge Lunnley Smith, K.C., did not think he could make any allowance for breakages, and gave judgment for the plaintiffs for the full amount claimed, with costs.

Orders and Sole Agency for Oil.—The case of *Dawson v. Broad*, which came before the Newcastle County Court on February 19, was of interest to chemist and druggists. It was a claim by Messrs. A. H. Dawson & Co., oil refiners, 7 Mark Lane, Manchester, against Mr. A. A. Broad, blacksmith, Madeley, for 5*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*, the price of two 25-gal. kegs of oil supplied to him, delivery of which he refused. Mr. C. Townley, traveller for plaintiffs, gave evidence as to receiving the order, and Mr. Wilton, their manager, deposed to its execution. For the defence it was alleged that Mr. Broad ordered two 10-gal. casks of oil, and that "10" had been changed to "25," also that a condition of the order was that defendant would have the sole agency for the district. Evidence in support of this allegation was called, and in the result the Judge gave judgment for the defendant, with costs on the higher scale. In the course of his remarks his Honour said that plaintiff's representative went about systematically deceiving the gentlemen who had given evidence, and getting orders from them by promising them sole agencies. With regard to the orders he did not say they had been fraudulently altered, but there was a case of grave suspicion.

Lottery Charge.—At the Newcastle-on-Tyne Police Court on February 23 Mr. John William Crake, chemist and druggist, of the firm of Messrs. Duncan & Crake, chemists, was charged at the instance of the Corporation with having on December 24, 1908, sold certain chances in a lottery not authorised by Parliament. It appeared from counsel's statements and the evidence that the defendant's firm had distributed circulars, intimating that every customer purchasing on December 24 goods to the value of a shilling would be given a numbered ticket, which would entitle the holder to share in a drawing for one of six handsome presents: a silver hot-water jug, valued at 2*l.*; a silver-and-oak biscuit basket, valued at 2*s.*; a brush and comb, valued at 7*s.* 6*d.*; a hot-water bottle, valued at 5*s.* 3*d.*; and two single bottles of perfume, valued at 2*s.* 9*d.* and 2*s.* Purchases made by the police indicated that the takings on December 24 were 324*l.*, as one ticket they got was No. 6,488. Defendant, however, said this was a wrong deduction. Only 1,000 tickets were printed, and when these were used up the counterfoils out of a soda-siphon book were issued as tickets. On his behalf it was also explained that he did not know he was committing an offence until it was too late to withdraw the offer. The Magistrates said they took a

lenient view of the case by dismissing the summons on the defendant paying the costs.

Lightermen's Responsibility.—In the King's Bench Division of the High Court, London, on February 20, Mr. Justice Bray gave judgment in the action by the Rosin and Turpentine Import Co., Ltd., against B. Jacobs & Co., Ltd., lightermen, for damages on account of 565 barrels of rosin lost, or delivered by the defendants in a damaged condition, in consequence of a lighter in which the defendants had placed the rosin having been sunk in a collision. His Lordship gave judgment for the plaintiffs for 393*l.*

Judicial Intimation to Employers. Judge Rentoul, K.C., gave some useful advice to employers in the course of a case which was heard on February 19 in the City of London Court. Messrs. Marlow & Co., merchants, 36 Old Street, sued Messrs. Hannams, Ltd., 4 Monument Street, for the return of 2*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.*, which they had paid to the defendants for some goods and which had never been delivered. It seemed that the defendants had employed as a traveller or agent a man named Martin, who, in the name of the defendants and on their behalf, offered to the plaintiffs some goods, for which they gave him a cheque for the amount. They received the defendants' receipt, and the cheque was endorsed by the defendants' name. The defendants said the endorsements were forgeries, and they repudiated their liability for the acts of Martin. He had since disappeared. Judge Rentoul said that in the case of agents and travellers their employers should insure themselves against dishonesty, just as banks and other large concerns insured themselves against the defalcations of their clerks. That was the only way for commercial men to keep themselves safe. He must hold the defendants liable for the acts of their traveller, and he gave judgment for the plaintiffs with costs.

High Court Cases.

SACCHARIN PATENTS.

In the Chancery Division on Saturday, February 20, Mr. Meritt, on behalf of plaintiffs in the case of the Saccharin Corporation, Ltd., v. Arthur White, moved for judgment. Defendant appeared in person, and asked his Lordship to postpone the case till the hearing of a motion which he intended to bring before the Court next Friday. His Lordship, however, declined, and gave judgment for the plaintiffs, granting an injunction restraining the defendant in the usual terms with regard to plaintiffs' patents of 1895-7-8-9 and 1900, an inquiry as to damages with regard to their patents of 1904, and an order requiring the defendant to deliver up on oath all compounds in his possession, custody, or power.

CAMWAL, LTD.

In the Chancery Division on February 23, Mr. Justice Joyce had before him the petition *in re* Camwal, Ltd., and the Companies Act, 1890, which asked for the confirmation of an alteration in its memorandum and articles of association. Mr. H. E. Wright appeared for the company, and stated that they were seeking an extension of its objects which took the shape of removing a fetter imposed by one of the clauses.

His Lordship inquired why it was imposed.

Mr. Wright explained that the idea at first was that the company should sell its minerals wholesale to chemists, who should sell them retail. That was a very good way of doing business when this company was first formed, but there had been an upheaval—(laughter)—in the mineral-water business in recent years, and it had been most detrimental to the chemists. The idea was to attract chemists by assuring them that there would be no outside competition so far as Camwal waters were concerned, but the company had found that, owing to the change in the business, this limitation had acted most detrimentally to it. The resolutions were properly passed, but there was one matter he had to mention. The debenture debt was 42,750*l.*, and there were 160 debenture-holders who had been duly circularised. There had been 131 answers received; 100 assented to the alteration, 30 expressed themselves as neutral, and one holder of four 50*l.* debentures dissented.

His Lordship: We can disregard him. I sanction the alteration asked for.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

SWEET SPIRIT OF NITRE.

At Norton (Yorks) on February 22, Elmer Bagg, Sherburn, was fined 6*d.*, and costs (7*s.* 3*d.*), for selling this spirit 26 per cent. deficient in ethyl nitrite. Arthur Smith, of

Leavening, was fined 6s. 6d., and 7s. 3d. costs, for a similar offence.

At Halifax on February 20, John Nutton, Elland, was fined 5s., and 17s. costs, for selling a deficient spirit.

POWDERED RHUBARB.

At the Thames Police Court, before Mr. John Dickinson, on February 18, Simon Wlado, described as a chemist and druggist, 64A Grove Street, Commercial Road, appeared to answer an adjourned summons for selling powdered rhubarb containing at least 20 per cent. of foreign starch resembling maize starch. Mr. George Hay Young appeared on behalf of the Council; Mr. F. H. Adams represented the defendant; while Mr. Montagu Piesse watched the proceedings on behalf of Messrs. Hodgkinson, Prestons & King, wholesale druggists, from whom defendant alleged the powdered rhubarb was obtained. The previous hearing was reported in the *C. & D.*, February 13, p. 254.

When the case was called on, Mr. Adams stated his client had now in his possession several of Messrs. Hodgkinson, Prestons & King's price lists.

Mr. Dickinson observed he understood defendant, on the last occasion, to say he had had some of that firm's price-lists.

Mr. Adams said defendant would tell the Court that he had the price-lists in his shop at the time the inspector called.

Defendant then entered the witness-box and deposed that he got the three books produced from the bookkeeper of Messrs. Hodgkinson, Prestons & King, and took them out of his shop that day. They had always been there, and were there the day the inspector called and took the sample for analysis. As a matter of fact, he was not a chemist, but had been a doctor's assistant. He might be termed a herbalist, or proprietor of a drug-shop.

Joseph Goldstein, 3 Glasshouse Buildings, Backchurch Lane, Whitechapel, deposed to going to defendant's shop on the Sunday before Christmas for 2 oz. of rhubarb powder. Defendant showed him a glass bottle, which was empty. Mr. Wlado said if witness called the following day he could supply him with it. The next day he again went to the shop, and purchased 2½ oz. of rhubarb powder, for which he paid 8d.

Mr. Dickinson said he had allowed that evidence to be given, as he thought it would be only fair to do so; but, really, it did not touch on the case. What the defence had to do was to show the connection between the consignment and the warranty. So far he had seen no trace of anything of the sort; but, on the contrary, found defendant did not know there was a guarantee in the price-list.

Mr. Adams said his client had produced an invoice showing he had bought the rhubarb powder on the day in question, and he had also sworn he had bought it from the price list. Mr. Goldstein asked if the rhubarb was pure, and his evidence had been uncontradicted. Because defendant could not read, was he not to be given the benefit of the Act of Parliament?

Mr. Dickinson: How can you say that a man who did not know at the time there was a guarantee was purchasing under that guarantee?

Mr. Adams: I submit he was.

Mr. Dickinson went on to say it had been decided there must be a connection between the article and the written warranty.

Mr. Adams contended the receipt showed that.

Mr. Dickinson replied that was merely the invoice of the goods sold.

Mr. Adams again submitted there was a strong connection between the two.

Mr. Dickinson added the ordinary way was a label, on which was a reference to the warranty—a continuous warranty. In that case there was nothing in the least to connect the two; but in saying that he was not speaking of defendant's civil rights against Messrs. Hodgkinson, Prestons & King. He was simply speaking of that prosecution.

Mr. Adams: Of course, we have other remedies in respect of the breach of contract.

Mr. Dickinson repeated it was quite clear there was no connection between the two, but the last witness was a very valuable one for defendant, as his evidence showed the

story told by the latter was true; therefore it was quite clear he did not know of the adulteration. It had also been made quite clear he bought 4 oz. of the rhubarb powder, 2½ oz. of which he sold the last witness, and the inspector got the remainder, which proved the adulteration. There would be a mitigated penalty of 10s., and 23s. costs.

Mr. Piesse said his Worship had only heard one side.

Sequestration.

Re JOHN NAPIER SPENCE (deceased), 29 Broughton Place, Edinburgh, Chemist.—Mr. George Bird, 17 Duke Street, Edinburgh, has been elected trustee on this sequestered estate. The creditors will meet in his chambers on March 1 at eleven o'clock.

Gazette.

Partnerships Dissolved.

TAYLOR, H. W., and BARTON, T. T., dental surgeons, Southsea, and Clare Cross, Petersfield, Hants, under the style of Taylor & Barton.

WHITE, F. H., ROOKE, T. A. E., and BASAN, C., medical practitioners, Roman Road and Tredegar Road, Bow, E., under the style of White, Rooke & Basan, so far as regards C. Basan.

The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

RECEIVING ORDER.

BARKER, TOFT, late Whitley Cross, Reading, physician.

ADJUDICATIONS.

GILLIES, HUGH CAMERON, Heathurst Road, Hampstead, London, N.W., medical practitioner.

HODGES, WILLIAM, Gloucester, surgeon.

SIMPSON, CHARLES MONTAGU, Highbury Crescent, London, N., and Hoxton Street, London, N., general medical practitioner.

Liquidation.

TALBOT HERBAL REMEDIES CO., LTD.—Meeting of shareholders at the offices of the liquidator, Mr. C. Lucas, 4 and 6 West Street, Boston, on March 30, at 12.30 p.m., to receive the liquidator's report.

New Companies and Company News.

The letters P.C. mean Private Company within the meaning of the Companies Act, 1907, and R.O., Registered Office.

ALLIANCE CARBIDE CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 500*l*. Objects: To carry on the business of makers of and dealers in carbide of calcium and other chemicals, etc.

PANTON & CO., LTD.—Capital 2,500*l*. Objects: To acquire the business of James Panton & Co., Ltd., dental dealers, at 21 Lincoln Place, Dublin.

NEODORA CO., LTD.—Capital 10,000*l*. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, apothecaries, druggists, dysalters, dispensers, etc., and to adopt an agreement with W. N. Darnborough, Savoy Hotel, W.C., gentleman; and L. W. Thornton, 176 Ashley Gardens, S.W., financier.

COMMONWEALTH OPTICAL CO., LTD.—Capital 1,000*l*. Objects: To take over the business of opticians carried on at 62 Whitechapel Road, E., by Sarah Wolinski, to carry on the same, to establish and maintain a hospital for the treatment of eye-diseases in Palestine, etc. Registered office, 62 Whitechapel Road, E.

CORSITE SALES CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 5,000*l*. Objects: To acquire the business of the Corsite Sales Co., County Buildings, Cannon Street, Manchester, and to carry on the business of paint manufacturers and dealers in paints, varnishes, drugs, spirits, etc. The first directors are E. Osborne, N. Allen, A. F. Stephenson, H. Edwards, and A. Fryers.

WAYLAND, W. A., & CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 6,000*l*. Objects: To take over the business of W. A. Wayland, manufacturing, analytical, and consulting chemist and dealer in articles supplied to brewers, wine merchants, mineral-water makers, confectioners, and vinegar and lime-juice manufacturers, U.K. Works, Gosterwood Street, Deptford. The first directors are W. A. Wayland (life director), R. W. Cole, and F. Jolliffe, R.O., U.K. Works, Gosterwood Street, Deptford, S.E.

KIRK'S DRUG-STORES, LTD.—The application for a winding-up order was mentioned at the Newcastle County Court on February 18. Mr. Lundie, who represented petitioning creditors, stated that a scheme had been arrived at whereby the company would be enabled to pay their creditors 20s. in the pound. He therefore applied for an adjournment for a month. Judge Greenwell consented.

BOVRIL, LTD.—The annual general meeting was held at River Plate House, Finsbury Circus, London, E.C., on February 23. The Earl of Arran, who presided, in moving the adoption of the report (*C. & D.*, February 13, p. 255), stated that the net profits earned (120,314*l.*) showed only a slight increase. Although the sales had increased the gross profits were 11,760*l.* less than last year, owing to continued increase in the cost of raw material.

A. MILLAR & Co., LTD.—The annual general meeting was held at 36 College Green, Dublin, on February 18. Mr. William Miller presided, and, in moving the adoption of the report, stated that business had been well maintained. The difficulties in connection with a new lease for part of the premises had been overcome, and rebuilding of the offices is in progress. The net profits for the year, including the balance from last year, was 10,408*l.*, out of which the usual interim dividends were paid in July, amounting, with the final dividend now authorised, to 5 per cent. and 7 per cent. per annum on the preference and ordinary shares respectively, leaving 2,570*l.* to carry forward. The reserve stands at 14,500*l.* The retiring directors and auditors were re-elected.

T. & H. SMITH, LTD.—The report for the year ended September 30, 1908, shows a profit of 9,284*l.*, making with the amount carried forward 10,158*l.*, and leaving, after payment of the interim dividend on the preference shares, 8,574*l.* The directors recommend payment of the dividend on the preference shares for the second half-year and a dividend of 5 per cent. on the ordinary shares; after paying depreciations on the Blanford Works (2,500*l.*) and Bellevue Works (300*l.*) 939*l.* is carried forward. The net expenditure in connection with the company's new property at Gorgie now amounts to 17,370*l.* The property, now rapidly approaching completion, will consist of fully equipped works, drug-warehouse, and the registered office of the company, thus concentrating the entire manufacturing and distributing operations, hitherto conducted separately in different parts of Edinburgh, in the company's own central establishment.

EDWARD COOK & Co., LTD.—The eleventh annual general meeting of the shareholders was held on February 25 at the offices of the company, Bow, London. Mr. Thomas Alexander Cook, managing director, presided, and in moving the adoption of the annual balance-sheet and accounts described the result of the recent libel action raised by the company against certain newspapers as having been satisfactory. Referring to the future, he said that the directors had embarked on a new project—a scientific and up-to-date manufacture of real disinfectants. For years past they had analysed disinfectants in their laboratory, and had often been horrified at the mis-statements with regard to some of those sold. Happily those who were responsible for purchasing these safeguards to health and life were awakening to the importance of not only testing so-called disinfectants economically, but also testing them as to their efficiency as germicides and destroyers of bacteria. Since November of last year the directors had established a bacteriological laboratory, and as a result were now producing "Cofectant," which had been registered and protected. This fluid had been tested by the Rideal-Walker process, and it came out as a germicide in point of efficiency the highest offered. The annual report was unanimously adopted.

MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.—Particulars of the following have been filed at Somerset House: *T. B. Allkins, Ltd.* Issue of 500*l.* debenture to Mr. T. B. Allkins, Hill Crest, Tamworth.—*Cribb & Bentley, Ltd.* Issue of 75*l.* debentures.—*Sunrise Proprietary Co., Ltd.* Issue of 50*l.* and 100*l.* debentures to Mr. O. E. Warburg, 28 and 29 St. Swinburn's Lane, E.C.—*Veronique, Ltd.* Issue of 100*l.* debenture to Mr. H. Krohn, 160 Alexandra Road, N.W.—*J. Savage & Co., Ltd.*, chemists, Bradford. Mortgage (800*l.*) held by Mr. J. Pilling, 17 Burnett Avenue, Bradford.—*Constantine & Jackson, Ltd.*, chemists, London. Issue of 1,050*l.* debentures.

BRITISH ROYAL ARMS ON FOREIGN GOODS.—The British Vice-Consul at Almeria draws attention to the unwarranted use of the British Royal Arms on a packet containing court plaster of German origin retailed by local chemists, and on paper that a Dutch firm are endeavouring to introduce into Spain. The articles in question may be seen by British firms interested on application at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73 Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

Trade Notes.

DR. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is not, we learn from the manufacturers, affected by the new Act, as it contains no poison in Part I. of the schedule.

MESSRS. C. J. HEWLETT & SON, LTD., Charlotte Street, London, E.C., have been compelled to extend their telephonic connection by adding 5271 Central to 1172 London Wall.

THE HEARON, SQUIRE & FRANCIS branch of the British Drug-houses, Ltd., have discontinued the telephone numbers 5610 Central and 268 Hop, and in future 3605 Hop (two lines) will be used.

PLASTER SAMPLES.—Messrs. P. Beiersdorf & Co., 7-8 Idol Lane, London, E.C., announce in our advertising pages that they are prepared to send to chemists a sample set of the chief plasters made by the firm.

NEW LOFOTEN COD-LIVER OIL.—Messrs. Freudentheil & Co., 21 Mincing Lane, London, E.C., agents for Brødr. Aarsæther, of Aalesund, Norway, submit a sample of their new non-freezing Lofoten cod-liver oil, which we find to be almost colourless and quite free from a "fishy" flavour. We judge from this sample that Norwegian oil will be quite equal in quality to that of last season. Messrs. Freudentheil & Co. will be glad to furnish samples and prices to wholesale buyers.

MESSINA ESSENCES.—Messrs. Stevenson & Howell, Ltd., 95A Southwark Street, London, S.E., have issued a timely booklet on the Messina earthquake and its present effects on the Sicilian essential-oil trade. It gives a concise summary of market conditions immediately following the earthquake, and the company explain their position, pointing out that all their contracts will be faithfully fulfilled to their customers' entire satisfaction. They now hold full stocks, and can deliver the finest lemon-oil at current market prices.

DISPENSING-BOTTLES.—Messrs. F. H. Taylor & Sons, New Wharf Road, King's Cross, London, N., are giving in the advertisement-pages of this issue prices for dispensing-bottles, revised upon a competitive basis. These are worth consideration. We have also received the firm's price-list of druggists' sundries, which gives a good idea of the extent of this department. Mr. Hammerley, who is known to many in the trade from his long connection with Messrs. Lynch's bottle-department, is in charge of the corresponding portion of Messrs. Taylor's business.

P.A.T.A. PROTECTED PRICES.—The additions to the protected list recorded during February are: Agnew's preparations; Cinetia tooth-powder; Digesto; Martindale's additional preparations; Parke, Davis & Co.'s Euthymol cold-cream, etc.; Regnas feeders; Stopvo compound. The removals are as follows: De Miracle soap; Manna cake; Pearson Antiseptic Co.'s preparations; Peptarnis; J. B. Williams preparations as follows, but not the others: Soaps, Swiss violet, glycerinated tar, carbolic, olive oil, white glycerine, Turkish bath, palm, and Alpine honey; toilet-water; talcum powder, 6*d.* tins.

DENTAL-PLATE SOAP.—Messrs. S. Maw, Son & Sons, 7 to 12 Aldersgate Street, London, E.C., have introduced a new soap for cleaning dental plates, each cake being packed in a dainty celluloid box, of which the annexed engraving is a reduced facsimile. It sells at 6*d.* per cake, and does its work well. A dozen of the boxes are packed in an "outer" for show purposes, price 3*s.* 9*d.*

ACIDOL, or betaine hydrochloride, is at the present time being increasingly prescribed by medical practitioners as a substitute for hydrochloric acid in those gastric disorders in which that acid is useful. It has the great advantage over the acid in being solid, so that it is portable and can be prescribed in pastilles, powders, or tablets. It disassociates in contact with water, and the experiments of Dr. Frederick Heinsheimer (Baden-Baden) show that the acid



thus set free stimulates the gastric secretion. It is also exhibited as acidol-pepsin. These products are manufactured by the Actien-Gesellschaft für Anilin-Fabrikation, Pharmaceutische Abtheilung, Berlin, for whom Messrs. Chas. Zimmermann & Co., 9 and 10 St. Mary-at-Hill, E.C., are agents. Acidol is not toxic.

THE CAMEO OF APHRODITE which the Standard Tablet and Pill Co., Hove, are offering free to purchasers of 5/- worth of out of violet toilet-articles, is a beautifully produced and attractive conception of the goddess of beauty in the form here shown. The bust is executed in imitation white marble, with a background of blue Wedgwood ware, the dimensions being 18 in. high and 15 in. wide. The cameo is the trade mark adopted by the company for the series, and it forms an attractive centrepiece for a window display of the toilet articles, the prices of which are quoted in the company's advertisement this week.

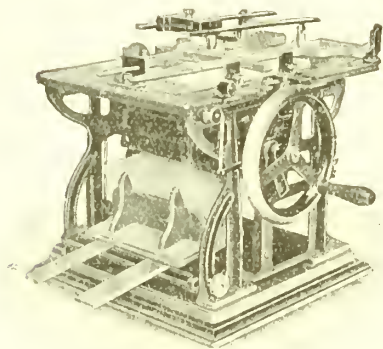


PHOTOGRAPHIC WORK. The advent of spring is a suitable opportunity for chemists to consider whether they are making as much as possible out of the photographic sideline. There are some who do not undertake developing, printing, and enlarging for their customers, being under the impression that the work is unremunerative and troublesome. If managed on proper lines this part of the photographic supplies business can be made to return good profits, with little trouble to the chemist. This line of thought has been suggested to us by an inspection of the work which is done for chemists by the Express Developing Co., 86 High Street, Whitechapel, London, E. The company undertake developing, printing, enlarging, miniature painting, and framing of all kinds, and, what is important in this matter, guarantee to send back the work with as little delay as possible. As an example, we were told that spoils of film received for development are finished and sent back within twenty-four hours, which is quick work when one considers that the greater part of the time is taken up with the drying process. To encourage chemists to receive orders for enlargements, a framed enlargement, suitably inscribed, is sent out as a showcard, a similar method being adopted in regard to a pretty novelty in water coloured miniatures. The prices charged for the work are moderate. For instance, 1s. 6d. and 2s. can be charged to a customer for developing 1 doz. quarter plates and half plates respectively, as the chemist obtains a discount off these prices. The company publishes a price-list. We may add that the business is owned by a chemist, who only accepts orders from chemists and druggists, so that applications for the price list should be made on forms or postcards bearing evidence that the writer is in the craft.

MACHINERY FOLDED CIRCULARS.—Most manufacturers of specialities in medicinal preparations, foods, toilet articles,

soaps, etc., enclose a folded circular in the packet containing their product. These circulars are invaluable for advertising purposes, but the folding by hand takes up considerable time and costs from 1s. to 2s. per thousand. An ingenious contrivance was inspected by one of our representatives

the other day at the works of the Automatic Folding Machine Co., Ltd., 36-37 Upper Thames Street, London, E.C. There the machine shown in the illustration was



seen automatically folding circulars at the rate of four thousand to five thousand per hour. The working of the machine is simplicity itself. A batch of circulars is placed on top of the machine, the machine is started, feeds itself, and the folded circulars are taken from below. The machine first folds the sheet in two and then again in the centre. The largest sheet it will fold is 16 in. long by 10 in. wide, the smallest 10 in. long by 4½ in. wide. It is intended for office use, and may be placed on any table or stand, the size being 18 in. high by 18 in. deep and 20 in. wide. The maximum cost of folding by this method is less than one penny per thousand—a considerable saving to many manufacturers of popular proprietaries with a large daily turn-out. The machine may be operated by hand or equipped with motors for direct or alternating currents. Those interested should send inquiries to the address given, or to the main offices, 118 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.

Chemists' Windows.

Contributed by "C. & D." Subscribers. The Editor will be glad to receive photographs of effective window-displays for inclusion in this section. Notes on the displays should accompany the photographs. We pay for what we use.



An Up-to-date Front.

THIS is a new shop-front that Messrs. Oxens, Ltd., chemists, Newcastle, Staffs, recently had put in for them by Messrs. Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., Liverpool. The window-frame is made of solid mahogany, glazed with polished British plate glass. The door-jambs and door are also of solid mahogany, glazed in keeping with the windows, and the lobby-entrance is laid with ceramic mosaic pavement. The name on the fascia is carved, incised, and gilded, polished plate glass covering the whole. Special attention has been given to the window-enclosures, the interior on the right-hand side being provided and fitted with wall-end mirror and five rows of polished plate-glass shelves with shaped fronts, supported by standard bars and movable brass brackets. The left-hand window is divided into two compartments, and two mirrors are fixed back to back on the splay, thus providing an excellent effect. There is also a wall-end mirror here, the full height and width of enclosure, and both compartments are fitted with five rows of polished plate-glass shelves. Messrs. Oxens have also had the interior of the shop redecorated and all stock bottles and jars replaced with recess-label bottles and jars.

FOR BABY'S BENEFIT.—"When the baby is done it must be unscrewed and laid in a cool place under a tap. If the baby does not thrive on the milk it must be boiled." [This comes to us as from an advertisement of feeding-bottles in a Canadian paper. It was published in the C. & D. a quarter of a century since.]

FIVE POUND NOTES offered by proprietors of proprietaries were eagerly competed for at a roller-skating carnival held at Olympia on Friday, February 19. The winners figured in costumes simulating the proprietaries. Among the prize-givers were Edwards' Harlene Co. (one at 5/- 5s. and ten of 10s. each), Erasmie Co., Ltd. (5/-, 3/-, 1/-, and consolation), J. Grossmith & Sons (5/-), Ashton & Parsons ("Phosferine," 10/-), "Iveleon" (5/-), "Oxo" (5/-), and Papier Poudré (5/-).

Observations and Reflections.

By "Xravser."

The Regulations

framed by the Privy Council under Section 2 of 8 Edward VII., cap. 55, will go some way towards neutralising the evil possibilities of that unwise enactment. The seedsman who is hoping to add a new little branch to his business, or to legitimatise one which he has surreptitiously established, under the shelter of the new statute will ponder rather carefully over the conditions laid down before becoming a candidate for a licence. In the first place, suppose that he is in his own estimation "a moderate drinker"; the local authority are required first of all to satisfy themselves that he is a person "fit to be entrusted with the sale of the poisonous substances," and there may be some fanatical members of that local authority whose attitude towards moderate drinking will influence their opinion of the applicant's fitness. At any rate, he may not care to have his habits and character offered as a legitimate topic of public discussion. Then there are other considerations to take into account: a special cupboard to be constructed, an extra counter to be provided in places where anything which can be called food is sold, and the guinea fee. Worse perhaps than all are the alarming pledges of obedience to several statutes, only vaguely understood, which he will be required to take. To the ambitious but scrupulous nurseryman the paradise of poison-dealing will not look so alluring when the admission to it is legalised as it did when entrance to it was rigidly barred.

The Interpretation

of the new Act will evidently have to take the usual unjust course—that is, some practically innocent offender will have to be punished for the benefit of the community. A provision is seriously wanted in our law giving judges power to certify for the payment of a defendant's costs when the charge against him is obviously due to some legal ambiguity. One of these queries is wantonly raised by the twelfth of the Privy Council's regulations. According to that the licensed vendor must label his preparation of arsenic or nicotine with the word "Poisonous," the name and address of the seller, and the purpose for which the stuff has been prepared. Evidently this is a modification of Section 17 of the 1868 Act, but the word "Poison" has been reduced to "Poisonous." The Act tells the licensee that he is bound to obey the regulations, and also that he is required to follow the rubric of Section 17. His only safe course, therefore, will be to attach two labels to the packet or vessel. A more important point is the one which is raised by Mr. C. B. Allen in regard to the "seller" of a poison in a licensee's shop. It can hardly be doubted that only the licensed person himself will be legally able to conduct the sale; but it will probably be as difficult to convince the newly created class of poison-vendors of this condition as it was to make chemists see that they could not depute their qualification to anyone whom they might choose to employ.

The Tender Consideration

shown in Regulation 2 towards nurserymen, florists, and seedsman, coupled with the entire absence of any allusion to vendors of sheep-dips, though we had supposed that it was for the benefit of the latter that the Act was originally framed, strikes the reader as a little curious. The language can only be an appeal to local authorities, and is in no sense a regulation. Even as advice it seems superfluous. The average intellect of local

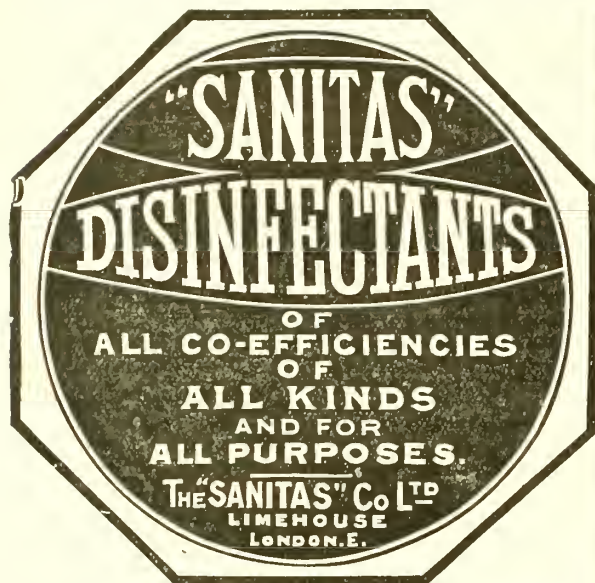
authorities must be pretty low down if they need to be told that vendors of gardeners' sundries are the tradesmen who were particularly contemplated as sellers of horticultural poisons. It rather looks as if the Whitehall idea is that while agricultural-poison licences may be left to the provision which calls upon local authorities to consider the reasonable requirements of the public, they are implored to deal more liberally with applications from the horticultural section.

Inaccurate Medicine-bottles

have always been one of the vexations of the dispensing department, and they are excessively annoying when, through them, the pharmacist finds himself in a police court. Of course he is exonerated from all suggestion of fraud, but the chances are ten to one that he will have to listen with bowed head to a lecture from the Bench on the importance of accuracy in compounding medicine. His natural irritation against the offending bottle is in no degree mollified by the recollection of what he has been told about its unreliability from his apprenticeship days onwards. As a matter of fact, absolute uniformity in the capacity of bottles cannot be attained, and need not be expected. Twenty years ago the *C. & D.* consulted the principal makers of chemists' bottles, and the result is to be found in the issue of this journal of January 12, 1889. The makers said the surprising thing was that the bottles should be as accurate as they are. They must have a margin of an ounce in the pint. The variation in the capacity depends on the quantity of molten "metal" which the blower takes up on his pipe; and in practice it is found that this cannot be kept constant, even though the men are always employed on the same kind of bottles. At that time the makers were in the habit of testing their bottles before sending them out. They tested them by weight, not by measure, and an eight-ounce bottle found to be more than $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. wrong was returned to the melting-pot. The difficulty to chemists is not, however, insuperable. Medicines can always be compounded in a graduated measure, and, to avoid the unsightly appearance of a bottle not quite full, it is possible for the apprentice to measure off a number, setting aside the too-large ones for quinine-and-iron tonic, or some other proprietary, with which a little extra liberality will not be in the nature of an offence.

The Provident Dispensary Extension Scheme

advocated by the majority of the Poor-law Commission may ultimately affect the pharmaceutical business in some directions, particularly, perhaps, the counter-prescribing department. The Minority Report suggests that publicly subsidised dispensaries at which the poor clients could select the doctor they preferred would "lead to an extravagant expenditure of public funds on popular remedies and medical extras." The exact significance of this criticism is not apparent. What the poor want above all things is a sympathetic attention to the story of their symptoms, and some mystery about the remedy provided. Sympathetic attention means time, and time in this matter means public money. But it is the almost invariable absence of sympathy which has made our system of Poor-law medical relief so largely a failure. The majority intimate that the restrictive and harsh policy which has characterised it has been in a sense deliberate, and admit that it has fostered independence and encouraged the development of clubs and friendly societies. But they point out that it has also led to neglect of early disease, and has promoted on a large scale the sale of patent medicines and the establishment of cheap surgeries where advice and medicine are provided "at an almost inconceivably low price." The question suggests itself whether the new system, if it is adopted, might not absorb a certain number of chemists' businesses already established in crowded neighbourhoods instead of competing with them.



H·E·MORGAN'S TALKS ABOUT ADVERTISING

Extreme pressure of business compels us to discontinue these talks for the present.

They will be resumed at a :: :: later date. :: ::

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MINERAL WATERS

"NYTO" KILLS NITS

"Nyto" Shampoo Powder for KILLING VERMIN ON THE HEAD.

is being extensively advertised in 150 newspapers and all the leading weekly and monthly periodicals. We want Chemists to share in the profits by being able to supply the demand created. A distinct Novelty which sells on sight at 2d. May be obtained through all the Wholesale Houses, or from

The Distributing Agents for the United Kingdom—

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No. 1 Finest Pure CRUSHED LINSEED	20/cwt.	Finest Pure STARCH POWDER	22/cwt.
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Best Cleaned LINSEED (TEA)	19/cwt.	EPSOM SALTS, E.S.S. Purified, Clean, and Dry	11/6 cwt.
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Finest Compound LIQUORICE POWDER	8 & 1/1b.	Finest Pure TOILET OATMEAL, SPECIAL	32/cwt.
Finest Pure LIQUORICE JUICE	1/10 lb.	Finest ARROWROOT	1/ lb.
BICARB. SODA Finest	15/cwt.	FULLER'S EARTH (In Dredgers)	1/2 & 1/6

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LOOK FOR THIS STAR

On page 23 of this Issue.

Money in it.

FLETCHERS' HYDROBROMATES.

The titles "Syr. Hydrobrom." and "Syr. Hydrobrom. c. Strychnia" were originated by us in the year 1879 and can only be legitimately applied to FLETCHERS' HYDROBROMATES. Legal proceedings will be instituted against any firm or person dispensing or offering for sale fraudulent imitations of FLETCHERS' SYRUPS.

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Editorial Comments.

Poor-law Commission Report.

Pharmacy touches on the Poor-law system at so many points that a considerable section of the craft is necessarily interested in the "Report of the Royal Commission on the Poor Laws and Relief of Distress," the issue of which, long delayed, may now be expected during the next few weeks.—C. & D., February 13, p. 264.

THIS extract sufficiently indicates the attitude of the C. & D. towards the relations between pharmacy and the Poor Law. On many occasions during the past few years

we have referred to the importance of this subject, and in this spirit we have examined the monumental report of the Commission, which was placed on sale on Thursday of last week, in order to note what steps have been taken in connection therewith, and what the attitude of the Commission has been towards those Poor-law questions in which chemists, both retail and wholesale, are directly interested. A careful perusal of the 1,238 pages of the report has revealed the amazing fact that in only one place (and that a footnote in the Minority report) does the word "chemist" or any of its legitimate equivalents occur; further, that apparently no effort has been made to bring before the Commission those matters in which the protection of the craft calls for revision and improvement. The extent to which the Poor Law is concerned with the treatment of the sick may be gauged from the fact that of the 1,709,436 paupers who received relief during the year which ended on September 30, 1907, it is declared that one-third were in receipt of medical relief; the Minority report states that of 915,000 simultaneous paupers probably 120,000 were acutely sick and under medical treatment, while the same report puts the annual cost in salaries, dispensaries, and drugs alone at nearly half a million sterling. Apart from the possible effect of any recommendations of the Commission with reference to the future treatment of the sick poor, the working of any system for dealing with the sick, of the magnitude indicated by these figures, is obviously one in which pharmacists are directly concerned to a considerable degree, ignoring their obligations as taxpayers and ratepayers, and, incredible though it may seem, an examination of the report of the Commission fails to reveal any indication that the slightest effort has been made by the official representatives of the craft to safeguard these direct interests, to protect the Poor-law dispensing service, or to improve the position of pharmacy in relation to the medical relief of the sick poor. Widely as the Commission have cast their net, and including in the scope of their inquiry, as they have done, many questions and organisations exceedingly remote from the matters immediately arising out of the terms of reference, it has apparently not been cast wide enough to include the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain in the sources from which it has sought or by which it has been offered information and guidance. From the numerous matters on which it appears to us that evidence might properly have been submitted on behalf of pharmacy there are five of high importance, viz.:

1. That the conditions under which Poor-law dispensers are appointed are unsatisfactory to dispensing chemists, and inimical to the interests of the sick poor, inasmuch as the option of appointment of persons not registered under the Pharmacy Acts as the dispensers in large Union dispensaries is unfair to those who have expended time and money in satisfying the requirements of the Acts.
2. That the scale of salaries laid down in the Metropolitan Dispensers' Order is inadequate, and is probably adversely governed by the possibility of the appointment under the Order of persons who are not registered as dispensing chemists.
3. That the present system of tendering for drugs throughout the country needs careful overhauling and systematising.
4. That the question of the necessity of establishing some system of testing the purity of drugs supplied under contract (on similar lines to that carried out by the Irish Local Government Board) should be carefully considered.
5. That the present system, under which district medical officers in most Unions are paid an inclusive salary and required to provide drugs and medicines, being admittedly unfair to the medical practitioner and unsatisfactory to the sick poor, a satisfactory solution of the difficulty may be found by the employment of local chemists to dispense medicines on the requisition of the medical officer—a system capable of application in most urban and many rural districts.

We submit that the foregoing are matters of such moment to pharmacy generally, and to that section of its votaries engaged in the Poor-law dispensing service particularly, as to have merited consideration and energetic efforts on the part of those officially responsible for the protection of the interests of the craft. The fact that the Pharmaceutical Society has not (so far as the evidence before us shows) taken any action whatever to place evidence on these matters before the Commission indicates that the subject has either been overlooked by the Council or that it was regarded as beyond its province. In this connection it should be observed that the existence of the Society as a statutory and official body bars other bodies of chemists, such as the Chemists' Defence Association, acting on behalf of the trade in such matters, as they are met by the Government with the objection that the Pharmaceutical Society is the official body. Circumstances arise occasionally, and this is one of them, in which highly important matters are neglected, unofficial bodies not caring to venture where they are not welcomed. It is still possible, we are informed, for the Society to retrieve itself, and do something in the matter—viz., when the Commission's recommendations come to be whipped into shape for a Parliamentary measure.

Certificates of Qualification.

OF all the problems which have arisen from the Poisons and Pharmacy Act the most unlikely is that which has sprung from the Section 3 requirement that the manager (duly registered pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist) of a chemist's shop should exhibit his certificate of qualification therein. The evolution of the problem is a pretty example of the creation of difficulties where none were ever anticipated. When Mr. Idris moved before the Joint Committee of the Houses of Lords and Commons that the certificate of qualification, as well as the name of the manager of a chemist's shop, should be exhibited therein, his thoughts did not go further than the Minor examination certificate. That fact we had from himself before he went on his trip to South America. It is sufficiently prosaic to put imaginary and real difficulties in the shade, but that there are difficulties is apparent when it is remembered that all chemists and druggists are not Minor men, and that many of the latter have lost their certificates; also that pharmaceutical chemists have to be provided for. It is these requirements which induced the Pharmaceutical Council to refer the whole subject to a committee, and while it is being considered the secretarial staff has, with diplomatic caution, declined to commit itself as to what is meant in Section 3. In his communication to the Western Chemists' Association, Mr. C. B. Allen, who, as a past Vice-President of the Society and present member of the Council, may be considered to be well informed of what is going on, said:

There has never before been a requirement for a certificate of qualification, and I cannot commit myself to any direct statement upon the subject, except that it is obvious that a certificate of qualification must be a certificate of registration; and that a certificate of registration is useless unless it is subject to proper and complete rectification from time to time.

We also learn from the "official organ" that "the Minor certificate cannot be regarded as 'certificate of qualification' under the new Act." In the light of Mr. Idris's intention both these statements are bewildering to unofficial persons, for Section 6 of the 1868 Act (which provides for the registration of chemists and druggists) does not specify a "certificate of qualification and registration," but a "certificate of competent skill and knowledge and qualification"—viz., the Minor certificate—which Mr.

Idris had in mind. Nor does the 1908 Act call for a "certificate of qualification and registration," simply a "certificate of qualification," which the Minor certificate is. The 1852 Act is even more precise in regard to the Major certificate, which is (Section 8) one of "competent skill and knowledge and qualification to exercise the business or calling of pharmaceutical chemist." Therefore we submit that these certificates conform with the requirements of the 1908 Act, and we have no reason to suppose that the Pharmaceutical Council intends not to so regard them. Mr. Allen's suggestion that the certificates should be "subject to proper and complete rectification from time to time" expresses a principle which is not contemplated by the Act, those of the Minor and Major examinations being final certificates of personal qualifications which cannot be revised. Perhaps Mr. Allen means to associate with the certificate of qualification the phrase "duly registered," which occurs in Section 3; but this, so far as those holding certificates are concerned, means that they must see to it that their names have not been removed from the register, or if so, get them restored, as that is a condition of their continuing to be managers. The real difficulty which the Council has to solve is how it may assist duly registered pharmaceutical chemists and chemists and druggists who have, for one reason or another, no certificate of qualification. Technically it is the Boards of Examiners who have the power to grant such certificates; the Council as a Council has no power other than that of making regulations for the conducting of examinations and as to how the register is to be kept; but the Registrar has power under the 1852 Act, in association with the President or two members of Council, to issue certificates of registration to pharmaceutical chemists, while for litigation purposes the same may be done under the 1868 Act as regards chemists and druggists. It is the adaptation of these powers to the newly created circumstances which the Council has to arrange, and it is to be hoped that a broad-minded view will prevail, so that the *casus omissus* in respect to duly registered persons who have no certificate of qualification may be made good. The Council is in a position to do that, since it is the qualifying as well as the prosecuting body.

What is a Merchant?

There is a good deal involved in this definition. Under the Jury Act "merchants" are exempt from sitting on common juries, and in consequence in the City of London, where rents are high, the most frequent definition of traders is "merchant." The point came up at the Guildhall Quarter Sessions recently, and the following descriptions from dictionaries were quoted:

A man who traffics in, or carries on, trade with foreign countries, or who exports and imports goods and sells them wholesale.

One who traffics on a large scale, specially with foreign countries; a trafficker, a trader.

One who traffics to remote countries.

A person who buys and sells commodities as a business, and for profit, especially one who has a place of sale and stock of goods; a trader.

A merchant of, or in an article is one who buys and sells it, and not the manufacturer selling it.

Everyone who buys and sells is not a merchant, only those who traffic in the way of commerce by importation or exportation. Bankers and such as deal by exchange are properly called merchants.

The Court did not decide on a definition, but in cases of doubt the claimants are to be put on the common jury list, and will have to appeal to the Justices.

Pharmacy in Germany.

An interesting illustration of the nature of the business of a German pharmacy in a town of over 110,000 inhabi-

tants is afforded by the statistical tables furnished by Herr Apotheker Eugen Roth, of the Ludwig Wilhelm Pharmacy in Karlsruhe, published in the "Pharmazeutische Zeitung" of January 30. Incidentally it shows the changes that have occurred in various lines within the past decade. His tables show the percentage of the total turnover that falls to each class of goods; those for 1897 and 1908 contrasted show especially how universal the increase in specialities has become:

	1897	1908
Drugs and chemicals ...	17.96	14.10
Specialities ...	13.21	22.61
Surgical dressings ...	1.31	1.26
Indiarubber goods ...	0.6	0.32
Mineral waters ...	3.59	2.56
Cardboard boxes ...	1.36	1.44
Utensils, glass ...	2.33	2.93
Insurances ...	0.02	0.47
Freights and postage ...	0.64	0.98
Salaries ...	10.74	14.07
Heating, light, and water ...	1.14	1.12
Various ...	1.83	1.60
Percentage of turnover ...	54.65	63.46

In 1897 of the total turnover 47.26 per cent. resulted from prescription-work and 52.74 from counter-sales. In 1908 a marked decrease in the returns from dispensing were observed—only 37.54 per cent.—while counter-sales had increased to 62.46 per cent. of the turnover.

Women and the Chemical Society.

A second article in "Nature" (February 11, p. 429) animadverts in the manner in which certain members of the Council, and in particular the executive officers of the Society, have allowed their declared hostility to the admission of women to the fellowship to get the better of their sense of fair play. In regard to the recent referendum on this issue, in which 1,094 voted in favour and 642 against the motion, the article states:

No matter what the size of the majority in favour of the admission of women might be, a contumacious and recalcitrant element in the minority—a cabal of London chemists, in fact, in no proper sense representative of the general feeling of the Society—set themselves to thwart the wishes of the majority of the Fellows. It was expedient, however, to temporise. The size and character of the majority was too significant and weighty for it to be treated with too great an appearance of contempt, and accordingly it was decided to offer such women as the Council should think fit the privilege of attending the Society's meetings, of consulting the Society's publications at cost-price, but to deny them the fellowship.

The present position, especially in regard to the Charter, is described as being as irregular as it is inequitable, and as illogical as it is unjust, while the issue is now whether a self-constituted oligarchy which abuses its trust in order to gratify its personal prejudices is to prevail in an essentially democratic institution like that of the Chemical Society. The question accordingly is, Will the general body of the Fellows have something to say on this matter at the forthcoming annual general meeting of the Society?

WINE-LICENCES IN BARBADOS.—The chemists of Barbados are seeking to remedy an anomaly which exists there regarding the sale of medicinal wines. At present there is only one kind of licence, costing 5*l.*, which enables the holder to sell spirits, wines, and beers of all kinds, but it is desired by chemists that an alteration of the law should be made, so that for a smaller sum chemists and druggists may obtain a licence permitting the sale of still-wines, these including all medicated wines. It is suggested that such a licence might be issued at 1*l.*, seeing that the wines mentioned comprise only about 2 per cent. of the alcoholic beverages which may be sold by those holding the present licence. Ten firms in business as chemists have drawn up petitions to the Governor, Legislative Council, and House of Assembly setting forth these views and giving a partial list of the wines it is desired to sell. The petitions are very well drawn up, and support the contentions by quoting Blue-book figures.

Extending a Proprietary.

By Thomas Russell.

VIII.—Distribution of Printed Matter.

DISTRIBUTING a pamphlet from house to house is a good way of creating sale for a new proprietary, and a good way of augmenting the sale of an old one. You can tell the story all at once in a pamphlet, whereas in a newspaper you can only tell it a little bit at a time, and will be wise if you resist the temptation to tell it too fully. The "bit-at-a-time" principle can be followed out in the pamphlets too. Before deciding to use, and before considering how to write, a pamphlet it is very desirable to consider how it will be distributed and what it is likely to cost.

Distribution of printed matter from house to house costs pretty much the same per thousand whether one distributes thousands or millions. It is generally a good deal less than the cost of the books, and there is sound policy in going to a little expense to prevent the books being wasted. Of course, one can contract with the local bill-poster to undertake the distribution; but fewer books will be wasted if we engage men of our own and pay them directly. What has to be done is to get a book into the letter-box or under the door of every house worth sending a book to; and whether a particular class of house is worth a book or not depends upon the speciality itself. No house must have more than one book, and it is desirable to prevent books being distributed into the gutter or fireplace.

In order to exercise this necessary precaution, experience shows that we need two sorts of workers. We need a man, or men, to carry the books and put them into the houses, and another man to see that the actual distributors are doing their work. Of course, it will often happen that a retail chemist (herein, again, notice his advantages as compared with the large wholesale advertiser!) may know a man whom he can trust with the job unsupervised. If so, he will do his distribution cheaply. If not, he must find somebody to supervise the actual labour, and, of course, this means that he will have to pay twice over; but it is better to pay twice over than to waste one's book, and it must be remembered that a book is assuredly wasted unless it gets in some way or other actually into the house. On the doorstep or in the garden will not do. On the other hand, it is not advisable to knock at the door, and make the inmate or the servant open the door to receive an advertising pamphlet. Knocking at the door causes the distributor to waste, in listening to the angry remarks of the townspeople, valuable time that might be employed in distributing books. Also it hurts the distributor's feelings, and is not very good for the advertiser. Where the houses do not have letter-boxes a pamphlet can be pushed underneath the door, and, as a special hint, I may add that if a door fits so tightly that a book cannot be pushed underneath, it will very often have a space at the top *over* which a book can be pushed. This hint carries with it another. The distribution must be done by men, not boys, because boys are not tall enough to reach over the top of the door. There is also another reason for not employing boys, and that is that, although they are cheaper than men, they are much more irresponsible, and what we save in labour we shall lose in books.

As to the size of the pamphlet, many anxious inquiries will be made. The answer is something like that made by Abraham Lincoln to a question as to what ought to be the standard length of a soldier's legs. Mr. Lincoln said in reply that, in his opinion, a soldier's legs ought to be long enough to reach down to the ground. The same with a pamphlet. A pamphlet ought to be long enough to reach the end of the story that is to be told in it. Everything depends upon the nature of the speciality. One thing may require a twenty-four or a thirty-two page book, while another can be described in an eight-page book.

Just as it is impossible to say how big a pamphlet will have to be, so it is impossible to say what the pamphlet will cost. The expense of it will vary according to the size and also according to some other things. One class of goods will demand better printing than another class. A simple pill or cough-mixture does not require such elaborate and expensive printing as a cosmetic. Another thing which

affects the price of pamphlets is the number that we can print. The setting-up of type and preparation of pictures, if any, have to be done at exactly the same cost, whether one thousand or a hundred thousand copies are to be printed. But whereas a thousand copies would have to bear the whole of this expense, each thousand in a hundred thousand would only have to bear 1 per cent. of it.

Personalities.

MR. J. H. HEYWOOD, Ph.C., and MR. W. R. KING have been appointed Justices of the Peace for Southend.

MR. H. M. DAVIES, chemist and druggist, Blaenavon, has been placed on the Commission of the Peace for Monmouthshire.

MR. J. A. PEGG, chemist and druggist, Church Street, Mansfield, has been appointed treasurer of Mansfield Traders' Association.

MR. H. S. YOUNG, chemist and druggist, Nantwich, has been elected a member of the committee of the newly formed local Traders' Association.

MR. A. E. RICHMOND, chemist and druggist, 3 St. Peter's Road, Great Yarmouth, was on February 18 installed W.M. of Friendship Lodge No. 100.

MR. RICHARD FITZHUGH, P.G.M., pharmaceutical chemist, presided at the annual meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Mark Masons of Nottingham last week.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES attended the Friday evening lecture at the Royal Institution last week, the subject being "Coal-mine Explosions," by Sir Henry Cunynghame.

AN ACCOUNT (with portrait) of the work of Mr. Thomas Perkin, chemist and druggist, 11 Cole Hill, Tamworth, in connection with the Tamworth and Lichfield Wesleyan Methodist Church, appears in the February magazine of that institution.

MR. H. M. ASHTON, chemist, Warrington, took the part of Baron de Longueville in "The Lady of Ostend," played by the local Dramatic Society at the Court Theatre, for the benefit of local charities. Here is what a local paper said about the impersonation:

The Society is fortunate in having within its ranks a gentleman like Mr. Ashton, to whom the assumption of the air and speech of an excitable and emotional foreigner comes quite easily. A more Frenchy Baron could not be desired, and Mr. Ashton's appearance was always the signal for a roar of laughter.

MR. J. H. COSTE, chief assistant in the chemical and gas-testing department of the London County Council, who also acts as deputy for the chemist, is to have his salary increased from 400*l.* to 450*l.*, with one annual increment of 50*l.* to 500*l.* Mr. D. T. Ash, in the same department, is to be promoted, and is to have his salary increased from 187*l.* 10*s.* to 200*l.*

Births.

BOLSTER.—At 2 Aughrim Villas, Aughrim Street, Dublin, on February 12, the wife of Thomas Bolster, pharmaceutical chemist, of a daughter.

GIBSON.—At Summerhill, Dunmany, Belfast, on February 19, the wife of Samuel Gibson, J.P., registered druggist, of a son.

SINCLAIR.—At Rosebery Place, Gullane, on February 13, the wife of James P. Sinclair, chemist, of a son.

Marriages.

CORDWELL—CHASE.—At the Parish Church, Fakenham, Norfolk, on February 16, by the rector, the Rev. W. Urwin, Walter Raleigh Cordwell, chemist and druggist, Halesworth, Suffolk, to Blanche Noel, second daughter of Mrs. Chase, of Fakenham, and of the late Mr. John Chase, of Topcroft, Norfolk.

HASLETT-REA.—At Whitehouse Presbyterian Church, on February 17, by the Rev. R. K. Hanna, James Ross Haslett, eldest son of the late Sir James Haslett, M.P., and a director of J. and J. Haslett, Ltd., to Ethel Margaret, youngest daughter of Mr. W. R. Rea, shipowner, Belfast.

WYLDE-FURNEAUX.—At Christ Church, East Sheen, on February 20, by the Vicar, the Rev. Walter Furneaux, M.A., assisted by the Rev. G. F. Irwin, B.D., Vicar of Wallington, John O'Callaghan Wyld, elder son of Mr. John Wyld of East Sheen, and Keatings, Ltd., to Gertrude Cecile, elder daughter of the Rev. Walter Furneaux.

Deaths.

BEALE.—At Lord's Hotel, London, N.W., suddenly from heart failure, on February 23, Mr. James Beale, of 69 Bays-ton Road, Stoke Newington, and of the representative staff



of Messrs. Barron, Harveys & Co., Giltspur Street, E.C., aged seventy-one. Mr. Beale had, as far as is known, no immediate premonitory symptom of distress, and returned from Brighton on Saturday last in his usual health and spirits. While on his rounds in the North-West district of London on Tuesday he stopped his brougham at the luncheon-hour at Lord's Hotel, where he had been accustomed to lunch, and, entering the hotel, walked towards the dining-room, which however, he did not reach, as he dropped unconscious in the lobby, and died in a few minutes. He was a native of Maldon, Essex, and served his apprenticeship with a chemist in Chelmsford, after it coming to London as an assistant to Mr. Garland, High Street, Kensington. While there he took a fancy to a military life, and, joining the 5th Dragoon Guards, proved his ability and fitness by quickly rising to the rank of sergeant. After a few years he quitted the service and returned to business. The late Mr. Charles Harvey put him "on the road," and Mr. Beale justified the appointment by a marked success which continued to the last, for his return from Brighton on Saturday was at the completion of a record South Coast journey. While doing so well for the house he represented, Mr. Beale grew to be the trusted friend of a very large circle of the best London and South Coast chemists, many of whom had grown under his eye from apprentice to veteran proprietor. Upright, unassuming, and of sterling honesty of purpose, kindly and helpful to the young and sympathetic to all in trouble, an unflagging worker, and of shrewd business instinct, he retained throughout his long life the friendship and respect of chemists scattered over the whole country. He was of a retiring and home-loving nature, and took no part in public or pharmaceutical life. In his early days he was a keen cricketer, and when in London during the season was a frequent attendant at Lord's. In his own circle he was regarded as a staunch friend and a kind and indulgent father. Mrs. Beale survives him, with three sons and one daughter. The funeral will take place at Abney Park Cemetery on Saturday, February 27, at 2 P.M.

BROWN.—At Cape Town, on February 22, Lionel Clifford Brown, of Beyers Kloof, Klapmuts, younger son of Horace T. Brown, LL.D., F.R.S., aged twenty-nine.

CASH.—At 10 Temple Road, Sale, Manchester, on February 20, Mr. James Cash, aged seventy. Mr. Cash had been connected with the "Manchester Guardian" for over forty years, and had acted for the last few years as district correspondent for THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. Mr. Cash was the best-known journalist in Manchester, and was an exceptionally interesting personage. He has been engaged for some years in connection with Mr. John Hopkinson, Secretary of the Ray Society, in editing a book on "British Freshwater Rhizopoda and Heliozoa," the first volume of which appeared in 1905. The second volume was nearly completed at the time of Mr. Cash's death. Some thirty years ago Mr. Cash wrote a little book on "Science in the

Cottage," dealing with gardening and natural history, which subjects have been his hobby throughout life.

CLIFTON.—At East Park Parade, Northampton, on February 16, Mr. Arthur Crown Clifton, M.R.C.S., aged eighty-three. Mr. Clifton was apprenticed to Mr. William Williams, surgeon and apothecary, his apprenticeship being over before he was eighteen years old. He then became assistant to various chemists, but did not stay long at one place. His daily hours at Manchester were from 7 A.M. to 11 P.M., with a half-day respite on alternate Sundays, and his salary was 20*l.* per annum. Going to Northampton he started in business as a chemist at 49 Bridge Street, with 50*l.* worth of drugs obtained on credit. There he came into contact with the late Dr. John Epps; he became a homœopath, and, in conjunction with a Dr. Pearce, started in 1850 a homœopathic dispensary at the Corn Exchange, which was continued until relations between the partners became strained owing to the former's disapproval of Mr. Clifton's prescribing propensities. When the rupture took place Mr. Clifton came to London to qualify as a medical practitioner, which he did in 1856. On his return to Northampton he opened a homœopathic dispensary in Abingdon Street, where he met with bitter opposition, but he remained there for the rest of his professional career. Dr. Clifton leaves a widow and one son. Of his two brothers, Dr. George Clifton is a homœopath at Leicester, and Mr. Edward S. Clifton a chemist at Ipswich.

FORREST.—Recently Mr. Richard Walter Forrest, formerly wholesale chemist, at Market Place, Gainsborough, aged seventy-nine.

HILL.—At Hawthorns, 118 King's Avenue, Clapham Park, London, on February 18, Mr. Arthur Bowdler Hill, pharmaceutical chemist, formerly of Messrs. A. S. Hill & Son, Southwark, S.E., and "father of the London drug-trade," aged eighty. Mr. Hill was the son of Mr. Arthur Stephen Hill, one of the founders of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, who lived to be a nonagenarian, but retired from business in 1872. He had in 1817 become an apprentice to White & Cautherley, wholesale and retail druggists, Ludgate Hill, a business founded there by Dal-mahoy in 1755. With that firm Mr. Hill remained until 1824, when he started business on his own account as a manufacturing chemist, distiller of essential oils, and wholesale druggist at 11 Little Britain. Two years later he absorbed the business of White & Cautherley, and the trade-name became White, Cautherley & Hill. His son Arthur Bowdler was born in 1828, and was educated with a view to joining his father in business. Accordingly he passed the classical examination of the Pharmaceutical Society, and was admitted an apprentice a year or two after the Society was founded, when he was a pupil with his father at 11 Little Britain. On attaining his majority in 1849, Mr. Hill was assumed partner by his father, and the firm-name became A. S. Hill & Son. In July 1853 he was registered as a pharmaceutical chemist, and remained a member of the Society until his death. When Mr. A. S. Hill retired in 1872 the business had been removed to 101 and 103 Southwark Street, S.E. Mr. A. Bowdler Hill then became sole proprietor of the business, and remained so until 1885, when he admitted his elder son, Mr. Arthur Croft Hill, as a partner. The latter in 1893 decided to study medicine, retired from the business, and, entering Trinity College, Cambridge, duly graduated in Arts and Medicine, highly distinguishing himself in physiological chemistry. On January 1, 1897, Mr. Hill (who by this time had associated with him his second son, Mr. Chas. Alex. Hill) arranged



the amalgamation of his business with that of Davy, Yates & Hicks, 64 Park Street, Southwark, Mr. Francis Yates retiring. The partners in Davy, Hill & Son, Yates & Hicks were Mr. A. B. Hill, Mr. Robert Yates, Mr. Alan Hicks, and Mr. C. A. Hill. In 1898 Mr. A. B. Hill was elected President of the Drug Club, in succession to Mr. Richard Bankes Barron, who had held the position since the resuscitation of the Club seven years before. It is notable that Mr. A. S. Hill was an original member of the Druggists' Club, founded in 1838 to safeguard the interests of wholesale druggists in respect to brokers' allowances. This Club was the model of the present one, but in the older days the members dined monthly at the Albion, and had a summer dinner at Greenwich or Richmond. The Club ceased in 1846, otherwise Mr. A. B. Hill might have become a member of it, and thus linked it with the present organisation. In one respect, however, he continued the work of his father outside business. Both were members of the Court of the Salters' Company, and Mr. A. B. Hill was twice elected its Master. The Company is one which has done much (considering its limited means) to benefit research, and it was Mr. Hill who was responsible for the foundation of the two Salters' Research Fellowships—one at the Imperial Institute and the other at the School of Pharmacy. He also devoted much time to the benefactions of the Company. Mr. Hill retired from business on December 31, 1901, simultaneously with Mr. Robert Yates, and Mr. C. A. Hill and Mr. Alan Hicks became the sole partners of the firm. Since then the business has had merged into it three others of old origin and high repute—viz., on January 1, 1906, Hodgkinsons, Clarke & Ward, and on January 1, 1909, Barron, Harveys & Co. and Hearon, Squire & Francis; Mr. Chas. Alex. Hill being managing director of the combined British Drug Houses, Ltd. By the death of Arthur Bowdler Hill the London drug-trade not only loses its "father," but the City of London one of its most respected freemen. He was of a remarkably retiring and reticent nature, beloved for his sterling worth by those who were associated with him in business and in charitable or civic affairs. The funeral took place at Norwood Cemetery on Wednesday afternoon. Among the wreaths was one sent by the President of the Drug Club (Mr. J. C. Umney) on behalf of the members of that body.

HULL.—At 50 Tennyson Road, Small Heath, Birmingham, on February 11, aged forty-three. Mr. Hull represented Messrs. Yardley & Co., Ltd., for twenty-two years, most of that time being spent on the Midland ground, where he was one of the best-known travellers. In his leisure Mr. Hull took an active part in mission work, and was for fourteen years the senior lay reader of St. Oswald's Mission, where his loss will be felt very much, as he was one who did a lot of good for those in the humbler walks of life. The immediate cause of death was a cardiac trouble. The first part of the funeral service took place at St. Oswald's Church on Monday, February 15, being conducted by Canon Sands, and the interment took place at Leicester.

SEABURY.—At New York, on February 14, from pneumonia, Mr. George J. Seabury, principal of Messrs. Seabury & Johnson, manufacturing chemists, aged sixty-four. Mr. Seabury belonged to a Connecticut family, and was brought up as a druggist, but graduated in medicine as well as pharmacy. As a young man he served in the United States Army during the war between the North and South, and afterwards retained a keen interest in military matters, being a member of the celebrated Guard of Veterans in New York, which includes more millionaires than any other Volunteer Corps in the world. Mr. Seabury was a



pioneer in the manufacture of indiarubber plasters, and, in conjunction with Mr. Johnson, subsequently added to the manufacture of these the production of anti-septic surgical dressings. Over twenty years ago, how-

ever, the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Seabury remaining in possession of the original business, which was carried on in a mammoth factory at East Orange, New Jersey, the administrative headquarters being in Maiden Lane, New York, where a magnificent suite of offices (known as the Seabury Building) was built by Mr. Seabury sixteen years ago. In the early 'nineties the firm had a branch warehouse in London under the charge of the late Mr. A. H. Mason, who, however, at the beginning of 1893 became secretary to the Seabury & Johnson Corporation in New York, and Messrs. Fassett & Johnson then took charge of the Seabury business in this country. Mr. Seabury was one of the best-known manufacturing pharmacists in the United States, and took an active interest in the affairs of the American Pharmaceutical Association and other pharmaceutical organisations in the Union. He was ex-President of the New York Pharmaceutical Association and ex-Chairman of the Commercial Section of the A.P.A. He took a keen interest in the cutting of prices, and in 1899 published a book with the title "Should Pharmacists become Tradesmen?" which embodied his views on competition between retail pharmacists and "muslin merchants" in the sale of proprietary medicines. During his more recent visits to this country he discussed this subject with representative chemists, and finally expressed his views in an article on "The Power of Association," published in the *C. & D.* of July 12, 1902. On that occasion the portrait now given was taken in the *C. & D.* studio. Mr. Seabury had not during the past two or three years enjoyed robust health, and his death from pneumonia has not come as a surprise to his many friends on this side of the Atlantic.

ROBINSON.—At 101 Lower Seedley Road, Pendleton, Manchester, on February 22, Mr. Edward Herbert Robinson, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., aged forty-three. Dr. Robinson was son of the late Alderman Benjamin Robinson, J.P., ex-Mayor of Salford and founder of the business of B. Robinson & Co., Ltd., manufacturers of concentrated waters and British wines. He was formerly in practice in the Weaste district, but relinquished this to become chairman of the company on the death of his father. Dr. Robinson had been ailing for the past two years. The funeral took place at Salford Cemetery on February 25.

SMITH.—On February 20, Mr. William Smith, chemist and druggist, 124 High Street, and 31 St. Botolph Street, Colchester, aged forty-nine. Mr. Smith, who went to Colchester from Lincolnshire, acquired the Botolph Street business many years ago, and extended his connection later by purchasing the High Street pharmacy from Mr. Bates. He leaves a widow and three sons.

WILLS.—At Ilfracombe, on February 11, Mr. Thomas Doidge Wills, aged seventy-nine. Mr. Wills was formerly in business as a chemist at 94 High Street, Barnstaple.

WILSON.—On February 5, Mr. Edward Taylor Wilson, chemist and druggist, Wedmore, Somerset, aged thirty-six.

Recent Wills.

The dates in parentheses refer to the issue of "The Chemist and Druggist" in which the deaths of the testators were reported.

MR. WALTER LAW, chemist and druggist, Littleborough, Lancs, left estate valued at 246*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.* gross. (*C. & D.*, January 9, p. 47.)

MR. ROBERT HARDING, chemist and druggist, of 1 Short Road, Leytonstone, Essex, formerly of Homerdale, High Wycombe, Bucks, who died on December 29 last, left estate valued at 1,450*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* gross, with net personalty 1,321*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.*

MR. GEORGE EADE, head of Messrs. George Eade & Sons, proprietors of Eade's gout and rheumatic pills, left estate valued at 25,464*l.* gross. He bequeathed the bulk of his property, including his business interests to his brother, Mr. James Eade. (*C. & D.*, January 9, p. 47.)

THE LATE MR. THOMAS RANDALL, Hazeldene, Longfleet, Poole, Dorset, chemist and druggist, left estate valued at 9,469*l.* 2*s.* gross, with net personalty 4,251*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.* Probate of his will, dated February 1, 1907, has been granted to his sons, Mr. Wm. Joseph Randall, of Wareham, and Mr. Bruford Henry Randall, of Hazeldene, chemists. The testator left to his wife an annuity of 200*l.* during her life, and subject to her interest he left his freehold and other property to his children. (*C. & D.*, December 12, 1908, p. 389.)

Chemical Society.

A MEETING was held at Burlington House, W., on Thursday, February 18. Sir William Ramsay, F.R.S. (President), in the chair. The President reminded the Fellows that three distinguished honorary foreign members of the Society had died since the last meeting—viz., Dr. Wolcott Gibbs, Professor Erlenmeyer, and Professor Julius Thomsen. He also mentioned that it was proposed to elect Dr. Lunge, of Zürich, an Honorary Foreign Fellow, and that his name would be balloted for at a forthcoming meeting. In this connection reference was made to the fact that Dr. Lunge, who has reached his seventieth year, is retiring from the Chair of Technical Chemistry at Zürich. The Council of the Society has decided to award the Longstaff medal this year to Dr. Kipping, a selection which was evidently very popular, to judge from the acclamation with which it was received. The President then read the list of names of officers and Council nominated for the forthcoming year. Of these the most interesting were those of Professor Harold B. Dixon, F.R.S., to be President, and of Mr. C. E. Groves and Dr. Morgan, both former editors of the Society's "Journal," to be members of the Council.

THE PAPERS

were not of much pharmaceutical interest. The first was by Dr. Kipping on "A Study of some Asymmetric Compounds," and recorded the interesting fact that if an optically active base is successfully used by Pasteur's process to resolve a racemic acid into its optical antipodes, it does not follow that one of the optically active forms of the acid can be used successfully to resolve the racemic form of the same base. *i.e.*, shortly, though *d*-acid may resolve a racemic base yielding *d*-acid-*d*-base + *d*-acid-*l*-base, it does not follow that *d*-base will resolve the racemic acid giving *d*-acid-*d*-base + *d*-base-*l*-acid; whence it follows that although two optical antipodes have the same solubilities in the same solvent, their solubilities do not remain the same if a second optically active substance is present, possibly due to partial racemisation.

AMMONIUM NITRITE

The subject of the next paper, contributed by Professor P. C. Ray, of Calcutta, and read, as usual, by his friend and critic Dr. Divers. Professor Ray finds that the pure crystalline nitrite may be obtained by the double decomposition of (1) silver nitrite and ammonium chloride, or (2) barium nitrite and ammonium sulphate, the solution obtained being then evaporated *in vacuo*. This is a great improvement on the old process of solution in alcohol and precipitation with anhydrous ether. When heated *in vacuo* at 70° C. the solid nitrite decomposes, yielding nitrogen and invariably a small quantity of nitric oxide. In commenting on the paper, Dr. Divers said he thought there must be some ammonia formed on heating, though there was no mention of it by Professor Ray.

The next two papers dealt with the estimation of hydroxyl groups by the use of the Grignard reagent, and an application of this reaction to the determination of the chemical affinity of organic substances, and were read by Mr. Hibbert. The last paper, contributed by Messrs. Wedekind and Lewis, was devoted to showing that Gräbe's familiar method for the

PREPARATION OF CHLORINE

the action of hydrochloric acid on permanganate yields practically pure chlorine. This paper was mainly of interest in eliciting from Dr. Scott the observation that the only way of detecting chlorine oxides in chlorine is to pass a portion of the suspected gas into neutral potassium-iodide solution and then titrate the iodine liberated. The operation should then be repeated, the iodine solution being previously acidified, when, if chlorine oxides are present, the titration in the second case will be much higher than in the first, due to the formation of some iodate which reacts with the excess of iodide in presence of acid to form free iodine.

During the evening a ballot for the election of Fellows was held, and the following gentlemen connected with pharmacy were elected: Messrs. J. H. Hoscason, Ph.C., R. Hough, R. E. Jackson, H. H. Jones, Ph.C. (Liverpool School of Pharmacy), and T. J. Wild.

Pharmaceutical Society.

NORTH BRITISH BRANCH.

AN evening meeting was held at 36 York Place, on Wednesday, February 17, Mr. J. P. Gilmour (Chairman) presiding. The ASSISTANT-SECRETARY (Mr. J. R. Hill) read a paper by Mr. John Lothian, Ph.C., on

"THE CRYSTALLISATION IN MIXTURES

Containing Magnesium Sulphate with Ammonium or Potassium Bromide." The communication was a sequel to that of Mr. Fenton at last meeting (*C. & D.*, January 23, p. 124) dealing with the following mixture:

Ammonii bromidi	...	...	...	5iiss.
Magnesi sulphat.	...	...	...	3vj.
Tinct. nucis vom.	...	...	...	5j.
Spirit. chloroform.	...	...	...	5ij.
Aquam ad	...	...	...	5iij.

M.

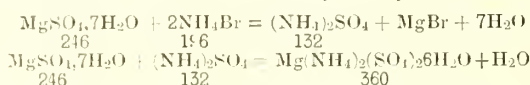
Mr. Fenton pointed out that a crystalline deposit was immediately formed. Mr. Lothian's attention had been previously drawn to an analogous mixture in which potassium bromide took the place of ammonium bromide. In the course of the discussion in January he had expressed the opinion that the salt deposited was magnesium ammonium sulphate, and he now submitted analytical proof of this, the carefully alcohol-washed precipitate giving the following results by approved methods:

	Found per cent.	Calculated for Mg(NH ₄) ₂ (SO ₄) ₂ ·6H ₂ O
Mg	7.00	6.75
NH ₄	9.84	10.02
SO ₄	55.19	53.25

The solubility of ammonium magnesium sulphate in water at 60° F. was determined to be 24.8 grams of the hydrous salt per 100 grams of water, or 1 in 4.032. Seidell gives:

At 0° C.	12.85 grams Mg(NH ₄) ₂ (SO ₄) ₂ ·6H ₂ O per 100 grams water
" 10 "	C. 18.57 " " " "
" 20 "	C. 25.71 " " " "

The reaction in the mixture evidently takes place as follows:



In the analogous mixture containing potassium bromide a very copious crystalline deposit is formed. When made with water alone the mixture did not deposit until after several days, crystallisation being caused by the temperature falling below 60° F. The crystals consequently were large and of a different shape from those of Epsom salt, potassium bromide, or potassium sulphate. A qualitative examination showed Mg, K, SO₄, and H₂O, but no Br. A quantitative determination of magnesium agreed well with the calculated percentage for MgK₂(SO₄)₂·6H₂O. The solubility was found to be 30.52 grams MgK₂(SO₄)₂·6H₂O per 100 grams of water, or 1 in 3.28, at 60° F. This figure agrees with that interpolated from the curve drawn from the data in Seidell's "Solubilities," and explains the behaviour of the mixture. The reactions in this mixture are similar to those in the former one.

DISCUSSION.

Dr. GEORGE COULL, Mr. D. B. DOTT, Mr. J. R. HILL, and the CHAIRMAN spoke on the paper in a commendatory manner, but without adding to Mr. Lothian's facts.

Mr. EDWARD J. BROWN, Ph.C., next read a communication on

THE CHLORINATED SOLUTIONS OF THE BRITISH PHARMACOPOEIA.

Liquor calcei chlorinatæ was prepared from chlorinated lime containing 35 per cent. available chlorine, one pint (A) according to the B.P. instructions—digestion with occasional shaking for three hours—and another pint (B) by digesting for twelve hours. A gave 2.7 per cent. chlorine, and B 3 per cent. They were stored in white-glass stoppered bottles, set side by side, and estimated at intervals of six months,

entrance of carbon dioxide being prevented as much as possible. The following were the percentages:

		A	B
At the end of	6 months	2.1 per cent.	2.8 per cent.
"	" 12 "	1.6 "	2.6 "
"	" 18 "	1.4 "	2.2 "
"	" 24 "	0.8 "	2.1 "

B thus retained its available chlorine much better than A. B contained 0.25 per cent. more of the calcium content than A, and exhibited more alkalinity, suggesting that the difference in keeping properties was due to difference in alkalinity. This was experimentally proved to be the case. The chlorinated lime yielded 35 per cent. Ca and 35 per cent. available Cl, and from this it was inferred that the sample contained 53 per cent. of CaClOCl , the remainder being CaH_2O_2 , with more or less aluminium, magnesium, and water. Assuming that in decomposition with water calcium hydroxide, hydrochloric acid, and hypochlorous acid are first formed, and that secondary combination occurs with formation of calcium chloride, the official solution made by three hours' digestion may contain calcium chloride and hypochlorite and free hypochlorous acid. Longer digestion allows more hydroxide to react, with complete neutralisation of the hypochlorous acid and the presence of excess of lime. This would account for the alkalinity, higher specific gravity (1.062), and calcium percentage found in sample B. The effect of alkalinity is more marked in liquor sodæ chlorinatæ, it being more stable than the lime solution. The Pharmacopœia says the soda solution should not contain more than traces of calcium or carbonates, but it always contains abundance of lime, soluble salts of calcium being extracted in the process. Other Pharmacopœias overcome the difficulty by increasing the sodium carbonate by one-third, and the author thought the B.P. should follow suit. Incidentally, he said the B.P. instruction to dissolve 25 oz. of sodium carbonate in 40 oz. of water is inconsistent with its statement under Sodii Carbonas "soluble in two parts of cold water." Squire's "Companion" states "five dissolves in eight at 60° F.," but it is very difficult to obtain this result. The author proceeded to discuss the methods by which the chlorine value of the solutions may be maintained, and concluded by recommending that liq. calcis chlor. should not be retained in the B.P., while if liq. sodæ chlor. is retained it should contain more sodium bicarbonate, excess of alkali being the best means of keeping it in good condition.

DISCUSSION.

Mr. DOTT considered the paper useful and interesting. He was not previously aware that the chlorinated-soda solution could be boiled without loss of chlorine, and asked how that was determined.

Mr. COWIE supported Mr. Brown's statements, especially as to the fact that alkalinity of the solution gives increased stability, but he doubted if that is an advantage in its actual use. That the activity was diminished could be shown by adding a little of the ordinary solution to solution of indigo and a little of the alkaline solution to some more of the same solution of indigo. The indigo was more rapidly decolorised by the ordinary solution than by the alkaline one. There was no doubt that the B.P. could be greatly improved by a slight deviation in the details. They should use glass bottles which excluded actinic rays, and they should carefully look after the temperature. But seeing that these preparations are so easily made, he thought it would be more satisfactory that they should be made fresh when wanted or in small quantities.

Mr. HILL asked Mr. Brown if he found manganese in the chlorinated lime. He did not see why the two solutions should be in the B.P.

Dr. COULL also spoke.

Mr. BROWN, in reply, said the increase in alkalinity prevented the tendency of hypochlorous acid to self-oxidation. He estimated the solution by Ostwald's method with arsenious oxide. As to the alkalinity reducing the activity of the solutions, he mentioned that sample A decolorised indigo solution quicker than sample B, but that was due to the acid in the indigo solution and the alkali reacting so as to diminish the acidity of the indigo solution. It was because of the variability of the acid in indigo solution that this method of testing hypochlorites had been abandoned.

The additional quantity of sodium carbonate was to get rid of the whole of the lime.

The CHAIRMAN added a few remarks, saying that Mr. Brown's point deserved the attention of the Pharmacopœia Committee of Reference in Pharmacy.

THE OFFICIAL PREPARATIONS OF ORANGE AND LEMON

was the title of the contribution by Mr. PETER BOA, Ph.C. He said he had for long been of opinion that the products of orange and lemon are not as much used in pharmacy for flavouring purposes as they should be, considering the popularity of the fruits, and he attributed this neglect by prescribers to the official and official preparations being faulty. He contrasted tincture and syrup of orange with those of lemon, arguing that syrup of lemon as now made is so indigestible that it "repeats" to the great annoyance of patients who object to it. Instead of being an agreeable addition to stomachic mixtures it probably aggravates the symptoms. Mr. Boa proceeded to criticise other preparations of lemon and orange. Speaking of aromatic syrup, he said that it is made on the right lines, but the product is not so good as it might be owing to the way in which it is made. The filtration is troublesome and, if prolonged, leads to loss of material and flavour, so that there is liability to variation in the syrup. The dilution with cinnamon-water throws out the indigestible terpene from the tincture, and this syrup does not repeat like syrup of orange. Of the essential-oil content of orange-peel about 10 per cent. only is pure flavour, and this is soluble in comparatively dilute alcohol. The remaining 90 per cent. is useless and insoluble in dilute alcohol such as will dissolve the other. The pure flavour is digestible and free from any suggestion of causing gastric disturbance: the useless portion, soluble only in strong alcohol, is the pernicious constituent. It seems reasonable to propose to make the tincture with alcohol of a strength weak enough to leave out the objectionable constituent, yet strong enough to extract the desirable one. Such a tincture can very well be made by using the fresh peel as directed in the Pharmacopœia, but instead of 90-per-cent. alcohol employing about equal volumes of rectified spirit and water. Tincture made in this way does not repeat or disagree, and it possesses a purer, mellow, and more inviting flavour than the official tincture. Syrup of orange made from this tincture is clear and nice-looking, and retains its true flavour for a long time. The official syrup tastes rank and turpentine after a week or two. He also pointed out the imperfections of the process for aromatic syrup, and suggested how it may be improved (see below). Referring to tincture of quinine, he said in the days when it was made with the tincture of orange prepared from dried peel with proof spirit it was frequently prescribed and was a popular article of sale. But since the change made in the 1898 Pharmacopœia its use in both these directions has nearly died out. Tincture of quinine made in the way he suggested tastes pleasant, does not repeat the rank flavour of orange, and makes a clear dilution with water, which is much more attractive than the milky mixture produced from the official tincture. Similar criticism was used in regard to tincture of lemon. Mr. Boa concluded by submitting the following revised formulæ:

Tincture of Orange.

Fresh bitter-orange peel, cut small	25 oz.
Alcohol (90-per-cent.)	52 fl. oz.
Distilled water	48 fl. oz.

Prepare by the maceration process.

Syrup of Orange.

Tincture of orange, as above	1 fl. oz.
Syrup	7 fl. oz.

Mix.

Aromatic Syrup.

Fresh bitter-orange peel, cut small	12½ oz.
Alcohol (90-per-cent.)	52 fl. oz.
Cinnamon-water	48 fl. oz.

Prepare a tincture by the maceration process, filter clear, and add an equal volume of syrup.

Tincture of Lemon.

Fresh lemon-peel, cut small	25 oz.
Alcohol (90-per-cent.)	52 fl. oz.
Distilled water	48 fl. oz.

Prepare by the maceration process.

Syrup of Lemon.

Citric acid	...	...	...	4 oz.
Refined sugar	...	...	...	5½ lbs.
Distilled water	...	...	...	42 fl. oz. or q.s.
Tincture of lemon, as above	...	...	...	5 fl. oz.

Heat the water to boiling-point, add first the sugar, then the citric acid, and stir till dissolved. When cold add the tincture of lemon and mix by shaking. Finally add sufficient distilled water to make the product measure 100 fl. oz.

Syrup of Lemon without Acid.

Tincture of lemon, as above	...	...	...	1 fl. oz.
Syrup	...	...	...	7 fl. oz.
Mix.				

DISCUSSION.

Mr. W. DUNCAN believed the object in using stronger alcohol for tincture of orange was to get rid of gum and the lime which existed in the mesophyll of the cortex, and used to cause trouble when the tincture of quinine was made with sulphate. The B.P. ordered the juice freshly expressed from lemons, and he could not see how that could be musty. He understood the aromatic syrup was a kind of Yankee tippie, and he was surprised to hear that it was prescribed at all.

Dr. COULL regarded Mr. Boa's suggestions as a distinct improvement.

Mr. COWIE said the calcium in the orange-peel existed as an organic salt, and he found the weaker alcohol had very little effect in dissolving it out.

Mr. DOTT agreed with Mr. Boa's suggestions. As a member of the Pharmacopœia Committee of Reference, he was much interested in a communication like this. It would probably be found when the new B.P. came out that the committee had been persuaded to modify a number of official solvents.

Mr. NESBIT, Mr. DONALD McEWAN, Mr. FORRET, and Mr. GLASS also took part in the discussion, and Mr. Boa having replied, the CHAIRMAN said he found that his medical friends appreciated a syrup of orange made with tincture prepared with 45-per-cent. alcohol.

Westminster Wisdom.

A weekly record of Parliamentary Progress.

PHARMACY LEGISLATION FOR IRELAND.

We understand that correspondence has been taking place between the Irish Office and Mr. Herbert Gladstone's department on the question of the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill of last Session, and that the Chief Secretary and the Attorney-General have under consideration the possibility of introducing a Bill in the course of the present Session in order to remove some of the anomalies existing in the pharmacy laws in Ireland. These have reference to the question of apprentices to companies, which was excluded from the Bill of last Session in order that its safe passage through Parliament might not be jeopardised by the introduction at a late period of the Session of highly controversial material.

POISONS AND PHARMACY ACT.

The regulations for the granting of licences under the new Poisons and Pharmacy Act, which, as already stated in the *C. & D.*, will come before his Majesty in Council after the expiration of forty days from February 16, when the notice appeared in the "London Gazette," will be presented in due course to both Houses of Parliament, in pursuance of the Act of last Session. Unless disapproved of by either branch of the Legislature within a certain number of days—and the period is generally thirty—they come into operation forthwith. The draft order containing the regulations will probably be submitted to the King in Council about the end of March. In view of the possibility at any time of Easter or Whitsuntide intervening the number of days is calculated, not according to the number of days upon which the Houses of Parliament are actually sitting, but of days during the Session of any Parliament. Cases have been known, however, where there is a statutory direction to the contrary. Such a period must, unless otherwise enacted, be comprised within the limits of one Session. A prorogation or a dissolution quashes all such proceedings. If, on the other hand, such documents are laid in what is technically known as "in

dummy"—in other words, in blank form—the time during which proceedings under the statute might be taken has been held—according to Sir Erskine May—to run from the day upon which a full, although not of necessity a printed, copy of the paper was available for members of both Houses. In the event of any member of either House desiring to signify his disapproval of, or any proposal for alteration of, the regulations he can only do so, unless otherwise directed by statute, by the presentation of an address to the Sovereign.

ANOTHER HOPS BILL.

We are informed that the Bill to prohibit the use of hop substitutes in brewing and the importation of hops except in bags properly marked, which was introduced in the House of Commons on Monday afternoon by the Hon. Claude Hay, M.P., follows exactly the lines of the legislation which was brought forward at the close of last Session by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Owing to a clerical error, Mr. Hay's Bill was not put down for second reading on the day he originally intended—March 5. The hon. member has therefore withdrawn it with the object of re-introducing it on that date.

DAYLIGHT SAVING BILL.

The Parliamentary Committee of the Central Chamber of Agriculture, which represents a large number of similar bodies in all parts of the country, has decided to oppose the second reading of the Daylight Saving Bill, the second reading of which is fixed for March 5.

STANDARDISED DISINFECTANTS.

We understand that the object of Mr. J. D. Rees, M.P., in asking the President of the Local Government Board in the House of Commons on Wednesday as to whether he had reason to believe that the disinfectants employed by his department in treating premises with which animals infected with swine fever had come in contact were ineffectual, was to point out the necessity of bringing about the standardisation of all such articles. The hon. member informed our Parliamentary correspondent that a number of these so-called disinfectants are not in any way guaranteed, and although a standard is adopted in the Admiralty and some other Government Departments, that standard is departmental rather than legal.

THE NEW FRENCH TARIFF.

It is very probable that on Tuesday next the new proposed French Tariff will come under review in the House of Commons. There is reason to believe that M. Cambon, the French Ambassador, has represented in the strongest terms to his Government that there is an absolute necessity for not imposing any increased duties upon essentially British imports. His Excellency has received communications on the matter from public authorities in all parts of the country, and his frequent visits to the Foreign Office of late are believed to be not unconnected with the proposals of the Customs Committee of the French Cabinet. The City of London Commercial Association has made representations to the French Ambassador in London, the British Ambassador in Paris, the President of the Chamber of Deputies, the London and French Chambers of Commerce in Paris, and the President of the French Senate to the effect that any alteration in the existing tariff rates would be prejudicial to the best interests of the two countries, and a serious check to the happy commercial relations subsisting between them.

SOOTHING.—The Vice-Chairman of the Bakewell Guardians was recently the recipient of a neat package which, on being opened, proved to contain some soothing-syrup. An accompanying slip of paper was worded: "For touchy and peevish Guardians." The Chairman added, "If the Clerk will find me a corkscrew, I am prepared to administer doses."

Mr. H. C. BRIERLEY, President of the Halifax Chemists' Association, has written to the local press about the thoughtless way that the public take beer and aerated-water bottles to chemists with requests for such articles as lime-water and turpentine. He points out that as these bottles are, as a rule, lent to the public, it may be an offence under the Merchandise Marks Act to use them for other purposes than they are meant for. Mr. Brierley adds that from the Halifax refuse-tips 1,262 dozens of aerated-water bottles and syphons were gathered last year.

Winter Session of Chemists' Associations.

Association Presidents.

THE East Aberdeenshire Chemists' Association is peculiar among such bodies in having as its Secretary the President of the British Pharmaceutical Conference. Its own President is Mr. George Morrison Cruickshank, of Turriff. The Association covers one of the richest agricultural districts in the British Isles, and associated with that most ancient of industries is a coast trade in fish, which is a marvel of enterprise. The chemists of the district are alive to their opportunities; most of them have dispensing businesses, and they would not be Aberdeenian if they did not cater for other needs of the neighbourhood. Mr. Cruickshank served his apprenticeship with Mr. George Milne, chemist, Turriff, then went to Glasgow, where he was for three years with Messrs. Cockburn & Co., Ltd., in their St. Enoch Square branch. After qualifying in October 1902 he took charge of a branch in Larbert, which belonged to Mr. Forbes, Denny, and now he is manager of the business of the late Mr. John Fawcett, 19 Main Street, Turriff. He is young to be President, but they have a way in that district of picking out the young for preferment, and it pays.



MR. CRUICKSHANK

Brief Records.

Soap-making.—The lecture before the Junior Section of the Plymouth, Devonport, and Stonehouse Chemists' Association on February 17, by Mr. F. A. Goodwin, was on "Soaps and Soap-making." The processes were explained and comments made on the various kinds of soap.

Huddersfield Chemists' Association.—At the monthly meeting of this Association, Mr. R. C. Walshaw presiding, the question of the handling of patent medicines was discussed. It was stated that the extensive sale of these commodities is detrimental to the public health, as people being very often relieved postpone calling in a doctor. Another view was that the training and education of chemists was not put to the best account in simply handling these goods. The discussion was adjourned.

Bournemouth Pharmaceutical Association.—A meeting was held at the Gervis Hall Restaurant on February 20. Mr. J. A. Haynes (President) in the chair. Messrs. Bilson, Williams, Rose, Hornley, Gordon, Lodder, J. L. Robinson, Church, Hampton, Reid, Graham, Botham, Curtis, R. Robinson, and Bingham (Hon. Secretary) were also present. Messrs. Aitken, Ayre, and Adams were elected members. Sundry matters of purely local interest were discussed, after which Mr. W. E. Curtis gave a practical demonstration of "The Typewriter in Pharmacy."

Sunderland Chemists' Association.—The quarterly meeting of this Association was held at the Grand Hotel on February 16. A resolution of sympathy with Alderman J. Harrison on the death of his youngest son was carried. The Secretary was instructed to write to the Town Clerk and the Clerk to the County Council in regard to poison-licences, explaining that there is no need for such licences in the district as chemists already supply the demand. A paper on the Weights and Measures Act was read by Mr. R. H. Bell, who drew attention to the anomalous position of the chemists in being compelled to use a certain class of scale for all purposes. He recommended that some definite decision on this point should be obtained from the Board of Trade, so that it should not be left to the discretion of local officials.

Public Dispensary Association.—At the meeting held at St. Bride Institute, London, E.C., on February 24, the Secretary's and Treasurer's reports (left over from the previous meeting) were formally read and unanimously adopted. The former report gave evidence of the strenuous attempts of the Law Committee to obtain amendments to the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill of last year. The financial condition of the Association has improved, mainly owing to the success of the concert. A larger number of members than usual were present when, after the reports were adopted, Mr. Sidney Jamieson gave his lantern-lecture on "Sera and Vaccines," which was similar to the one by him reported in the *C. & D.*, 1908, II., p. 833. Among those present were Mr. R. W. Lindsey, F.C.S. (President) in the chair, Messrs. G. W. Udale, H. H. Hewitt, C. T. Rutter, F. Noad Clark, W. Duff,

W. E. Miller, H. C. T. Gardner, R. Welford, W. H. Windmill, G. W. Lindsay, G. W. Gibson, J. Talintyre, O. A. Elias, and S. H. Leadbeater (Hon. Secretary). Mr. Jamieson's lecture was much appreciated, and he was warmly thanked.

West Riding Federation.—A meeting of the delegates was held on February 23 at the Grand Restaurant, Leeds, Mr. F. Pilkington Sargeant (President) in the chair. It was resolved to send a resolution to the West Riding County Council regarding poison-licences, asking that the Federation might be allowed to produce evidence to show that sufficient facilities already exist for supplying agricultural and horticultural poisons through qualified chemists. It was also decided to issue a short formulary for the use of medical men with a view to discouraging the prescribing of proprietary medicines. Mr. Worfolk remarking that it would not do to simply follow existing formularies but up-to-date recipes must be contained in the book. A discussion then took place on the title "pharmacist" with a view to taking steps to popularising the title. It was decided to draw up a circular for distribution pointing out to the public the advantages of dealing with pharmacists. The President and Secretary were deputed to obtain details in respect to the publishing of a monthly or quarterly journal and report to the next meeting. The President said the matter is mainly one of finance.

Blackpool and Fylde Pharmacists' Association.—The annual meeting of this Association was held on February 18 at the Palatine Hotel, Blackpool, Mr. H. M. Johnson (President) in the chair. The following members were also present: Messrs. Sankey, Laurie, Huddart, Greenwood, Bailey, Sykes, Turver, Mayson, Rosenzweig, and Boothroyd (Secretary). The Secretary, in presenting his annual report, congratulated the Association on having had a very successful year. The Treasurer (Mr. J. W. Greenwood) presented the balance-sheet, which showed the Association to be in a flourishing financial condition. Mr. Boothroyd was then elected President for 1909, and the following officers were also appointed: Vice-Presidents, Messrs. J. Jackson and J. Huddart; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. J. W. Greenwood; Hon. Secretary, Mr. D. J. Bailey; Committee, Messrs. Johnson, Sankey, Laurie, Turver, and Rosenzweig; Auditors, Messrs. Withers and Sykes. The name of the Association was changed to the "Blackpool and Fylde Pharmacists' Association." Reports were then submitted from the sale and exchange branch, and from the committee appointed to deal with matters under Clause 2 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill.

Exeter Pharmacists.—A meeting of the Exeter Association of Pharmacists was held on February 22 under the presidency of Mr. H. Wippell Gadd, there being also present Messrs. T. C. Milton, E. Lemmon, J. W. Lake, F. Sloman, J. Harris, F. W. Vinden, and C. Sloman. The President reported that Mr. Reid, Mr. Milton, and himself had seen the Town Clerk in regard to the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, and found that he was quite familiar with the Act. The Town Clerk said the City Council would do nothing until they had the regulations before them. The deputation left with the Clerk a statement of their case in writing. The President pointed out that in the draft regulations there is no provision for any notice to be given of applications, but Mr. Milton said that naturally notice should be given to those interested in the matter. Mr. Lemmon suggested that the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society be asked to draw the attention of the Privy Council to the fact that there are no regulations as regards notice being given of applications for licences. This was agreed to. Mr. H. Wippell Gadd, Mr. F. W. Vinden, and Mr. J. Harris were then unanimously re-elected President, Hon. Secretary, and Hon. Treasurer respectively.

Peterborough Pharmacists.—The annual general meeting of the Peterborough Chemists' Association was held at the Grand Hotel, Peterborough, on February 18. The President (Mr. W. R. Girling, Wisbech) was in the chair, and there were also present Messrs. Prior (Stamford), Bayley (Uppingham), John Sturton, H. E. Noble, J. W. Bodger, Gibbons, Whitwell, John W. Hall, and A. J. Chater. On the proposition of Mr. John Sturton, the title of the Association was altered to that of the "Peterborough and District Association of Pharmacists." The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, John W. Hall; Vice-Presidents, Mr. T. M. Baxter (Bourne), Mr. J. W. Bodger (Peterborough), and Mr. H. S. Turner (St. Ives); Council, Messrs. John G. Sturton, Bayley, Prior, Whitwell, Frank A. Sturton, Gibbons, and Calcutt; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. J. E. Saunders; Hon. Solicitor, Mr. W. H. Sturton; Hon. Secretary, Mr. H. E. Noble (Midgate, Peterborough). Clause 2

of the Pharmacy Bill was discussed, and it was decided to use every endeavour to educate the local licensing authorities on the existing facilities for obtaining agricultural and horticultural poisons in this district. A resolution of appreciation for the services of Mr. Winfrey, M.P., was unanimously passed.

Trades' Union Policy.—This was the subject of a lecture by Mr. Stamford at a meeting of the Bradford Chemists' Association, held at the Royal Hotel on Thursday evening, February 18. Mr. D. S. Priestley (President) was in the chair. The subject was discussed without reference to pharmacy, but the President, in opening a discussion on the paper, said he was struck with what was said about Parliamentary representation. Mr. Rymer Young had recently said that the Pharmaceutical Society are to try to secure the return to Parliament of their own representative, who would look after and safeguard the interests of pharmacists. He thought that was a very important point, and the remarks of the lecturer were a striking testimony to the wisdom of Mr. Young's idea. Mr. R. H. Marshall, Mr. Hanson, and Mr. Firth also spoke, and the lecturer was thanked. Subsequently the points which are to be raised at the forthcoming meeting of the West Riding Federation of Chemists' Associations were discussed, and a sincere vote of condolence was passed with the relatives of the late Mr. Thomas Stead, chemist, Laisterdyke, and with the relatives of Mr. Wilcock, whose mother-in-law had also recently passed away. Mr. Granville Shaw was elected a visiting member of the Association.

Radium and Radio-activity.—At the meeting of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Chemists' Association, held at 180 West Regent Street, Glasgow, on February 18, Mr. Thomas Stephenson, F.C.S., Ph.C. (Edinburgh), delivered a lecture on this subject, which was illustrated by experiments, specimens of radium, and spintharoscope, and a collection of lantern-slides. After alluding to the discoveries of Sir William Crookes, Röntgen, Becquerel, and Madame Curie, Mr. Stephenson described the discovery of radio-activity and the steps which led to the discovery of radium itself. Speaking of the physiological and therapeutic effects of radium, the lecturer deprecated the sensational treatment of the subject which had been made by the Press and the readiness with which some scientific men had lent themselves to what he termed the "assiduous interviewer," and in contrast to this alluded to the modest claim of Sir Fredrick Treves in his report on some wonderful cures, on the lines of further investigation at the Radium Institute. The discovery of radium, Mr. Stephenson said in conclusion, had entirely altered our ideas of matter, had led to further researches, and had brought us nearer to truth, which, after all, was the first desire of the scientific mind. Mr. Stephenson was cordially thanked, Mr. J. P. Gilmour (who presided) referring to the lecturer's personal qualifications.

Chemists' Assistants' Association.—At the meeting held at 73 Newman Street, London, W., on February 18, Mr. W. J. U. Woolcock explained to a rather small audience the origin and objects of the Pharmaceutical Defence Union. To the original objects are now added the education of the public as to the title "pharmacist" and the prevention of borough councils giving away poison-licences wholesale. The objection that the P.D.U. is only doing work which the Pharmaceutical Society ought to do was met with the reply that there is no better way on earth to get that Society to do the work than for an Association to try to do it. The Federation, which was classed as the P.D.U.'s strongest enemy and bitterest opponent, had done glorious work in bringing the local Associations into touch with the Pharmaceutical Society, and in teaching that such Associations are the backbone of pharmacy. However, the Federation, having done that, did not appear to be able to find anything else to do. In the animated discussion that followed, the Chairman (Mr. R. H. Brittain) asked if the prime movers of the P.D.U. would not be better employed as members of the Pharmaceutical Council, where, he said, a few men with strong propaganda are required. Mr. Wilkinson thought the Chairman provided the P.D.U. with a new object in getting likely candidates elected on the Pharmaceutical Council. Mr. Woolcock replied at some length.

Taste and Smell.—The Thames Valley Chemists' Association met at Kingston-on-Thames on Wednesday evening, February 24. Mr. Neathercoat presiding, and after brief reference to the Poisons and Pharmacy Act and the annual dinner in London on March 24. Miss Margaret Buchanan read a paper on "Some Notes on the Senses of Taste and Smell." In the course of an interesting paper, which was illustrated by drawings and diagrams, Miss Buchanan traced the growth of the nose and tongue, saying that the two senses are very much allied to one another, smell frequently giving way to taste. Both senses are found in all living organisms, either plant or animal, for they direct the organism where to live and what to eat. Substances insoluble in

water have no taste; thus with turpentine the apparent taste is really due to its action on the olfactory nerves. There are only four primary tastes—sweet, sour, bitter, and saline—and all other flavours are a mixture of more than one of these. Miss Buchanan had made many experiments by mixing sweet and bitter substances together and experimenting on her friends and noting the results. She found the bitter principle of quassia, if mixed with an acid, is tasted first, and an acid is tasted before a saline. There appeared to be special zones on the tongue for more keenly tasting various flavours: the tip of the tongue is very sensitive to sweet tastes, the sides to acid, and the back to bitter tastes. The senses of taste and smell are very highly developed in persons engaged in drug and spice grinding, tea-tasters, hop merchants, and others. The sense of smell is much more highly developed than taste, it being possible to smell grain of otto of rose. Miss Buchanan considered it to be the duty of the pharmacist to find suitable flavours and odours to cover bitter and sour-smelling substances. In a discussion on the paper the President and Messrs. Harvey, Palmer, Woolcock, and Proctor took part.

Cardiff Pharmaceutical Association.

A MEETING was held at the Angel Hotel, Cardiff, on Wednesday, February 24, Mr. H. A. Gerhold (President) in the chair.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A letter was read from the Barry District Chemists' Association, stating that at their last meeting the question of drugs supplied to patients at the Cardiff Infirmary was discussed, and it was said that cod-liver oil was being supplied in bulk. They asked if the Cardiff Association could ascertain to what extent this was done. Mr. Leo Joseph said that what out-patients got was a preparation of cod liver oil and malt, which was obtained from a member of their Association. Surprise was expressed at the formation of an Association at Barry, to which Mr. W. R. Hopkins replied that the Association was not in antagonism at all to the Cardiff one, indeed every member except one belonged to the Cardiff Association, but they felt that there were certain subjects which were of interest to Barry alone, and that was why a branch was formed.

A letter was read from the Secretary of the Federation of Local Pharmaceutical Associations in regard to the unsatisfactory financial support which it receives. The President failed to see where the real usefulness of this Federation came in, and after some remarks by Mr. A. Hagon to the effect that he did not think the Federation of Local Associations had justified its existence, it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. S. B. Eason, to discontinue the subscription to the Federation.

SHOP-HOURS ACT, 1904.

Mr. J. T. Williams moved that this Act should be adopted by Cardiff chemists, giving instances of the erratic hours of closing in the district. Mr. Lee Jones seconded the motion; Mr. H. S. Fargher opposed it, and Mr. S. B. Eason said they had already tried to do the thing voluntarily and had failed. Mr. D. Davies, as one residing in the Docks district, could not entertain the proposal and moved that that district be exempted. This was seconded by Mr. W. H. Thomas. The President said at Swansea, except for the sale of medicines and medical and surgical appliances, the hours fixed were: Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, at 8; Thursday, 2; Friday, 9; and Saturday, 11 o'clock. Mr. H. S. Fargher proposed, as a further amendment, that the earlier hours be agreed to voluntarily, which was seconded by Mr. E. D. Edwards. After some further discussion it was resolved by thirteen to six to adopt the Shop-hours Act, and the following were appointed a committee to take the necessary steps for putting the Act into operation: Messrs. J. T. Williams, A. Hagon, D. Thomas, Lee Jones, W. H. Thomas, D. R. Jones, R. Duck, and H. S. Fargher.

OTHER BUSINESS.

Mr. A. Hagon gave an exposition of the new Poisons and Pharmacy Act, and in the course of a brief discussion that followed, Mr. A. J. Bellamy suggested that, in order to prevent uneducated youths getting into the craft, none should be admitted to the Minor until they had stood for three years behind the counter. Mr. Hagon promised to place this suggestion before the Council. It was agreed to distribute handbills throughout the district in regard to the significance of "pharmacist."

Festivities.

Whist.

THE Keighley Chemists' Association's annual whist-drive took place at Tunncliffe's Café, Keighley, on Tuesday evening, February 23. Nearly thirty persons were present, and the evening was most enjoyable. Mr. Ackroyd acted as M.C., and the successful players were: Ladies, 1 (silver-mounted photo-frame), Mrs. Southgate; consolation (silver hatpins), Mrs. Carrodus. Gentlemen, 1 (cigar-case), Mr. Harrison; consolation (match-stand), Mr. Haller. Mrs. Haller presented the prizes.

A Bohemian Concert.

THE Birkenhead and Wirral Chemists' Association held another successful concert at the Hotel St. George, Liverpool, last week, when about forty members and friends were present, with Mr. F. C. Cooling (President) in the chair. The entertainment provided was exceedingly varied. The singers were Messrs. H. Powell, A. Mills, Jos. Sargent, Ralph Seymour, and Miss Broadberry. The lighter touches were provided by Messrs. F. D. Williams and W. King, as humorists, and Mr. Wharton performed card-tricks. Mr. Seaton Milroy recited, and Mr. Walter Croker was the siffleur. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the Chairman.

Dinner and Concert.

THE staff of Messrs. Heaton, Squire & Francis, Ltd., Southwark, S.E., have been in the habit of dining together at Christmas-time, but for various reasons the dinner had to be postponed until Saturday, February 20, when a company of about 100 gathered at the Falstaff Hotel, Eastcheap, for dinner at 6.30. Mr. G. Bult Francis, F.C.S., was in the chair, and his son and co-director, Mr. Alan Francis, was Vice-Chairman, Messrs. A. C. Gregory and Richings (Organising Secretary) presiding over the spurs. Following the dinner was an excellent concert given by members of the staff and a few friends, the items being interspersed with toasts proposed and responded to in crisp speeches.

Number Ten's Second.

A MERRY GATHERING tripped the light fantastic toe at the Cavendish Rooms, Mortimer Street, W., on Friday evening, February 19, and among them were some faces familiar to pharmacy. All were interested in the craft, for the bulk of the sixty or seventy present were employés of W. Martindale, 10 New Cavendish Street, W. The occasion was the second annual Cinderella of the "No. 10 Club." Mr. J. C. B. Reis and Mr. J. E. Bussey were the stewards. During the interval a telegram was read from Dr. W. Harrison Martindale, who was absent in the country. A smoking-set was presented to Mr. T. W. Hughes (Hon. Secretary and Treasurer of the Club), who is forsaking the placid paths of pharmacy for the feverish flags of the Stock Exchange.

Dewsbury Dinner.

THE Dewsbury Chemists' Association held their annual dinner at the Railway Hotel on February 18. The function was presided over by Mr. J. Day (President). There were also present Mr. F. P. Sargeant (President of the Leeds Association), Mr. J. H. Beacroft (Leeds), Mr. John Gordon (Bradford), Mr. G. Weston (Harrogate), Mr. H. Hebden (Halifax), Mr. F. S. Marsden (Messrs. Warrick Bros., Ltd.), Mr. Taylor (J. F. Wilkinson, Manchester), Mr. R. Broadhead and Mr. J. L. Heaton (Batley), Mr. George Walker (Hon. Secretary), Mr. R. Gledhill and Mr. G. H. Gutteridge (Dewsbury), Mr. S. N. Pickard and Mr. J. Ingham (Ossett), Mr. F. Mallinson (Heckmondwike), Mr. W. Blakeley (Birstall), Mr. J. Rhodes (Mirfield), and Mr. J. S. Flower (Ravenshorpe). The loyal toast having been duly honoured, Mr. Broadhead proposed "The Pharmaceutical Society." On the question of titles, he said, he had been beaten, and, he believed, rather unfairly. If some of those gentlemen, those ingenious inventors, had only discovered ten years ago that they had no title, a lot of trouble would have been saved. The Poisons and Pharmacy Act does not approach in any appreciable degree to even the most modest extent what chemists are entitled to. Already there are a good many pitfalls and very many absurdities about

the Act, and it looks as though they will be able to drive a whole circus through it. (Laughter.) Mr. Beacroft, of Leeds, responded. The toast of "Kindred Associations" was proposed by Mr. S. N. Pickard, and Mr. Gordon responded. Mr. F. P. Sargeant proposed the toast of "The Dewsbury Chemists' Association," Mr. Blakeley replying. Mr. Gledhill proposed the toast of "The Visitors," to which Mr. Heaton responded. The toast of "The President," proposed by Mr. Rhodes, concluded the proceedings.

Blackburn Dinner.

THE annual dinner of the North-East Lancashire Chemists' Association took place at the White Bull Hotel, Blackburn, on February 18. Mr. William Holt (President) was in the chair, and there were also present Mrs. W. Holt, Alderman R. Shorrocks, J. P. (Vice-President), Mr. C. A. Critchley (Hon. Treasurer) and Mrs. Critchley, Mr. M. W. Tomlinson (Hon. Secretary), Mr. F. A. Williamson (President of the Preston Association), Mr. and Mrs. J. Rennie, Mr. E. Highton and Mrs. Highton, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Aspinall, Mr. W. Holt, jun., Mr. Rutter (Liverpool), Mr. Thomas Critchley, J.P., Miss Hebden, Mr. James Gifford, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Gifford, Dr. and Mrs. Cunliffe, Mr. E. Jepson (Darwen), Mr. W. H. Lomax (Darwen), Mr. Jos. Walmsley (Darwen), Mr. John Yates, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Grimshaw, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Openshaw, Mr. A. Lucas, Mr. J. H. Beswick, Mr. R. H. McMyn, Mr. William Pickup, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Pickup, Mr. E. Raine, Mr. James Wilson (Great Harwood), Mr. T. Needham, and Mr. William Wallace. After the loyal toasts, "The Pharmaceutical Society" was given by Mr. E. Highton. In responding Mr. R. L. Gifford said the Pharmaceutical Council is more often subjected to knocks than kindness. Then, after referring to the position of women in pharmacy, Mr. Gifford said that when the new Act came into force they would have to consider a large number of knotty questions in connection therewith. He referred to these in detail, and in concluding said he wanted chemists to appreciate the fact that they are at the parting of the ways. That is a great and important factor. If they took this new Act in a professional spirit, and if they insisted on their professional position in every way, and based their line of conduct on that standard, they would witness a radical change before many years are over. The status and dignity of the qualified chemist would be advanced and improved. Alderman R. Shorrocks (Darwen) proposed the toast of "The North-East Lancashire Association," to which Mr. John Rennie responded. The toast of "The Ladies" was entrusted to Mr. C. A. Critchley.

School of Pharmacy Dinner.

A PLEASANT DINNER in connection with the School of Pharmacy of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain was held at the Holborn Restaurant, London, W.C., on February 23. Mr. Walter Hills, who was to have presided, was unable to be present owing to indisposition, and his place was taken by Mr. E. White. The Chairman was supported by Mr. J. F. Harrington (Vice-President of the Pharmaceutical Society), Mr. J. C. Umney, Mr. Alan Francis, Mr. E. J. Millard, Mr. V. C. Hewlett, Mr. R. R. Bennett, Professor A. W. Crossley, Professor H. G. Greenish, a deputation from the London Chemists' Association consisting of Mr. F. W. Truman, Mr. J. C. Pentney, and Mr. J. Wellesley Douglas, and a good number of past and present students. The toast of "The King" having been honoured, Mr. W. R. Pratt, in a nicely composed speech, gave the toast of "The Pharmaceutical Society," to which Mr. Harrington replied. In the course of his remarks he stated that before the October session the Council hoped to complete the renovation of the Minor laboratory in the same way as the Major laboratory, which is the envy of all those who do not work there. Referring to the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, Mr. Harrington said it will benefit more the younger generation of chemists than the older men, and hence it behoves students to see that they obtain the highest qualification possible. The best posts, not necessarily in retail pharmacy, are always open to those who have taken the Major diploma. Mr. White also replied. Mr. R. R. Bennett gave the toast of "The School of Pharmacy," and, apologising for his inexperience, said that "what he lacked in years he made up in loyalty."

He thought it somewhat ungallant to debar lady-students. Professor Greenish, in reply, said that some years ago the ladies were asked to be present at the annual dinner, but at that time "begged to be excused." He stated that the school has never had so many students as at present since the courses were remodelled. The percentage of passes at the examinations has varied from 81 to 97. He hoped to make it 100 before long. Mr. W. A. Williams proposed "The Past Students and Visitors," to which Mr. J. C. Umney replied. As evidence of the interest taken in the school by the past-students Mr. Williams mentioned that the reagent bottles in the new Major laboratory were presented by past-students, and the Hewlett prize was referred to. Dr. Nicholson, who also replied to this toast, said that he is an opponent of dispensing by doctors, and that the question is entirely one of the education of the public. He stated that the report of the Commission on the Poor Law gives chemists an opportunity of approaching the Local Government Board, pointing out that the dispensing of medicines for the poor should be entrusted to pharmacists. The medical man should be required to give a prescription to the poor person applying which could be dispensed at any chemist's shop at the public cost. Professor Crossley proposed the Chairman's health, referring to his long association with Mr. White on the staff of St. Thomas's Hospital. He also stated that the new laboratory at the "Square" was due to Mr. White. During the evening an excellent musical programme was given, the songs being by Miss Mary Strangways, Miss Ruby Wilson, and Mr. Fred Curtis.

Peterborough Dinner.

THE annual dinner of the Peterborough Chemists' Association was held at the Grand Hotel on February 18. Mr. W. R. Girling, of Wisbech, presided, and among others present were Mr. J. Rymer Young, J.P., Mr. R. Winfrey, M.P., Alderman Redhead, Messrs. E. White (London), T. M. Baxter (Bourne), F. A. Rogers (London), Alderman J. A. Herbert, J.P., Messrs. J. W. Bodger, W. Elborne, M.A., J. Sturton, F. W. Whitwell, W. J. Willcock, J. W. Hall (Hon. Secretary), J. Prior (Stamford), C. Bayley (Uppingham), Frank Sturton, W. Southwell, A. Jeffrey, J. H. Gann, Watson (Hull), A. J. Chater (London), J. Read, A. Stallebrass, J. Lazenby, Sewell, Long, Milbourne, Gibbons, and W. H. Sturton. Mr. T. M. Baxter submitted the toast of "The Houses of Parliament," coupling with it the name of Mr. Richard Winfrey, M.P., who, in reply, said he certainly thought that the chemists of the country might speak with some amount of respect of the Parliament which is now assembled, because, as they all knew, it is forty years since Parliament legislated for the chemists of this country. He referred to the Pharmacy Act of 1868. Since then, and until the present Parliament, chemists have had no direct representation in the House of Commons, but three years ago his friend Mr. Idris and he were fortunate enough to secure election, and although they had for some time past ceased to be retail chemists they were still interested in, and friendly towards, the chemist's profession. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Winfrey then gave some details of the steps that led up to the passing of the

POISONS AND PHARMACY ACT.

This Act, he felt confident, would be extremely beneficial to the chemists of this country. (Hear, hear.) Under it the three titles of "pharmaceutical chemist," "pharmacist," and "pharmaceutist" are absolutely reserved for those who qualify by examination; and no title, such as "chemist and druggist" or "chemist," can be used by a company unless it has a qualified man as the acting superintendent and a qualified man upon the board of directors. (Applause.) They would see at once that this is a very great improvement upon the old condition of things. There is always, however, the bitter with the sweet, and in this case they had to accept legislation with respect to agricultural poisons which they did not like. In this regard the Chemists' Associations all over the country could be of enormous value to their profession. It would be for them to see that the county councils and county borough councils had full information on that point. (Hear, hear.) He could not help thinking that the recent legislation had placed the chemist's profession on a very much sounder footing than it had hitherto been, and he believed

pharmacy would be conducted in the future on lines better fitting the training and qualifications of men who entered its ranks. (Hear, hear.) He hoped this Parliament would go down in history as "The Chemists' Parliament." Mr. C. Bayley proposed the toast of "The Pharmaceutical Society," to which Mr. Young replied. Referring to the question that has been raised as to whether it would be legal to use the word "pharmacy," he said he thought people would find it difficult to distinguish between "Smith, Pharmacist," and "Smith's Pharmacy," so that the words would be practically interchangeable. On the question of whether a man who is not a pharmacist could use the word "pharmacy," he thought very shortly proceedings would be taken which would settle the matter in the law courts. He thought it would be shown that a man must be a pharmacist before he could have a pharmacy. The President referred to the proposed Parliamentary Representation Fund, to which they will probably soon be asked to subscribe. Other speakers followed.

Business Changes.

MESSRS. INMANS, LTD., have opened new premises at 100 Kirkgate, Leith.

Mr. D. J. LEWIS, chemist and druggist, is opening a business at Llandebie, Carmarthenshire.

Mr. H. SCHOFIELD, pharmaceutical chemist, is opening a pharmacy at 191 Freeman Street, Grimsby.

THE pharmacy of the late Mr. C. B. Bell, Ph.C., Hull, is being closed, and the fixtures and stock are to be disposed of.

THE TIMOTHY WHITE CO., LTD., have removed their Russell Street, Portsmouth, branch from No. 44 to No. 50.

MR. VICTOR CASTLE, of Messrs. Yardley & Co., Ltd., is taking most of the Midland ground which the late Mr. Hull covered.

MESSRS. RAYNER & SON, chemists, Uxbridge, have purchased the Iver Drug-stores, Iver, Middlesex, from Mr. T. Williams.

MR. A. H. PRICE, pharmaceutical chemist, late of Pimlico, London, S.W., has opened a pharmacy at 2 Guildford Street, Woking.

MR. DOUGLAS KELMAN, formerly general manager of Fay's Drug Stores, Ltd., has started business as a manufacturer's agent at 4 St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.

MESSRS. LEWIS & BURROWS, LTD., have transferred their offices to new premises at 145 Holborn Bars, London, E.C. The new telephone number is 1967 Holborn.

The Week's Poisonings.

TEN fatalities, including two misadventures, have resulted from poisons during the week. In three instances Part I. poisons were the cause, while six deaths were due to substances in Part II. of the Schedule. One fatality resulted from taking an unscheduled poison. Giovanni Beltrami committed suicide by taking soloid mercury perchloride, p. 326.—Sidney C. Pinchbeck (27), who had been depressed of late, ended his life at Paddington by taking cyanide of potassium.—Vermin-killer was used for suicidal purposes by Harry Read (50), an unemployed clerk, at Kettering. He had obtained the poison, on signing the poison-register, from Boots, Ltd., for exterminating mice.—"Death from misadventure" was the verdict returned at the inquest respecting the death of Lawrence F. Curteis (24), who died at Mottram from laudanum-poisoning. It was stated that deceased had placed some of the opiate on the table ready for taking if he could not sleep. Dr. Finney said that the drug would become considerably stronger on exposure owing to evaporation of the alcohol.—The same finding was returned at the inquiry on Henry T. Russell (43), silk agent, who took an overdose of laudanum for insomnia.—A Lumphinnans miner, named John Izatt (64), bought several quantities of laudanum and died from the effects of taking that poison.—Frances Ellis committed suicide at Landport by taking ovalic acid.—Frank W. Wall, a Lewisham engineer, who could not get work, ended his existence by taking oxalic acid.—Glycerin of belladonna was the unusual lethal agent employed with suicidal intent by George E. Ringham (41), of Battersea.—A Wokingham bricklayer, named Henry E. Harrison, committed suicide by taking a corrosive poison, apparently spirit of salt.

Trade-marks Applied For.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications should be lodged with Sir C. N. Dalton K.C.M.G., C.B., Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks, at the Patents Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned. The objection must be stated on Trade-marks Form No. 7, cost £1, obtainable through any money-order office.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," February 10, 1909.)

- "FETVERD" and "SCIATICINE"; for medicines (3). By W. H. Bennett, 16 Victoria Street, London, S.W. 302,118, 302,119.
- "KUREM" (by order); for pills and ointment (3). By J. Robinson, 83 Barkerend Road, Bradford. 302,205.
- "STANDARD RAD," and device; for medicinal chemicals (3). By T. Raad, 275-277 Murray Street, Perth, Western Australia. 303,637.
- Name and address device; for all goods (3). By C. A. Büchner, 49 Anton-Sommerstrasse, Rudolstadt, Thuringia. 305,964.
- "NYLEVE," and label device; for a medicine (3). By E. Enoch, 52 Avenue de Wagram, Paris. 307,810.
- "ARROW"; for soaps, glycerin, etc. (3, 5, 47, and 48). By C. Thomas & Bros., Ltd., Broad Plain Works, Bristol. 306,052, 306,053.
- "EXOIN"; for an ointment (3). By W. Davies, Dunraven Terrace, Gowerston, Glamorgan. 307,642.
- "SUCCON"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Wright, Lavman & Umney, Ltd., 48 Southwark Street, London, S.E. 308,431.
- "ARSAN" (by consent); for medicinal chemicals (3). By Menley & James, Ltd., Menley House, Farringdon Road, London, E.C. 308,516.
- "NEOCTHIN"; for medicines (3). By O. K. Arendt, Gitschinerstrasse, 106/6A Berlin. 308,799.
- "OMEGA OIL," and label device; for a medicated oil (3). By Omega, Ltd., King Henry's Walk, London, N. 308,981.
- "CAMBOLENE"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By W. H. Lawrence, 39 Devons Road, London, E. 308,982.
- "BRAMBLE" and "SILVERTREE"; for medicines (3). By H. Williams & Co., 4 Upper Union Street, Dowlais, Glam. 309,052, 309,053.
- "SALVOM"; for a medicine (3). By the Salvom Syndicate, 58 North End, Croydon, Surrey. 309,307.
- "OLICON"; for an ointment. By J. H. Collins, 39 Derwent Road, Stretford, Lancs. 309,384.
- "MI-O-NA," for medicinal chemicals (3), and "VENIVETTE," for curative appliances (11). By J. E. Garratt, 96 Southwark Street, London, S.E. 309,504, 309,531.
- "SECONS"; for spectacle-lenses (1). By the Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., 19 Thavies Inn, London. 309,013.
- "LUMEX"; for field and opera glasses. By S. Segal, 114 Fare Street, London. 309,523.
- "ROBOS"; for food-substances (42). By K. A. Lingner, 2-4 Nossenerstrasse, Dresden. 307,623.
- "PROSET"; for non-alcoholic beverages (42 and 44). By F. Hartmann Sinalco Actiengesellschaft, 1 Bahnhofstrasse, Detmold, Germany. 308,176.
- "BARALE"; for substances (42) and aerated water (44). By Harvey & Co., Grove Brewery, Luddendenfoot, Yorks. 308,532.
- "APPOGGIARE MILK FOOD"; for foods (42). By J. J. Crocker, 446 Slade Road, Erdington, Warwickshire. 309,075.
- Device of "IHA" entwined; for foods (42). By the International Health Association, Ltd., St. Albans Road, Watford. 309,237.
- "COURT"; for toilet-soap (48). By Price's Patent Candle Co., Ltd., 31 Threadneedle Street, London. 306,908.
- "ZEO," and label device; for a toilet-article (48). By H. W. Wieland, 16 St. Martin's Street, London, W.C. 307,538.
- "MARIE DE MEDES"; for hair-tonic preparations (48). By E. H. Thompson, Bromyard Road, Tenbury, Worcestershire. 308,256.
- "BUFOYNE"; for all goods (48). By George Storton, 15 Adams Avenue, Northampton. 308,429.
- "SOUTERNE," and label device; for a hair lotion (48). By J. Sowter, Holme Vicarage, Peterborough. 308,489.
- "MARVO"; for toilet-preparations (48). By Lina Jacobs, 6 Pantan Street, London, S.W. 308,647.
- "SPECIO"; for a hair-pomade (48). By the Specio Mfg. Co., 2 Colegrove Road, London, S.E. 309,446.
- "QUINTAL"; for hair-washes (48). By J. S. Smith, 19 Bartholomew Close, London, E.C. 309,487.

Veterinary Notes.

Tick in Dogs.

Mr. W. A. M. Robertson, of the Stock and Dairy Supervision Branch of the Victorian Department of Agriculture, informs "The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia" that in cases of tick in dogs the tick must never be pulled out of the skin, as by doing so the head and poisonous sting are left behind. One plan is to invert over the tick a bottle containing a few drops of solution of ammonia, the fumes compelling the tick to let go and withdraw its sting. Any of the ethereal oils or turpentine will have the same effect, but these are somewhat slower in action. Cutting out a piece of the skin with tick adherent is also resorted to. The wound should be smeared with Condy's crystals. A dose of castor oil should be given, and a hypodermic injection of liquor strychnine in one or two minim doses is necessary to overcome the stupor.

Spring Medicines.

With the advent of spring a demand for veterinary remedies arises such as is not met with at any other period in the year. Each season appears to have its particular complaint, and it behoves the chemist to ascertain the prevailing ailment in the district and prepare accordingly. A quick turnover should result from a prominent window-display of spring medicines with a conspicuous showcard extolling their preventive, curative, and alleviative virtues. Space should be found for the following in a showcase, while dummies can be used to advantage in the window:

Preventive cures for—

Red-water	Milk-fever
Abortion (with lotion for after use)	Bloody and strong-smelling milk
For calves and foals—	
Scour-mixture	Foaling-balsams
Navel-wash (for use at birth)	Castrating-balsams
Thrush-mixture.	Teat-liniment or
Calving-drenches	Teat-ointment
Cleansing-drenches	Garget-ointment
Lambing-balsams	Diarrhoea-powder

The stock should also include a preventive for navel and joint ill in foals, since this malady is responsible for a greater mortality among them than all other diseases combined. Lotions should likewise be included for cleansing the womb after parturition and retention of the fetal membranes. Among the above, spring or alterative medicines, as also various tonic, cough, or cordial preparations, should find a place, while the embrocations and oils in common use can be utilised to fill in odd spaces or as a background.

Condiments, Draughts, etc.

The formula for condition or condiment powder in the *C. & D.* of August last (1908, II., p. 198), neatly packed in cartons, is suitable for jaded and worn-out animals. For cows, pigs, and sheep the dose should be varied according to class and age. Draughts for inflammation or straining in ewes are quite essential in sheep-districts. A good recipe was given in the *C. & D.* for March 7, 1908, p. 383. Impaction or constipation is very prevalent in the spring season, and sharp active cathartics will be required, while a few stimulating powders or draughts should at all times succeed the purgative until scouring results. For formulae and directions see the *C. & D.* for November 28, 1908, p. 845. In all cases careful inquiries should be made as to symptoms, period of time, age, and sex of the animal, and dose and treatment arranged accordingly. Frequently the customer's description is a pronounced deviation from the real facts of the case, the true diagnostic features being either omitted or much exaggerated. A careful study of the *C. & D.* "Veterinary Counter-practice" (price 4s. 4d. post free from the Publisher, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.) will give the many formulæ required, and in conjunction with the above advice a financial success should be made of this profitable line.

At the Tower Bridge Police Court on February 22, John Donoghue, an out-of-work barman, was remanded on a charge of breaking into the warehouse at Baden Place, Crosby Row, S.E., and stealing razors, combs, etc., to the value of 20s., the property of Mr. Philip H. Galloway, chemists' sundriesman.

Drugs and Their Commerce.

THE Thursday evening lectures at the London Institution, Finsbury Circus, rival in popularity these given at the Royal Institution on Friday evenings, the chief difference being one of clothes, ladies coming from Suburbia in visiting attire, and City men walking straight from their offices to the lecture theatre, while the Albemarle Street audiences rise from dining-tables. Thursday evening, February 18, was set aside by the London Institution for a lecture by Canon Benham on "St. Paul's," but a sudden illness prevented him, and at short notice Mr. F. Harwood Lescher agreed to give a lecture on "The Commerce of Drugs." There was a large and appreciative audience. Mr. Lescher divided his subject into what he called the three main epochs of the commercial history of drugs—viz., (1) the caravan era from the earliest times, (2) the commercial position of the trading cities of Europe in the Middle Ages, (3) drugs in modern times and their position to-day. Drugs of some description have been in use from the earliest times, probably the oldest record being that of rhubarb, mentioned in a Chinese book on medicine 2,700 years before Christ, and even in 1700 B.C. Egyptian monuments were erected which bear hieroglyphics representing acacia trees and the collection of gum in the Khartoum region, whence Sudan acacia is obtained. The earliest recorded trade in drugs was probably that of caravans that went from Persia to India and China, and some insight into the trade of the Phœnicians is given at the time of King Solomon, especially in the natural gums of Arabia, such as myrrh and olibanum, while myrrh, aloes (aloes wood is intended) and cinnamon are mentioned as perfumes in the Book of Proverbs. Aconite (probably *Aconitum ferox* of the Himalayas) was used as an arrow-poison by the Chinese. The use of drugs indeed was familiar to all the old-world civilisations—Egyptians, Chinese, Assyrian, Babylonian, Arabian, Greek and Roman. One of the earliest proprietary medicines is the berberis from India, a rusot, used by the Greek doctors for ophthalmia under the Greek title or name of lycium. This was sold in little jars, and is even now met with in collections under the name of Jason's Lycium or the Lycium of Heracles. Coming to a much later period we find aloes from Socotra recommended to King Alfred the Great in a letter from a patriarch of Jerusalem; and in the "Arabian Nights" we have a glimpse of the pharmacy of that period. During the Roman Empire there was a large commerce in drugs from India, and at the Roman Custom-house at Alexandria duties were levied on ginger and cardamoms among other drugs coming from India. Opium from Asia Minor was mentioned as a medicine by Pliny, though it was only introduced into India about 980, and, so far as we can ascertain, it was about 1650 that the practice of smoking opium in China commenced. In the beginning of the ninth century Emperor Charlemagne ordered many drugs from Italy, and introduced them into the convent gardens in Central Europe and on the Imperial farms, these including almond trees and aniseed. About this period the Levant was an important centre of the drug trade, with Acre one of the most important depôts. During all those centuries there was scarcely any trace of commerce in drugs in England, the common domestic herbs and indigenous plants being used. The second period was that which witnessed the rise of the trading cities of Europe during the Middle Ages. Pisa, Genoa, and Venice received drugs, spices, and gums from the East, and sent them by the great routes, north and west, and by sea to Britain. Then to plunder these we read of the Rhine robber chiefs and pirates of the Barbary coast; but merchants' profits could bear these tributes, and the trading cities of Italy waxed powerful and pugnacious. Saffron was first brought to England about 1350, and the first mention of castor oil is in the fifteenth century, but the expressed oil from the seed was not known to commerce until the eighteenth century, when it came from the West Indies and was worth 7s. per lb. Cubebs in the Middle Ages were used as a spice, eaten powdered with meat. Senna at that time was cultivated in Italy, and rhubarb came from Tartary, *via* Persia, by caravan to Smyrna and Alexandria, this transport adding much to its cost, and it became known in commerce as Turkey rhubarb. Subsequently the drug began to come

overland through Siberia and Russia, and about 1700 the careful examination and rejection of inferior root began at the frontier town of Kiachtka, and it was then termed Russian rhubarb. The East India Company, however, effected a wonderful cheapening by shipping the drug from the treaty port of Canton, and it then became known as East Indian. Mr. Lescher described the rise of the Hanseatic League, and the East India Company, which he spoke of as two of the most remarkable commercial federations the world had ever seen. It was Elizabeth, he said, who eventually drove the Hanse drug-dealers out of London, in which they had hitherto exercised such a powerful sway. Coming to more modern times, Mr. Lescher alluded to the introduction of new drugs, such as buchu, cascara sagrada, Tinnevely senna, cardamoms, ipecacuanha (including Jchore), cinchona cultivation (which brought the price of quinine from 16s. 6d. to under 1s. per oz.), sandalwood, otto of roses, coca, etc. Nowadays chemicals and substances developed by chemical processes have to a great degree supplemented the crude drugs known to our forefathers. Chloroform is, perhaps, the greatest triumph. Among the synthetic chemical series we have antipyrin, sulphonal, veronal, aspirin, etc. Mr. Lescher, towards the close of the lecture, inveighed against quack medicines, and in the course of his remarks he said:

I feel, in John Ruskin's words, "too keenly to be silent and too strongly to be wrong." I may read that one nostrum lifts you from the depths of debility, that another has worked marvellous cures for 300 years, that a third is the only medicine that drives out all impurities. I prefer to hold by the words of Michel, Seigneur de Montaigne, in his seventy-fifth chapter: "For indeed I seldom consult the advice of another excepting where I stand in need of information as to matter of fact. But in things wherein I stand in need of nothing but judgment, other men's reasons have little power to dissuade me; with me they are but flies and atoms that confound and distract my will. I lay no great stress upon my opinions, but I lay as little upon those of others, and fortune rewards me accordingly."

Mr. Lescher, nevertheless, admitted that he is an optimist. There are, he said, no achievements in the history of our race that we of British blood take more pride in than in the efforts we have made to place our commerce in its present supreme position, and no commerce has done more for our suffering humanity than that of drugs. In words once quoted by Mr. Tyrer, "Who are the great? Those who have boldly ventured to explore unbounded seas, repelled the pestilence. These are the nobly great."

Some fine specimens of drugs lent by Messrs. Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., were exhibited, these including asafetida, benzoin, rhubarb, senna, jalap, ipecacuanha, opium, scammony, cinchona, cascara sagrada, etc.

POISONS SCHEDULE ON A CARD.

WE have now ready a card showing on the front page the Schedule of Poisons and other poisons provisions which will come into force on April 1; on the back is a supplementary list of poisons. The card is corded to hang up, and will be found most convenient and useful in every pharmacy or wholesale house. Post free for six penny stamps on application to the Book Department, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C. May also be obtained at the published price (4d. per copy) with goods from the following wholesale houses:

Bardley & Sons, Ltd., London.
E. H. Butler & Son, Leicester.
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., London and Liverpool.
Glasgow Apothecaries' Co., Ltd., Glasgow.
Goodall, Backhouse & Co., Leeds.
W. & R. Hatrick & Co., Glasgow.
Hirst, Brooke & Hirst, Ltd., Leeds.
J. Ismay & Sons, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
T. H. Lloyd & Co., Leicester.
S. Maw, Son & Sons, London.
F. Newbery & Sons, Ltd., London.
W. Paterson & Sons, Aberdeen.
Raimes & Co., York.
Raimes, Clark & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.
Sargers, Euston Road, London, N.W.
John Thompson, Ltd., Liverpool.
Jas. Woolley, Sons & Co., Ltd., Manchester.

SPECIAL NOTE.—In the earlier copies of the card acido! (betaine hydrochloride) was inadvertently included in the supplementary list, and should be erased as it is not a poison.

Trade Report.

NOTICE TO BUYERS.—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., February 25.

BUSINESS continues on a restricted scale in the chemical and drug markets, there being little disposition to fill other than urgent requirements at the moment. Rather more demand has been shown from the United States this week, and, should it continue, it will doubtless lead to a tangible improvement here. There have been few actual price alterations, and none of any moment. The cod-liver oil fishing has not yet opened out in the manner anticipated, and the tone at the close is decidedly firmer. Rather better prices have been paid for cocaine, and some makers are inclined to ask more money. The Messina essences all continue easy, but there appears to be a fair undercurrent of business in lemon oil. The principal changes are as follows:

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Agar-agar	Cocaine	Arca	Benzols
Aloes (Cape)	Cod-liver oil	Benzoin, Sum	Heliotropine
Buchu	Honey (W.I.)	Copper	Resorcin
Cardamoms	Wax, bees' (E. African)	sulphate	Shellac
		Eucalyptus	
		oil (glob.)	
		Ipecacuanha (Minas)	

Heavy Chemicals.

There is no material improvement to be reported as regards business generally in the heavy-chemical market. There are perhaps rather more inquiries for miscellaneous products, and some of the consuming trades seem to tend towards improvement. Export business is a little brighter. Values are for the most part steady and fluctuations are only nominal.

ALKALI PRODUCE.—The tone in this branch, all things being considered, continues very fair. Caustic soda and ammonia alkali are in fair request, whilst bleaching powder is in heavier demand and firmer. Prussiates, chlorates, and salteaks are all on the quiet side.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.—Although business in this market is rather quiet and for the greater part confined to prompt or early delivery, the tone of the market is on the steady side. Present nearest values: Beckton forward 11/ 17s. 6d., Beckton terms 11/ 7s. 6d., London 11/ 7s. 6d., Leith 11/ 13s. 9d. to 11/ 15s., Liverpool 11/ 8s. 9d. to 11/ 10s., and Hull 11/ 7s. 6d. Buyers' ideas for forward seem to be about spot prices, which are too low for makers' ideas.

BICHROMATES OF POTASH AND SODA rule steady at unaltered figures. Bichromate of potash, English and Scotch deliveries, 3½d. per lb., less 2½ per cent., and export 3¼d. per lb. net f.o.b. Glasgow. Bichromate of soda, English and Scotch deliveries, 3d. per lb., less 2½ per cent., and export 2¾d. per lb. net f.o.b. Glasgow.

BENZOLS are a very poor market at present, and with supplies on the heavy side values are weak. Present figures vary according to market as follows: 90 per cent. 5½d. to 6d., and 50 per cent. 6¼d. to 6¾d. per gal.

ZINC SALTS are in fair average demand, zinc sulphate crystals, 6/ 15s. to 7/ per ton; zinc chloride solution, 100° Tw., 6/ to 6/ 5s. per ton.

MAGNESIUM SALTS keep in steady request both for home and export. Sulphate 62s. 6d. to 65s. per ton, chloride 67s. 6d. to 70s. per ton, and carbonate 37s. 6d. to 40s. per cwt.

Manchester Chemical Market.

February 24.

The month just closing cannot be said to have been a prosperous one for the chemical trade generally. Demand on export account in heavy chemicals has been exceedingly slow—in fact, almost lifeless—while on home account there

has been a dragging tendency. The position in the textile industry continues most uncertain, and there is no inclination to give out orders for quantities. In sulphate of copper, owing to the continued decline in raw metal, the tendency at the close is downwards. Prices have declined generally 10s. to 15s. per ton, and as there is almost a slump in raw material it is evident that "bottom" has not been touched. We quote to-day 19/ to 19/ 10s. per ton best brands, delivered Manchester. It is only fair to say there is little pressure on the part of holders to sell. White powdered arsenic has ruled firm throughout the month and closes at fully 15/ to 15/ 5s. per ton. Brown and grey acetate of lime has not changed much, but the close is quiet. Recovered sulphur is steady. In acids, oxalic is about 4d. per lb. dearer on the month, but cream of tartar shows little change. Glycerin continues in short supply, but there is more disposition to quote English makes for forward delivery. In coal-tar products sulphate of ammonia opened 2s. 6d. per ton lower as compared with January, but the close shows a tendency to recovery, and producers ask 2s. 6d. to 5s. per ton more, according to delivery. Benzols show a sharp decline, 50's opening at 7d. to 7½d. and closing at 5½d. to 5¾d. per gal. Carbolic acid, on the other hand, closes better. Creosote is very firm.

Continental Drug and Chemical Markets.

AMMON. CHLOR. CRYST.—The excess of production in 1908 has led to the piling up of large stocks in all directions, while a reduction in demand is considered inevitable. Prices are naturally depressed, and commercial quality can even be bought at 42m. per 100 kilos. Recrystallised is somewhat steadier, as competition is not so keen, at 52m. to 54m.

CHLOROFORM.—An advance of 5m. per 100 kilos. in Ph.G. IV. quality has been made, the basis price for 500-kilo. lots or more being 202.50m. The convention which exists among makers insures a firm market.

CARNAUBA WAX.—The Hamburg market is very quiet but steady. Importers seem little disposed to reduce prices, which are 242.50m. for yellow, 217.50m. for middling yellow, 205m. for fatty grey, 187.50m. for current grey, ex warehouse, per 100 kilos.

IPECACUANHA has been very much more neglected than is usual at this time of the year in Hamburg. Carthagena costs 10m. per kilo., and Rio 11.50 to 12m. per kilo., according to quality.

JAPANESE WAX.—Market conditions are fully steady, prices showing a rising tendency in Hamburg; 97m. to 100m., ex Hamburg, is quoted for immediate delivery.

QUILLAIN.—It had been thought that the new crops would bring much lower prices in Hamburg, and consumers in consequence bought from hand to mouth only. Now the reverse seems to be the case, as the last reports from the West Coast of South America state that the crops will be smaller than was expected. The last offers were at 67.50m. c.i.f. Hamburg, but buyers hold aloof.

STROPHANTHUS.—According to reports from the producing country the arrivals will probably be small, as the present low prices barely make it worth while to collect. The small lots which have arrived are of excellent quality, but are at present held above buyers' idea of value. 3.25m. per kilo. is quoted for Kombé.

TIN OXIDE.—A much better tone has followed on the dulness of a few weeks ago, but a permanency in the improvement is not looked for. Some tin salts, however, influenced by the rising tendency, are quoted higher as oxide at 280m. per 100 kilos.

Commercial Sale-rooms Benevolent Fund.

The annual meeting of the donors and subscribers to the London Commercial Sale-rooms Benevolent Fund was held in No. 3 sale-room, Mincing Lane, E.C., on February 22. Lord Ritchie of Dundee presided. The report for 1908 states that, in spite of efforts to secure fresh annual contributors, the total receipts from donations and subscriptions remain about the same as last year—viz., 772/ 11s., against 773/ 2s. 6d. Twenty-one subscribers withdrew, eight died, and eleven omitted to pay their annual guinea, the total loss amounting to 59/ 7s. Against this the committee received 34/ 13s. from twenty-four new subscribers, and five old ones doubled their subscriptions, making a further 9/ 9s. increase. Grants amounting to 1,155/ 10s. were made to twenty-eight persons, being 34/ 5s. in excess of 1907; of those assisted in that year, two have died; another grant has been reduced 10/., and a small one discontinued. These realised 106/ 6s. 8½d., but 140/ 11s. 8½d. was paid in new grants, donations, and pensions voted during 1907. There have been several new claims for assistance. The committee record with deep regret the death of two of their members, Mr. James M. Rueker (a trustee) and Mr. Charles Barber, whose services to the fund were invaluable. The vacant trusteeship was filled by the election of Mr. Richard de Q. Quincey, and the two vacancies on the committee by Messrs. F. S. Long

and John Dalton.—Lord Ritchie, in moving the adoption of the report and balance-sheet, stated that there had been a further diminution in the fund resources amounting to 100*l.*, and that they would lose another 60*l.* this year by deaths and the withdrawal of previous subscribers. He also pointed out that the subscriptions last year fell to 720*l.*, as compared with 736*l.* in 1907, but during the past eight years they had continuously fallen off, being 150*l.* less than in 1901. This condition of affairs has caused a certain amount of uneasiness to the committee, and unless new subscribers were forthcoming they would be faced with the unpleasant alternative of either reducing the amounts granted or discontinuing them. It is therefore necessary for the committee to increase their net resources by 100*l.* by making an appeal, and in doing so the Chairman pointed out that although there were 1,150 members of the Sale-room over 40 per cent. were not subscribers. He felt sure that if the Secretary of the Fund were to tell them something of the tragedies which occurred in business life, they would find themselves at the end of the year in a much better financial condition than they now were.—Mr. Samuel Figgis, in seconding the report, which was unanimously adopted, said the only practical way out of the 100*l.* deficiency was to raise it at once, and he had much pleasure in giving 25*l.*—The Chairman then announced that Henry Tate & Sons had given 10*l.* 10*s.* and two others 1*l.* 1*s.* Sixteen new subscribers (mostly from the jute trade) had come forward, and twenty subscribers had doubled their subscriptions. It was also announced that another member (Mr. F. G. Naumann) had donated 25*l.*, and as the result of the appeal the 100*l.* has now practically been raised.

Acetone.

The United States Consul, Maxwell Blake, of Dunfermline, writes to Washington that approximately 1,500 tons of acetone, valued at about half a million dollars, are annually consumed in Great Britain, practically all of which is imported from the United States. Up to the present time, he states, all efforts on the part of the British Government, as well as of various private chemical concerns, have utterly failed to provide acetone in quantities sufficient to supply the commercial demand. It is now stated, however, that a simplified method of wood distillation lately discovered and put in practice by a certain French chemist, has gone far toward cheapening its production, it being now successfully manufactured as a by-product of charcoal. In consequence of this Great Britain expects to look more to France than formerly as a source of supply.

ACID, CITRIC.—There is no quotable change, English makers quoting 1*s.* 8*d.*, second-hands 1*s.* 7*d.*, and foreign 1*s.* 6½*d.* The Hamburg market is now reported firmer, and some of the low prices current there have been withdrawn.

AGAR-AGAR has advanced 1*d.* per lb. on the spot, a fair business having been done up to 1*s.* 9*d.* for No. 1 Kobe strip, with a still firmer tendency. For arrival about 100 cases have been sold, including March-April shipment at 1*s.* 5½*d.* for No. 2 and 1*s.* 3½*d.* for No. 3 grade.

ANISEED.—Russian is offering at 19*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. on the spot for good quality.

ARROWROOT.—At auction 20 barrels good Natal were bought in at 4½*d.*

BALSAM COPAIBA in steady jobbing demand at 2*s.* 2*d.* spot, or 2*s.* 2*d.* c.i.f. for Maracaibo.

BROMIDES.—The makers report a good demand, but they only offer for prompt delivery, no forward contracts being made. The first-hand price for potassium is 10½*d.* in small lots.

CAMPHOR.—China crude is steady at 132*s.* 6*d.* c.i.f. for March-April shipment, at which business has been done, and in Japanese refined camphor 1-oz. tablets have been sold at 1*s.* 6½*d.*, and 2½-lb slabs at 1*s.* 5½*d.* per lb. c.i.f. for April-May shipment. Slabs have been sold at 1*s.* 6*d.* on the spot.

CANARY-SEED is firm, but very quiet, and quotations are unchanged at 33*s.* per quarter for Turkish, and 34*s.* to 35*s.* for good Morocco.

CARAWAY-SEED is quoted 40*s.* to 41*s.* per cwt. for ordinary to fair Dutch on the spot.

CHILLIES.—Steady in auction, 48 bags of Nyasaland realising from 41*s.* to 45*s.* for fair to good red.

CINNAMON.—The usual quarterly public sales were held last Monday, when the small quantity of 300 bales was offered; but of this only about 60 bales sold, at steady rates

for the finest and slightly dearer for the lower qualities. Worked descriptions sold at 1*s.* 4*d.* per lb. for superior firsts, at 1*s.* 3*d.* for superior seconds, at 11*d.* to 1*s.* for good to fine thirds, and at 9*d.* to 10*d.* for good fourths. A few bales of unworked sold at 11*d.* to 11½*d.* per lb. for good firsts, and at 7½*d.* to 8*d.* for ordinary seconds. Broken sold at 8*d.*, clippings at 7*d.*, and chips at 2½*d.* per lb.

CLOVES.—On the spot Zanzibar are quiet at from 4½*d.* to 5*d.* per lb. for fair.

COCAINE.—The recent higher prices paid for crude have brought about a better feeling in hydrochloride, and some makers are even asking 8*s.* 2*d.*; from second-hands 7*s.* 11*d.* has been paid in several quarters for a good make.

COPPER SULPHATE.—The market is again easier, Liverpool offering for prompt delivery at 19*l.*, but March-April is unaltered at 19*l.* 10*s.*; finest makes on the spot are quoted 21*l.*

CORIANDER-SEED is slow of sale at late rates, namely 10*s.* per cwt. for common and 10*s.* 6*d.* to 11*s.* 3*d.* for fair to good Morocco.

CUBEES.—From Amsterdam superior berries are offered at 100*s.*, blue natural 95*s.* to 100*s.*, and cultivated at 75*s.* to 90*s.* per cwt. c.i.f. terms.

CUMIN-SEED is firm at 45*s.* per cwt. for both Morocco and Malta.

FENUGREEK-SEED sells slowly at 9*s.* to 9*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. for Morocco.

GALLS.—Sales of Chinese for March-May shipment have been made at 42*s.* to 42*s.* 6*d.* c.i.f. Continent. On the spot Persian blue are quoted from 60*s.* to 65*s.*

GAMBIER.—Cubes are slow of sale at 34*s.* per cwt. spot, and for arrival prices are easier at 31*s.* 9*d.* c.i.f. for No. 1.

KANANGA OIL.—Quiet but firm, Java offering at from 13*s.* to 16*s.* per bottle c.i.f. as to quantity.

LINSEED is steady for fine qualities at 48*s.* to 52*s.* per quarter.

OIL, BERGAMOT.—With continued spot scarcity the value remains at about 25*s.* per lb., and for forward shipment prices are easier at from 16*s.* to 18*s.* c.i.f.

OIL, CAMPEUT.—Green Macassar is quoted from Amsterdam at 2*s.* 7*d.* per bottle c.i.f.

OIL, COD-LIVER.—Quiet but steady, agents offering the finest brands of new season's non-freezing Lofoten oil at from 62*s.* to 63*s.* per barrel c.i.f., and for less-esteemed brands down to 60*s.* is quoted. As yet buying has been mostly confined to five to ten barrel lots, purchasers waiting another fortnight's results of the fishing. Our Bergen correspondent writes on February 22 that the past week's fishing at Lofoten has not come up to expectations. This was principally owing to the stormy weather; but even on calm days the number of cod caught was not satisfactory. However, people qualified to know still hope for a good catch. This also applies to the East of Lofoten, where fishing is seldom in full swing before March 1. The Lofoten statistics, which appeared to-day, give the following results for the whole of Norway since January 1:

	1909	1908	1907
Catch of cod (millions) ...	4.8	4.3	3.5
Yield of cod-liver oil (barrels) ...	4,964	5,187	3,370
Livers for raw oils (hect.) ...	2,759	2,656	2,558

The market for finest non-freezing Lofoten oil is rather firmer at 62*s.* per barrel c.i.f. London. The exports from Bergen amount to 2,069 barrels, against 1,035 barrels at the same time of 1908.

OIL, EUCALYPTUS.—The demand has slackened off recently, buyers having completed the bulk of their season's requirements. With rather larger arrivals from Australia recently (including some 40 cases this week) the price of *Globulus* is easier at 1*s.* 4*d.* per lb.

OIL, LEMON.—The position of the market in Sicily, according to a Palermo report of February 20, is given as follows: The market remains almost unchanged, with very slight fluctuations. Local speculators have been trying to liven up business by effecting a few transactions at prices slightly above market values, but their attempts have not been followed up, and there is very little enterprise in the present position. Business continues to be of an entirely hand-to-mouth character, and very probably it will con-

time like that for some weeks. We think, however, that attention should be called to the fact that, owing to the destruction of Messina, the large stocks which were formerly held there, and which acted as a kind of regulator of the market, will be entirely lacking this year, there having been no opportunity or possibility of forming them elsewhere. Their absence will be felt as soon as the height of the pressing season is over, and this will certainly have an effect on the future course of the market. In London there is a fair amount of trading, the price of best brands on the spot being from 4s. to 4s. 6d. per lb., and less-esteemed brands at proportionately lower prices; for shipment, prices range from 3s. 3d. to 4s. per lb. c.i.f., but offers to buy at these quoted prices do not always lead to business. The difficulty in regard to the want of coppers and cases still continues, some of the oil being shipped in drums.

OPIMUM.—The London market rules steady, Turkey druggists' offering at from 13s. 9d. up to 14s. 3d. for fine, Malatia at 13s. 3d. to 14s. 6d., and Tokat at from 15s. to 16s. 6d. per lb. Persian is also steady and in fair inquiry, at from 13s. 9d. to 14s. 6d. for 10 per cent., and 15s. 3d. for 11 per cent.

A Smyrna correspondent writes on February 13 that the sales for the week amount to 44 cases at from 117 to 120 piastres, or equal to 13s. 1d. to 13s. 4d. per lb. c.i.f. European ports. The fact that several banks have been selling parcels of opium lying in their warehouses without the consent of holders has brought a disproportionate and vexatious difference between the Smyrna and Constantinople markets, a sale of 39 cases having been made on the latter market at unchanged rates. The arrivals in Smyrna amount to 2,010 cases, against 1,350 cases at the same time of last year.

PETROLEUM.—Quiet at from 6½d. to 6¾d. per gal. for ordinary refined American, 7¼d. to 7½d. for water white, and 6¾d. to 6½d. for Russian.

PIMENTO.—Quiet. At auction 136 bags were bought in at 2d. to 2½d. per lb. To arrive sellers quote 19s. c.i.f. for February-March shipment.

QUININE.—The tone is a trifle steadier, inasmuch as there appears to be few cheap sellers, and for small parcels of outside makes 7d. has been paid from second-hands, best German brands from makers offering at 7½d. per oz.

ROSE-PETALS.—Good red Dutch of 1908 crop are offered at 2s. 1d. per lb. c.i.f. terms.

SANTONIN.—There appears to be practically nothing available now under 14s. from second-hands, and it is difficult to say when the makers will be in a position to accept orders, as, through the disorganisation of traffic in Russia, supplies have not been sent forward from the Turkestan factory, and, considering that supplies are usually five or six weeks *en route*, little will be available before the middle of April.

SENEGA in retail inquiry at 1s. 10½d. net on the spot, or 1s. 9d. c.i.f.

SHELLAC.—At auction 750 cases were offered, of which about 600 sold, chiefly without reserve, at a decline of 5s. to 7s. for fine and fine second Orange, and 2s. to 4s. for TN descriptions. Garnet was about 2s. to 4s. lower, and Buttons steady. The following prices were paid: Fine bright flat free orange (Lion), 103s. to 109s.; good ditto slightly matted (SSO), 95s. to 98s.; good bright flat free second Orange, at 90s.; bright curly (OK), at 90s.; fair bright free (E & O), 85s. to 86s.; ditto curly mixed with blocky pieces, at 79s. to 81s. TN, good palish matted to blocky, at 73s. to 75s.; fair slightly matted, at 68s. to 71s.; darker ditto, 64s. to 65s.; flat dull weakish, 63s. to 66s.; common dark blocky, at 50s. to 52s. Ninety-three cases Garnet offered, and 75 sold without reserve; AC cakey to blocky, at 66s. to 68s.; ditto block, at 61s. to 62s.; GAL in circle hard cakey, at 63s. to 64s. One hundred and twenty-three cases Button offered, and 78 sold, partly without reserve; fine pale pure, at 125s.; Kilburn's pure 1, at 101s. to 110s.; good palish, at 96s. to 97s.; ordinary resinous B.L. at 66s.; fair free fourths, at 55s.; dark resinous thirds, at 47s. to 49s.; low, 31s. to 38s.

SODA NITRATE.—On the spot ordinary is a shade easier at 9s. 9d., refined being unaltered at 10s. 3d.; in Liverpool the quotations are 9s. 10½d. and 10s. 1½d. respectively.

TONKA-BEANS.—There appears to be very little good Angostura on the spot, and for shipment prices are firmer at 5s. c.i.f. Some important business has lately been done in New York, and stocks there are under closer control at the moment.

TURMERIC.—Small sales of fair Madras finger have been made at 19s., and for February-March shipment several hundred bags of Bengal have been made at 15s. c.i.f.; spot sellers ask 19s. and Cochin split bulbs 13s. per cwt.

TURPENTINE.—Closes lower at from 27s. 6d. to 27s. 7½d. per cwt. for American on the spot.

WAX, JAPAN, is steady at 50s. spot, and for arrival at 44s. 6d. c.i.f.

WOOD OIL.—Sellers of March-May shipment quote 26s. 9d. c.i.f.

London Drug-auctions.

The auction of first hand drugs was small, and contained in eight catalogues only. Demand was fairly good, as the United States shows signs of waking up. The features were an advance of 1s. in Cape aloes, one of ½d. in buchu (America clearing the market), and one of 1d. to 2d. in cardamoms. Sumatra benzoin firsts were easier, other qualities being neglected. Balsam tolu is firm and scarce. Ceylon cocaleaves were steady, gamboge quiet, honey scarce and firmer for West Indian. Ipecac steady for Matto Grosso, and easier for Minas. Myrrh neglected and rhubarb extremely quiet. Sarsaparilla was steady all round and in excellent demand. Tinnevely senna is scarce and East African beeswax firmer. The following table shows the quantities of goods offered and sold, the asterisk denoting private sales:

Offered		Sold	Offered		Sold
Aloes—			Kino	6	0
Cape	20	20	Kola	1	1
Curaçao (bxs.)	18	0	Myrrh	74	1
Socotrine (kegs)	10	0	Nux vomica	9	0
Zanzibar	9	3	Oil—		
Ambergris	3	1	cinnamon	5	0
Annatto-seed	74	0	clove	2	0
Apricot-kernels	2	0	eucalypt	20	0
Area	51	30	lemongrass	5	0
Asafetida	2	0	lime	6	0
Balsam Tolu	5	2	orange	11	1
Benzoin—			peppermint	2	0
Palembang	25	0	Orange-peel	113	13
Sumatra	193	26	Rhubarb (China)	24	6
Buchu	29	29	Sandalwood	51	0
Cantharides (China)	5	0	Sandarae	9	0
Cardamoms	91	76	Sarsaparilla—		
Cascara sagrada	150	0	Honduras	22	11
Cascarilla	40	0	Jamaica (grey)	30	30
Castorun	1	0	Lima-Jamaica	36	36
Coca-leaves	39	39	Native	7	7
Cocculus ind.	42	42	Scammony-root		
Colocynth-pulp	5	5	(Mex.)	100	0
Cuttlefish-bone	4	0	Seedlae	180	0
Elemi	1	0	Senna—		
Ergot	11	0	Alex.	2	2
Gamboge	17	3	Tinnevely	39	39
Gum arabic	7	0	Strophanthus	4	4
Honey—			Tamarinds	33	0
Honolulu (cs.)	200	27	Turmeric	212	0
St. Lucia	38	38	Wax (bees')—		
Ipecacuanha—			Australian	19	0
Cartagena	8	1	East African	31	31
Matto Grosso	5	5	East Indian	38	8
Minas	7	7	Jamaica	1	1
Irish moss	1	1	Madagascar	33	*26
Jaborandi	3	0	Morocco	5	0
Kamala	4	1			

ALOE.—Cape were in reduced supply, fog having prevented the offering of 25 cases which were catalogued. Twenty cases were brought forward and sold at fully 1s. per cwt. higher rates, 32s. being paid for good hard bright firsts, 31s. for fair dullish seconds, and 30s. for dull seconds. Nine cases Zanzibar in skins were offered, of which two sold at 70s. for fair hepatic rather skinny, and a case of mixed quality, with a large preponderance of skins, etc., sold at 65s.; 82s. 6d. was bid and refused for good pale hepatic; fair stiff Socotrine in kegs was limited at 90s. per cwt., 18 boxes Curaçao were offered, good liver of which was limited at 55s., and black capey turning livery at 37s. 6d.

ANNATTO SEED.—Forty bags good bright Madras were bought in at 5*d.* per lb.

ARECA.—Easier; 30 bags of small to medium, a few wormy, sold at from 10*s.* to 11*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

BALSAM, TOLU.—Firm; five cases of large tins offered, and two sold at 1*s.* per lb. for fair hard genuine.

BENZOIN.—The interest centred in a parcel of 25 cases Sumatra firsts of storax flavour carefully hand-packed with small to bold white almonds in layers, which sold cheaply at from 7*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* to 7*l.* 15*s.* per cwt. A single case of ordinary seconds sold at 6*l.*, and 25 cases Palembang were bought in at 47*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

BUCHU was $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* to $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.* per lb. dearer, a string of 29 bales of better quality than usual finding ready buyers at from 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* per lb. for mostly good bright green round; 37 bales have arrived, partly in transit for U.S.A.

CARDAMOMS.—The much-reduced supply met a good demand at an irregular advance of 1*d.* to 2*d.* per lb., the following prices being paid: Ceylon-Mysore, extra fine bold pale, 3*s.*; good bold palish to pale, 2*s.* 4*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.*; bold medium palish to pale, 2*s.* 1*d.* to 2*s.* 3*d.*; medium and small palish to pale, 1*s.* 11*d.* to 2*s.* Bold pale splits, 2*s.* 1*d.*; splits and pickings, 1*s.* 6*d.* to 1*s.* 9*d.* *Scad* was held at 2*s.*, which price has been paid privately. Ceylon-Malabar, small palish brown, 1*s.* 5*d.*; and small and medium Native wild (one case), 2*s.* per lb.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—A parcel of 150 bags 1903 crop was retired at 40*s.* per cwt.

COCA-LEAVES.—Twenty cases fair greenish Ceylon-Huainco sold at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* per lb., and 9 cases not so good at 6*d.*; 5 bags of low broken brown Ceylon realised 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.*, and for 5 bales of Java 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* to 6*d.* was paid.

COCCULUS INDICUS.—Forty-two bags of fair sold without reserve at 10*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

COLOCYNTH.—Six bags of fair Turkey pulped realised 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* per lb., without reserve.

ERGOT.—Two bags fair Russian were bought in at 1*s.* 5*d.*, and 9 bags Portuguese at 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb. Privately the market is firm at from 1*s.* 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* to 1*s.* 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.* per lb. c.i.f. for Russian.

GAMBOGE.—Quiet. Two cases of ordinary blocky mixed pipe, part dark fracture, sold at 13*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.; fair Siam pipe, but very blocky, was held at 14*l.* 10*s.*, and for a box of dull Saigon pickings 9*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* was paid without reserve; a further four cases of common Saigon pickings were offered, of which one sold at 8*l.*

GUM ARABIC.—Five serons of fair brown Barbary were retired at 34*s.*, and 2 cases fair picked Trieste grains at 25*s.*

HONEY.—No Jamaica offered; 38 cases of St. Lucia sold at from 26*s.* to 27*s.* per cwt. for fair palish liquid, being firmer; 100 cases Honolulu were retired, partly at 35*s.*, and a further 27 cases yellowish set sold at 24*s.* 6*d.* to 25*s.*, brown set at 22*s.* 6*d.*, and liquid at 22*s.*; good pale set was held at 34*s.*

HECATAUNHA.—Steady for Matto Grosso, 5 bales of which sold at from 5*s.* 2*d.* to 5*s.* 3*d.* per lb. for fair leannish bright. Six bales cultivated Minas realised 4*s.* 10*d.* without reserve for fair, being about 1*d.* to 2*d.* easier. A bale of Minas pickings realised 4*s.* 7*d.*, and one of Cartagena pickings 3*s.* 10*d.*, both without reserve. Seven bags of Cartagena were retired, the limit being 4*s.* 3*d.* per lb.

IRISH MOSS.—A single bale of dull sold without reserve at 17*s.*

JADORANDI.—Three bales of common brown stalky were offered without reserve, but after eliciting a $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* bid the lot was taken out.

KAMALA.—A single case sold without reserve at 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* per lb.

MYRRH.—A single case of good pale picked Aden sold at 5*l.* 15*s.* per cwt., dark sorts were held at 55*s.*, and common pickings at 30*s.*

OIL, CINNAMON LEAF.—Five cases Ceylon were held at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* per oz.

OIL, LIME.—Fair West Indian distilled (6 cases) were bought in at 2*s.* 3*d.*

OIL, ORANGE.—A case of West Indian bitter oil sold at 5*s.* per lb., and 10 cases of doubtful quality were withdrawn.

OIL, PEPPERMINT.—Two cases of Beebe's American oil in tins were bought in at 6*s.*, a bid of 5*s.* 6*d.* being refused. Privately Wayne County is quoted 6*s.* spot, and H.G.H. 8*s.* 11*d.* to 9*s.* spot.

ORANGE-PEEL.—Steady. Ordinary to fair Tripoli strip sold at 6*d.* to 7*d.* per lb., 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.* for dullish, and 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.* to 4*d.* for dark.

RHUBARB.—Quiet. Six cases of medium flat high-dried, with three-quarters fair pinky fracture rather dull coat, sold without reserve at 1*s.* 1*d.* Protected lots of high-dried with three-quarter good fracture were held for 1*s.* 3*d.*, medium and bold round Shensi at 2*s.* 6*d.*, small and trimming root of good fracture at 2*s.* 8*d.*, and medium round Canton at 1*s.* 3*d.*

SARSAPARILLA.—Steady; 36 bales Lima-Jamaica readily sold at from 1*s.* 1*d.* (one lot 1*s.* 2*d.*) for fair to good, a few slightly chumpy, and at 1*s.* for common dark chumpy. Nine bales of genuine grey Jamaica realised 1*s.* to 1*s.* 1*d.* for rather roughish, and for a much better parcel of 21 bales grey 1*s.* 4*d.* to 1*s.* 5*d.* per lb. for fair to good. Seven bales native Jamaica found buyers at 1*s.* to 1*s.* 1*d.* for good red, 11*d.* to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* for fair red, and 11*d.* for ordinary yellow, being fully steady. Eleven bales Honduras sold without reserve at 1*s.* 3*d.* to 1*s.* 4*d.*, and for 11 bales Crown mark 1*s.* 10*d.* was wanted.

SENNA.—Tinnevely is scarce, practically nothing being offered from importers' hands; 39 bales put up without reserve and sold at 4*d.* to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* for medium and bold greenish, 3*d.* to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* for small and medium greenish, and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* to 2*d.* for common yellowish and specky leaf. No Tinnevely or Alexandrian pods offered. Two bags of slightly stalky Alexandrian siftings sold without reserve at 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* per lb.

STROPHANTHUS.—A single bag sold at 9*d.*, and 3 bags fair genuine Kombe at 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*

TAMARINDS.—Twenty casks of fair black Calcutta were bought in at 14*s.*, and for 13 barrels rather dark Barbados in bond 11*s.* was wanted, 6*d.* less being refused.

WAX, BEES'.—Thirty-one bags of East African sold at from 6*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* to 6*l.* 15*s.* for fair, part dark block, being firmer, 5*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* for drossy, and 72*s.* 6*d.* for chips. Twenty-six packages part fair, part dark Madagascar had been sold privately, and a single barrel Jamaica, all that offered, sold at 7*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* Eight cases fair mixed colours, slightly drossy Bombay changed hands at 6*l.* 5*s.* to 6*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* Fair bleached Calcutta is obtainable at 7*l.* 15*s.* per cwt.

Cablegrams.

BERGEN, February 25:—The fishing at Lofoten is still without improvement, and the market for finest non-congealing oil is firmer at 62*s.* 6*d.* per barrel c.i.f. London.

NEW YORK, February 25:—Business in drugs is dull. Opium is steady at \$4.37 per lb. for druggists' by single cases. Copaiba is firm at 50c. for Central and South American. Canada balsam has advanced to \$6.50 per gal. Senega is easy at 44c. per lb. Cascara sagrada is unchanged at 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb. Balsam Peru is steady at \$1.70, and both peppermint oil and hydrastis (golden seal) are unaltered.

AMSTERDAM, February 25:—At the auction of cinchona held here to-day 8,224 packages, weighing 751,537 kilos. sulphate, were offered, of which 7,961 packages were sold at the average unit of 3.10c. per half-kilo., as compared with 3.03c. paid at the January auctions. The following were the approximate quantities of quinine purchased by the factories: (1) The English and American factories, 12,362 kilos.; (2) the Brunswick factory, 5,715 kilos.; (3) the Mannheim factory, 6,148 kilos.; (4) the Amsterdam factory, 4,849 kilos.; (5) the Frankfurt and Stuttgart factories, 4,870 kilos.; (6) the Maarssen factory, 6,172 kilos.; (7) various buyers, 3,769 kilos. The lowest price paid for manufacturing bark was 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ c., and the highest 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., while for druggists' bark from 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. to 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. was paid. All the coca-leaves were sold.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.—A letter for publication should always be a distinct communication; nothing else should be mixed up with it. Each query—no matter whether legal, dispensing, or general—should stand by itself, and the paper upon which it is written should always be backed with the shop stamp. We do not undertake to reply to queries by post. Write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. Publication of letters does not imply our agreement with them. Letters received after Wednesday morning cannot as a rule be dealt with in the current week's issue.

BUSINESS INFORMATION.—We supply by post (when a stamped and addressed envelope is provided) information as to the makers or agents for articles connected with pharmacy and the chemical and drug trades. Inquiries regarding any articles which cannot be traced are inserted under "Information Wanted."

Creosotum, B.P.

SIR,—The Committee of Reference in Pharmacy have done some good work, but their description of creosotum as a "mixture of hydrocarbons . . . consisting principally of guaiacol" is a "bull" which has surely been an oversight and sadly needs the editor's pencil.

Yours sincerely,

Manchester, February 23. CHAS. TURNER.

"Rosemary, Optical Rotation of Essential Oil of."

SIR,—My attention has been directed to an error in the abstract under the above title in "Year-book of Pharmacy," 1908, p. 171. The word "dextrorotation" should be substituted for lævo-rotation at the end of the first sentence. Will those who have a "Year-book" please correct?

Yours faithfully,

J. O. BRAITHWAITE.

Pharmaceutical Titles.

SIR,—Pharmaceutical chemists have a slight grievance under the new Act, in respect that the title "pharmacist" will no longer be their exclusive property, as they had come to regard it (whatever may have been the precise law on the subject). Would it not be proper for the higher grade to use the title "Major pharmacist"? This would differentiate them from the Minor men in a fair and reasonable way. The contraction "Maj. Pharm." could also be used.

Yours truly,

Edinburgh, February 22. D. B. DOTT.

Call a Spade a Spade, and an Apothecary an Apothecary.

SIR,—To anyone who is accustomed to Continental simplicity the list of titles appearing in the *C. & D.* of January 16 which "pharmaceutical chemists, chemists and druggists, and companies" may use would almost seem ludicrous. An Englishman prides himself on calling a spade a spade, and that even, for the sake of simplicity, when the spade is really a shovel. He also calls a grocer a grocer and a haberdasher a haberdasher, but an apothecary an apothecary—no! If you say "pharmacie" or "pharmacieen" to a Frenchman, he knows perfectly what you mean; if you use other titles he will probably not understand you. The German knows his "apotheke" and his "apotheker"; if he hears other titles he knows they do not apply to the "apotheke" and the "apotheker." Say "apothecary" to an Englishman, he knows what you mean, but he makes use of other names: he does not call an apothecary an apothecary. Why is this? Does he use better titles? If he does, what are they? There seems to be only one title which for justness and appropriateness can rank with it. That is "pharmacist." But the word is of too recent importation, and the man in the street will not use it. It is therefore very probable that his grandson will not use it either. Why cannot we be plain? Why is it that the man who is qualified by examination to compound medicines and retail poisons—in short, the man who is qualified to pursue the calling of

an apothecary—cannot be given an English title that one and everyone may know him by? Why? Because we will not call an apothecary an apothecary.

Yours truly,

T. HANNAY.

Agricultural and Horticultural Poisons.

SIR,—In your issue of February 20 you publish a draft of the regulations proposed to be embodied in an Order in Council for the granting of licences under the Pharmacy Act, 1908. Reading such regulations together with the Act, it is evident that no person or association of persons (such as a Chemists and Druggists' Association for a given district, say Worcestershire) will have any *locus standi* to appear before the local authority having power to grant the licences in order to oppose the grant or to give to that authority information to enable them properly to exercise the discretion given by Section 2, Sub-section 2, of the Act. I think it very desirable indeed that the Order in Council should provide for notice of all applications for licences to be published in some way by the authority, so that the general public may be informed; also that it should contain a provision that before the licences be granted any person or association may attend before the licensing authority, either personally or by solicitor or counsel, to afford to the local authority information within the meaning of Section 2, Sub-section 2, and to oppose the grant of the licence, if desirable. I should be glad to have your views on these points, as it seems to me that, unless some provisions of the kind are made, the grant of licences will be entirely within the discretion of some small sub-committee, or even, probably, a single officer, of the local authority, and that the number of licences granted may prove very detrimental indeed to chemists and druggists everywhere. Of course, the Act is an enabling statute, but the sale of poisons is so serious a question that I think the Chemists and Druggists' Associations are fairly entitled to be heard, although, of course, they are interested parties.

Yours faithfully,

Worcester, February 20. FRANCIS J. HEMMING.

[We agree that there is no provision either in the Act or the regulations to compel the local authority to hear objectors to any licence being granted. It seems desirable that notice of applications for licences should be notified publicly; *e.g.*, in the manner required for licences to sell certain intoxicating liquors—*i.e.*, twenty-one days' notice by the applicant to the superintendent of police and others before the date that he is to apply, and twenty-eight days' notification in a public place. Such a regulation would assist in carrying out the intention of Sub-section 2, Section 2, and might reasonably be made under Sub-section 3 (*a*).—EDITOR *C. & D.*]

SIR,—You ask for criticism of the draft regulations of Section 2 of the Pharmacy Act. A serious omission, and one I have not seen hitherto pointed out, seems to me to be a regulation for the place of sale. That is to say, an applicant for a licence may put forward the ground that, although he lives in London, some of his customers are in the wilds of the country, and as he supplies them with seeds and all other necessities for the garden, he requires to supply the arsenic and treacle also. When once he has a licence, I take it, he can supply poisons to anywhere and everywhere, whether all facilities are met or not in the district. Also, if any maker of an insecticide or other deadly poison wishes to send his wares by post broadcast over the country, all he has to do is to take premises in the district of an out-of-the-way council, obtain a licence, and proceed as he chooses.

Yours truly,

C. S. A. (212/90.)

[This objection is met by Regulation 9, which stipulates that the sales may only be made from or on the premises licensed. In the case of arsenic preparations the poison-book entry has to be made by the seller and signed by him and the purchaser forthwith and before the delivery of the arsenic. This in practice requires the attendance of the purchaser at the place of sale—*i.e.*, the licensed premises.—EDITOR *C. & D.*]

Agricultural Poisons in Ireland.

We have received copies of letters which have passed between Mr. T. W. Russell, M.P., of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Education in Ireland, and Mr. W. F. Wells regarding the speech made by the latter at the January meeting of the Pharmaceutical Council. In the course of the speech (see *C. & D.*, January 16, p. 91) Mr. Wells reviewed the evidence

given by Mr. Russell before the Joint Committee, and concluded:

Mr. Russell's object in giving these figures was evidently for the purpose of showing that Dublin and Belfast had left very few chemists for the rest of the country. If these were the sort of statistics that the Agricultural Department issued, they ought to be slow in believing them.

Mr. Wells received a letter on February 13 from Mr. Russell replying categorically to his speech, with the object of showing that the statements made by Mr. Wells did "not accurately represent the facts of the case." To this letter Mr. Wells has since (February 22) replied, comparing the statistics as put forward by Mr. Russell and by himself. He says:

I have very carefully reconsidered the whole matter, and can find no reason to accept the accuracy of your views where they differ from my recollection as expressed at the Council-meeting. On the whole I cannot see that any advantage will be gained by a correspondence between us. You assert your recollection of an interview which took place a few days after you took over your present high office, at a time when manifestly you did not appreciate the niceties of the question or the position of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland. I, on the other hand, was dealing with facts with which I was perfectly familiar from twenty-five years' experience, and submitting a case to which I had devoted great care and attention during the previous two years. I was there to explain my Council's reasons for its position, and this position was opposition to the Bill, in the interests of the public, the licentiates of the Society, and of druggists. It is inconceivable that I or my fellow-members, considering the reasons we had for requesting the interview with you, could have expressed ourselves as you state we did; as a matter of fact you are mistaken. The interview was not satisfactory from our point of view; indeed all through from its commencement you insisted you were determined to have the Bill apply to Ireland. I at last said, If this is so, would you agree to a clause providing that a licence should not be granted within a certain distance of a town where a qualified person keeps open shop and sells dips, etc.? You said you agreed to this, and would insist on such a clause being added when the Bill reached the House of Commons. It is plain neither I or any member of the deputation conceded any point. The conversation as it took place is very different to the statement in your letter, and still more to your action when the Bill was before Committee. There is no such clause as you promised; on the contrary, the Act contains only the clause which you "believe is an adequate safeguard against the undue expansion of facilities for the sale of these substances." . . . I am fully aware of the inception and development of the so-called agitation for the legalising of the sale of sheep-dips, etc., by unqualified persons, and I cannot think you are serious in insinuating that there was any real popular agitation.

Sale of Veterinary Medicines.

SIR,—Is it not time that the trade began to take some interest in the sale of horse and cattle medicines, especially those in agricultural districts? At the present time these are distributed by firms having agents at each market. As many of the preparations contain scheduled poisons, especially colic drinks, they can only legally be sold by qualified men. Up to the present I have never heard of the Pharmaceutical Society prosecuting, but I think the time has now arrived when pressure should be brought so that this trade may be kept in the hands of the qualified man. I consider this question is of more importance to the trade than the granting of licences to seedsmen, etc. I shall be pleased to hear what others think, and hope that something may be done to put a stop to this unfair and illegal trading.
February 19.

NORTHS. (218/19.)

Drug-stores.

SIR,—Like every chemist, I feel the competition of drug-stores. Very often it is unfair; many of them are absolute outsiders with no claim to enter even the Drug-stores Association. If any prominent man like Mr. Glyn-Jones will tell us that this new Act (or any Act) is to shut up all drug-stores, and will give us chapter and verse for it, then I am with him. It will benefit me greatly. But can we do it? I say we can no more shut them up than we did Jesse Boot, and it is idle to imagine we can do so. But as late as May 1908 a prominent chemist, owner of a popular summer proprietary, calling on me said, "We are to take the title from Jesse." I asked him if he had read the Committee evidence in that week's *C. & D.* He replied, "No, I only

read Jesse's"; and in seven months' time Jesse literally took the title from us. So long as this is how prominent men (who write to the *C. & D.* sometimes) read the evidence, then we will have wrong ideas as to our actual status in any quarrel. Take last week's *C. & D.* letters to Editor: they are choke-full of wrong ideas born of "only reading Jesse's evidence"—e.g., 100% needed (presumably to pass the Minor), but even including the Preliminary, this is entirely misleading, and it is distinctly snobbish to refer to it like that. Many men have passed the Minor on 20% by night classes; the majority do it on 40% while, with the Fairchild Scholarship of 50% and Boot's 52% 10s., you can do the six months' course comfortably. "Grossly unfair" (says another letter) to allow men to register without passing the Minor. "Jesse's evidence" again. No man ever suggested such a thing. What I and others do suggest is to license certain men under conditions like Ireland, where they say, "The scheme is all merits and no demerits."

"Do the General Medical Council" (asks another letter) "grant a certificate to a man because he has practised as a doctor (unregistered) for many years?" "Jesse's evidence" again. No man asks for this, but we do ask that we have a licensed man to assist small chemists in poor localities, enabling them to get meals and recreation legally; and who may (as in Ireland) keep open drug-shops and sell certain poisons, but not dispense. Further, if the General Medical Council had had 70 per cent. failures to pass their examination (as we had in 1899, 1901, and in 1902), then they would be faced now with a bigger percentage of unqualified medics than we have drug-stores, and even their great legal powers (which we don't need, nor ever will get) would be helpless against such a body of men. Think of our failures: 1891, 55 per cent.; 1892, 59; 1893, 61; 1894, 65; 1895, 65; 1896, 65; 1897, 68; 1898, 68; 1899, 70; 1900, 67; 1901, 72; and 1902, 70 per cent. At only 500 yearly for the last ten years we have now a solid body of 5,000 rejected men. Actually we have, perhaps, 8,000 or 10,000. Granted that examiners have been right to exclude men coming from a lower social order, many of whom were ill-prepared, as well as lacking in manners and general deportment; but the fact remains that our trade conditions and lessened profits compelled us to have these men as apprentices for their cheap labour; compel us to continue to employ them as assistants because we can't pay for qualified men; and yet we refuse to give them a licence to trade and to assist us legally, even though we have created 5,000 of them during the last ten years or so. We even have the nerve to expect that we can thing them aside, and not a few have the impudence and bad manners to say in effect, "Go away. You are not in our class. Go and be a grocer. We won't even help you to come into our class."

The best men of these 5,000 I want to see licensed. A six weeks' course at college might easily prepare men for a licence; and if they never go further, that six weeks' course alone will have a wonderful influence on every man who takes it. No matter what social order he comes from, it will make him a better servant if we employ him.

That would give us a body of trained licensed men to assist registered chemists. In a country like ours, with such a complex population, we need several grades of men, and sensible chemists see this.

That's not all the evidence, but it will do just now to light up some of the dark corners and, anyhow, it is more than Jesse's evidence.

JAY MACK.

Qualified and Unqualified.

SIR,—There are unqualified and unqualified, and I agree with the majority of your correspondents who say that the unqualified should not usurp the privileges of the qualified. But there is a class of "unqualified" deserving of our greatest sympathy, since storekeepers and others can now assume the title of chemist and druggist. The class I refer to are legally chemists and druggists, but may not be according to the rules of the Pharmaceutical Society. They have served regular apprenticeships to chemists and druggists; have been brought up as chemists and druggists; have been in the business all their lives; have done no other kind of business; have passed the Preliminary examination successfully; have spent time and money at Colleges of Pharmacy, and the rest of their time behind the counter. They have presented themselves three or four times, perhaps, for the Minor, and, through nervousness, have failed, and that

most likely in one subject only. They became associates of the Society and still remain such. Surely this class, already attached to the Pharmaceutical Society, should possess the title of chemist and druggist in the full sense of the words. When a youth is apprenticed to a trade, say, to a carpenter, serves his time and follows that trade, he is surely a carpenter. So should it be with a chemist and druggist. Now that the new Act makes concessions outside the trade, the Pharmaceutical Society ought to take into consideration, at least, the class I have depicted; they should not be wholly discarded because, by accident, they have failed to be registered, yet quite capable, and often more so than those who have passed. Has not the Pharmaceutical Society itself failed? It received a Charter to protect chemists and druggists, and the title of chemist and druggist only. The words "pharmacist" or "pharmaceutical chemist" do not once occur in the whole of the Charter. The Charter, by this new Act, is now useless, void, an obsolete document. To prove its existence, let the Pharmaceutical Society see what it can do, to give the title to its outcast ones—they are more capable and worthy to hold it than oilmen and grocers—and the Society would only be acting according to its Charter in defending the rights of chemists and druggists. They should be registered upon production of approved evidence and some kind of examination, give up the association and become members of the Society, paying all necessary fees.

Yours, etc.,

FAIRER PLAY. (68/19.)

Dispensing Note.

Bismuth and Hydrobromic Mixture.

SIR,—The following prescription was dispensed by us last week. When first dispensed it was of a pinky-white colour, but after it had stood some little time it showed a deposit of a blackish colour. The lady did not like to take it, and returned it to us. On being shaken the deposit disappeared, leaving a slatey-coloured mixture. Pulv. trag. eo. ʒiss. was also added:

Sodii bromidi	...	...	...	5ij.
Quinin. sulph.	...	...	...	gr. xxiv.
Liq. strychninae	...	...	...	5i.
Acid. hydrobrom. d.	...	...	...	3iij.
Bismuth. subnit.	...	...	...	3ij.
Syr. aurantii	...	...	...	ʒiss.
Aquam menth. pip. ad	...	...	...	ʒxij.

Can you explain the change?

Yours faithfully,

KIMIA. (211/68.)

[We compounded this mixture according to the prescription and also with $\frac{1}{4}$ grain of tragacanth to the ounce. In neither case was there any suggestion of a pinky-white appearance at any stage, and the deposit even on the sixth day is not blackish. There has been from the beginning a slight yellow tint, due probably to formation of some bismuth bromide, and both mixtures show a cream colour when shaken. You may, we think, take it that neither the pink nor black is normal to the mixture as written. An explanation of the pink tint does not occur to us. Your hydrobromic acid, if made by Fletcher's process, may contain a trace of a sulphur compound which would form a little bismuth sulphide and thus account for the blackening of the deposit. The mixture with the tragacanth is the better of the two to send out.]

Legal Queries.

Before submitting questions for reply in this section please refer to the "C. & D. Diary, 1909" for the following subjects: Income-tax, p. 220; Pharmacy Law and Poisons, p. 216, (abroad) p. 211; Spirit Laws, p. 229; Stamped Medicines, p. 221; Trade-marks, p. 194; Wines, Sale of, p. 231; and Legal matters generally, p. 233.

Muir X. (219/13).—The subject of certificates of qualification is dealt with on p. 333.

Ginger (192/23).—The use of White's name with Brown's (p. 277) is the same under the 1868 Act as under the 1908 one.

Rojan (219/1).—You are right in assuming that the English Courts have not had an opportunity of deciding whether or not "Bile Beans" is a term which belongs to nobody.

Parvus (219/58).—(1) The same as before. (2) A wife with a separate estate may trade independently of her husband and without involving him in any of the consequences of her so doing.

Senex (218/4) asks: Can we, a limited company, who were registered as chemists and druggists a number of years ago, continue to call ourselves cash chemists and keep our shop open without a qualified man in charge so long as we do not sell poisons? [No.]

Hall (219/3).—(1) Belladonna-plaster is a scheduled poison. Salt of lemon is not, but on and after April 1 all persons who sell it must label packets of it "Salt of Lemon, Poisonous," and their name and address. (2) You will find many formulae for known, admitted, and approved remedies in "Pharmaceutical Formulas."

A. F. B. (219/71).—There is no published list of all preparations, including patent medicines, that contain scheduled poisons within the meaning of the new Act. We publish a supplementary list of the more commonly required admixtures and preparations (non-proprietary), which is an excellent guide to the new conditions, and our issue of December 23, 1907, contained a list of proprietary articles which bear the poison label.

L. J. T. (218/7).—(1) Preparations and admixtures of corrosive sublimate remain in Part II. of the Poisons Schedule. (2) The word "Poisonous" is required by the Act for sulphuric acid and the other substances in Section 5. Some people think that "Poison" will do just as well, but the Act does not say so, and Parliament deliberately replaced "Poison" by "Poisonous." (3) Ammonium sulphocyanide is not a scheduled poison.

L. D. (219/44).—The question as to whether a *locum-tenens* should conspicuously exhibit his certificate of qualification when taking charge in the temporary absence of the *bona-fide* conductor of a chemist's business is one of practice rather than of statutory requirement. The Act says nothing about it, but you cannot be wrong in assuming that on occasions when the *bona-fide* conductor of a shop leaves the premises for such a length of time (e.g., going for a fortnight's holiday) as to call in a *locum-tenens* it will be safe for the latter to exhibit his certificate.

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We endeavour to reply promptly and practically to trade questions of general interest, but cannot guarantee insertion of replies on a particular date, nor can we repeat information given during the past twelve months. A preliminary condition for reporting on samples submitted is that all particulars as to source and uses are given to us.

Parvus (219/58).—No.

Medicus (221/23).—The Minor certificate is not accepted in lieu of the medical Preliminary examination.

G. S. (221/7).—Income tax is not paid on gross profits, but on the net. See the note on the subject in the C. & D. Diary, and read the special article on the subject in the 1908 Diary.

J. P. C. (190/14).—PEPPERMINT-CORDIAL:

Oil of peppermint	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ dr.
Rectified spirit	...	...	...	3 oz.
Light carbonate of magnesia	...	...	...	3 dr.
Water to	...	...	...	4 pints

Dissolve the oil in the spirit and pour into the water previously mixed with the magnesia, shake occasionally, and in four hours filter. Then place in a large funnel over two layers of twilled cotton 6 in. square—

White sugar	4 lb.
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Percolate the filtrate through this until the whole of the sugar is dissolved, and make up to 1 gal. with syrup.

This cordial is generally tinted green with chlorophyll.

X. Y. Z. (203/60).—We cannot say that there are any prospects in New Zealand for female dispensers with the Apothecaries' Assistants' certificate, a qualification which is not recognised in the Dominion for dispensing purposes.

Northmouth (190/44).—(1) MEDICAL BOOKS FOR CHEMISTS.—In addition to "Diseases and Remedies" and "The Chemists' Dictionary for Medical Terms," you could obtain Latham's "Dictionary of Medical Treatment" (6s. 6d., Churchill) and Quain's "Dictionary of Medicine" (21s., Longmans). (2) BOOKS ON DIET.—In addition to the works given in the bibliography in the C. & D. Diary, 1906, are Dingwall-Fordyce's "Diet in Infancy" (3s. 6d.), Pope and Carpenter's "Essentials of Dietetics in Health and Diseases" (5s.), and Sutherland's "System of Diet and Dietetics" (30s.). (3) BOOKS ON HYGIENE.—A good selection is given in the C. & D. Diary, 1906.

Terrier (218/10).—Stunting the growth of dogs is not a subject upon which we can advise you.

J. C. (206/43).—(1) CHLORODYNE TABLETS AND COUGH-TABLETS.—See *C. & D.*, July 27, 1907, p. 126, or "Pharmaceutical Formulas," ed. vii., p. 939. The cough-tablets do not, however, contain terpene hydrate, which is not well adapted for this form of medicament. (2) GOITRE-OINTMENT for use in India.—This is unguentum hydrargyri iodidi rubri B.P. made with indurated lard. The ointment is to be smeared over the enlargement, and the patient is then to sit with his neck exposed to the rays of the sun for many hours.

Nits (212/8).—NIT SHAMPOO-POWDER.—It should be possible to combine a little extract of quassia with the usual recipes for shampoo-powders. Will you try this?

Mizpah (202/31).—HAIR-LOTION. We recommend you to study the chapter on "Preparations for the Hair" in "Pharmaceutical Formulas."

Irish (199/67).—If you use bone black, freed from calcium phosphate by treatment with hydrochloric acid, your paste blacking will have the intense black colour you desire.

J. G. N. (198/26).—A few inquiries among the makers of and dealers in synthetic perfumes (see *Diary* advertisements) might result in putting you on the track of an ionone diluted with a medium other than spirit.

P. L. (Jetpur) (194/65).—You must employ a soft brush, followed by a velvet pad, if you would obtain the maximum polish with the modern boot-polishes.

J. A. G. (207/71). FURNITURE-REVIVER.—The polish employed by second-hand furniture-dealers is of the following type, this being one of a number of recipes given in "Pharmaceutical Formulas":

Linseed oil	...	...	...	5xx.
Spirit of turpentine	...	...	...	5xij.
Solution of antimony chloride	...	...	...	3i.
Vinegar	...	...	...	5viij.
Methylated spirit	...	...	...	5liij.
Camphor	...	...	...	5ij.
Sal ammoniac	...	...	...	5liij.

Dissolve the camphor in the spirit and the sal ammoniac in the vinegar. Mix the ingredients in the order of the recipe.

Pastel (205/6).—FIXING PASTEL DRAWINGS.—We cannot at present add to the information we gave in the *C. & D.*, January 9, p. 68, but inquiry at an artist's colourman's would put you on the track of some of the proprietary articles used for this purpose.

Varnish-maker (194/21). TURPENTINE SUBSTITUTES have as bases tar or petroleum distillates, but cannot replace turpentine for all purposes.

Flesh-former (219/14).—BUST-DEVELOPMENT.—A tragacanth-paste is employed as a massage-lubricant (see *C. & D.*, June 13, 1908, p. 918). As to whether this way of developing the bust is "detrimental in any way," we had thought the practice quite harmless until Mr. Octavius Beale assured the Australian Government that the practice is "immoral."

Apenta (203/23).—A grease-solvent, such as benzene, is the best for taking oil-stains out of brown boots. Mix the benzene with a little powdered fullers' earth and place it on the stain. When the benzene has evaporated brush off the powder, and repeat the process if needed.

Natal (Pietermaritzburg) (203/13).—EAU DE QUININE COLOURING.—Alkanet is generally employed in German recipes, while cochineal is the favourite in English formulae. This must, however, be qualified by a reminder that there may be other ingredients present which also assist in darkening the liquid. Some kinds of eau de quinine are made with tincture of cinchona; in others quinine is employed. There is often present an astringent tincture, such as catechu or rhatany.

W. P. W. (219/23).—CAKE-ICING.—Your customer requires acetic acid as an ingredient in an icing-mixture. See article on the subject in the *C. & D. Diary*, 1908, p. 210.

Rojan (219/1).—(1) HAIR-DRESSING.—The formula for lime-cream given in the *C. & D.*, February 20, p. 315, should suit your requirements. (2) OIL OF SWALLOWS is no longer made with swallows as one of the ingredients. Oleum sambuci, now given for oil of swallows, is made in the easiest manner by mixing 1 drachm of chlorophyll (oil soluble) with 25 oz. of warm olive oil and setting aside for a week to clear.

L. S. (217/7).—BOOT-CREAM COLOUR.—The "Nankin brown" referred to in the recipe was chrysoidine of particular shade. Another favourite colour is phosphine, also known as leather yellow, but chrysoidine is used for brown tints.

Iona (170/20).—DRY SHAMPOO.—A model formula for this was last given in the *C. & D.*, August 8, 1908, p. 250, in which

you will note that the preference was given for quillaia as the lathering agent. If you desire to add resorcin, the proportion should be about 60 grains to 12 oz. of liquid.

Sauce (194/23).—WORCESTER SAUCE.—A receipt for an excellent sauce of this character was given in the Winter Number of the *C. & D.*, 1907. To cheapen it, and perhaps spoil it, more spiced vinegar may be added. There is no book on the manufacture of sauces, the best account being that given in "Pharmaceutical Formulas."

Whitby (213/47).—The cleaning of oil-paintings was dealt with in the *C. & D.*, October 24, 1908, p. 670.

E. L. (Cape Colony) (195/26).—(1) There are no books published on the manufacture of meat-extract and condensed milk. An outline of the process of condensing milk appeared in the *C. & D. Diary*, 1908, p. 212. (2) WATER-PURIFYING.—The process of purifying water from algae by means of copper sulphate has been explained more than once in the *C. & D.* The method was first brought forward by Dr. G. T. Moore and published as Bulletin No. 64 of the Bureau of Plant-industry, U.S. Department of Agriculture. In most cases the use of copper sulphate, 1 part in 1,000,000 parts of water, is sufficient to kill all forms of algae and would not have to be repeated for some time, when a much weaker solution need only be used. Very little of the copper would be found in the water after a few hours, as it combines with the algae and is precipitated in other ways. (3) The key sent with some forms of lens meters is for the purpose of adjusting the instrument in cases where the indicator does not point to zero when the meter is tried on a plane surface.

G. W. L. (214/61).—MULTIPLE WARTS.—As you have tried all the usual remedies, there appear to be only two possibilities left. The warts may be snipped off with scissors, after freezing with ethyl chloride, or, if x-rays are available, they should be given a trial; some brilliant results have been recorded from x-ray treatment. Sometimes these multiple warts on hands are due to constant irritation produced in the course of patient's occupation, and, when the cause of the irritation is discovered and removed, the warts tend to disappear spontaneously.

Chemicus (209/34).—LIQUID GLUE.—There are four recipes given for this in "Pharmaceutical Formulas"; here is another:

Russian glue	...	...	...	6 lb.
French gelatin	...	...	...	1 lb.
Acetic acid	...	...	...	8 lb.
Distilled water	...	...	...	5 pints

Soak the glue in the acid and the gelatin in the water till soft; liquefy the gelatin and pour into it the glue and acid, stirring gently till dissolved, then strain.

Druggist (178/62).—(1) "Oilmen's Sundries and How to Make Them" seems to be what you require. It is published by McLaren & Sons, Shoe Lane, London, E.C., at about 2s. 6d. (2) The HEADACHE-POWDER consists of caffeine citrate, the dose of which for this purpose is 5 grains. (3) SKIN OINTMENT.—The following makes an ointment like your specimen:

Yellow wax	...	...	...	2 oz.
Jasmin pomade	...	...	...	4 lb.
Lard	...	...	...	3 lb.
Palm oil	...	...	...	2 oz.
Olive oil	...	...	...	10 oz.

Melt together, and when nearly cool stir in the following perfume:

Oil of lemon	1/2 oz.
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and before the ointment sets pour it into the boxes.

Phenactin (205/18).—BATTERY CHARGE.—It is difficult to give definite information regarding the composition of the paste for charging the battery without knowing the variety. It is probable that from your description the paste consists of chromic acid perhaps diluted with an inert salt such as sodium sulphate. Although chromic acid is more expensive than potassium bichromate, only a third of the amount is needed to obtain an equivalent charge.

Lincoln (206/38).—LIQUOR PICIS AROMATICUS.—We cannot say what this is intended to indicate. It may be a synonym for Wright's liquor carbonis detergens or the liquor picis carbonis aromatica of St. Mary's Hospital may be indicated. The formula for the latter is—

Prepared coal tar	...	...	...	3 oz.
Ether	...	...	...	2 oz.
Methylated spirit	1 oz.

Dissolve and filter, and add—

Peruvian balsam	6 dr.
Salicylic acid	1 1/2 dr.

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MANUFACTURERS OF Acids, Æthers, Sp. Æther, Nit., Sp. Ammon. Arom., Liq. Ammonia, Soldering Fluids, &c., and preparations of Alum, Animal Charcoal, Antimony, Baryta, Bismuth Salts, Strontia, Zinc, &c.

Offices and Warehouse—ALLEN STREET, GOSWELL ROAD, E.C. (Late Castle Street, Saffron Hill, E.C.)
Works—WEST DRAYTON, MIDDLESEX.
Telegraphic Address—"METHYLATED ETHER LONDON,"
Telephone No. 1315 HOLBORN.
ESTABLISHED 1775.

Guy's Tonic

**For Weakness and Debility
and in Dyspepsia.**

A Medicine of high repute, enjoying a large and steadily increasing sale, which is supported by a consistent advertising policy.

A customer who once buys Guy's Tonic buys it regularly, because Guy's Tonic always accomplishes what is claimed for it.

Show Cards, Window Slips, Booklets and other advertising matter will be gladly sent, carriage paid, on application to the Proprietors:

Guy's Tonic Co., 12 Buckingham Palace Road,
London, S.W.

CAPSULES.

Accurate, Reliable, and made with pure Ingredients.
Packed in boxes of 12, 24, 30 and 36 with name and address on ANY Quantity.

	Per doz. boxes	Per 100	Per 1,000
Blaud's Capsules = 2 pil., 24 in box,	3/6	1/-	7/6
Cascara ... 15m	3/6	1/-	7/-
Castor Oil ... 20m	4/9	1/3	8/9
Copaiba ... 10m	4/3	1/6	9/9
Copaiba Compound ... 10m	5/6	1/6	11/6
Creasote ... 2m	3/6	1/-	7/6
Hæmoglobin ... 3 gr.	5/-	1/3	10/-
Ichthyol ... 3 gr.	6/3	1/9	14/3
Quin. Ammon. ... 1 dr.	4/9	1/3	10/6
Santal Oil (Ang.) ... 10m	9/-	2/9	24/-
Santal Oil (Ang.) ... 10 iron	8/-	2/3	20/-
Santal Compound ... 10m	7/-	2/-	17/-

PILLS, VETERINARY CAPSULES, GLYCERINE SUPPOSITORIES, &c.

Special quotations for large quantities and private formulæ.

Complete List of about 300 various Capsules & samples on application.

MAWSON & CO., 213 High Road, Streatham, London.

You get **25%** Profit

WHEN YOU SELL

CURRY'S REMEDIES

(On P.A.T.A.)

	Face Value.	Min. Price.	Min. Retail Price.
CURRY'S Ointment.			
CURRY'S Herbal Pills.			
CURRY'S Tonic Digestive Tablets.	1/-	1/-	9/- per doz.

Above Prices are for orders, one Dozen and over. Odd lots under one Dozen at 10s. Dozen rate. All carriage paid. Show Cards and Counter Bills supplied free.

CASH WITH ORDER.

MIXED ORDERS SENT.

HENRY CURRY, 14 Scarborough St., WEST HARTLEPOOL.

GOLD MEDAL, ST. LOUIS, 1904.

THOMAS TYRER & CO. Ltd.

(THOMAS TYRER, F.I.C., F.C.S., Managing Director).

1844 — STRATFORD, LONDON — 1907

England.

"Sterling"
BRAND.

PHARMACEUTICAL Chemicals INDUSTRIAL
INFERIOR TO NONE

Ethers—Hypophosphites.

ACETONE
ACID
ACETIC
BENZOIC
CHROMIC
HYDROBROMIC
HYDROCHLORIC
HYDROCYANIC
HYDROFLUORIC
HYPOPHOS-
PHOROUS
LACTIC
NITRIC
OLEIC
PHOSPHORIC
TANNIC
AMYL ACETATE
ANTIMONY SALTS
BARIUM SALTS
BISMUTH SALTS
BROMIDES
CITRATES
CARBON
TETRACHLORIDE
CALCIUM SALTS
COPPER SALTS
DRIERS SALTS
IODIDES
IRON SALTS
LEAD SALTS
MANGANESE SALTS
MERCURY SALTS
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PHOSPHIDES
PHOSPHATES
POTASSIUM SALTS
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SULPHUR
THORIUM SALTS
TUNGSTEN SALTS
ZINC SALTS

Collodions—Pyroxylin.

BISMUTHS & MERCURIALS.

BUYERS' GUIDE,

See pages 7 to 11.

POWDERS

OF GUARANTEED PURITY, GROUND IN OUR OWN MILLS.

WILLOWS, FRANCIS, BUTLER & THOMPSON, Ltd.

40 Aldersgate Street, LONDON, E.C.

Woods' Great Peppermint Cure

For **COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA** and all **CHEST AFFECTIONS.**

Retail Price 1/1½ and 2/9.

Great success attended the introduction of this Proprietary in the North of England last Winter. The Advertising arrangements of this season are based on lines of an exhaustive character and considerable magnitude, embodying a Window Display of most original design, Verse Competitions, Posting and Newspaper Advertising, besides other novelties.

Fulllest Particulars will be supplied by the Sole Agents for Great Britain—

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LINES TO STOCK NOW!

OVALTINE,

THE NEW COMPLETE FOOD (On the P.A.T.A.).

FORMITROL PASTILLES

(In Tubes or in Bulk).

**"ONE DAY" GOLD CURE; AMMONIATED QUININE
TABLETS, MENTHOL and COCAINE DRAGEES, &c.**

Customer's Name and Address Printed on any Quantity. Send for full List of Winter Specialties.

A. WANDER, Ph.D., Manufacturing Chemist, **1 & 3 Leonard St., City Road, E.C.**

"AYE! THERE'S NO NEED TO RUB!"

CHAMELEON OIL

**Protected
Profit.**

The liniment which eases pain without the necessity of rubbing.

Wholesale Prices— 10/-, 20/-, and 40/- per dozen.

Advertised Prices— 1/1½, 2/3, „ 4/6 per bottle.

THE CHAMELEON OIL CO., Ltd., Albany Court Yard, London, W.

GOLD MEDAL, Cape Town International Exhibition, 1904-5.

"MIST. PEPSINÆ CO. C. BISMUTHO."
(HEWLETT'S).

THE ORIGINAL PREPARATION.

Many pharmacists have assured us that even when the name "**HEWLETT'S**" is not appended to the above title they invariably dispense **HEWLETT'S** preparation, as they know from experience that it is the best, that it keeps indefinitely, and universally gives satisfaction, whilst imitation preparations vary so considerably, not only from the **original**, but from each other, that patients notice the difference and complain.

Price 10s. 6d. per lb., packed, for dispensing only, in 10, 22, 40, and 90 oz. Bottles.

INTRODUCED AND PREPARED ONLY BY

C. J. HEWLETT & SON, Ltd., Wholesale Druggists, 35 to 42 Charlotte St., LONDON, E.C



Merck's COCAINE

Atropine, Eserine, Pilocarpine, Veratrine, Salicylic Acid, Santonin, Salol, Chloralhydrate, Creosote, Paraldehyde, Bismuth Salts, Lithia Salts, Tannic Acid, Gallic Acid, Chrysarobin, Hydroquinone, Glycero-phosphates, Cacodylates, Veronal, &c.

Headquarters for MEDICINAL, ANALYTICAL & TECHNICAL CHEMICALS.

E. MERCK, DARMSTADT.

ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION 1904—
GRAND PRIX & GOLD MEDAL.

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16 JEWRY STREET, E.C.

*C. F. Boehringer & Soehne, Mannheim
Waldhof,
Germany.*

COCAINE BOEHRINGER.

B. & S. BRAND.

B. & S. BRAND.

→ **SULPHATE OF QUININE AND ALL CINCHONA PREPARATIONS.** ←

*Acetanilid, Chloral-Hydrate, Eserine, Hydroquinone, Pilocarpine,
Atropine, Codeine, Guaiacol, Lactophenine, Pyrogallie Acid,
Caffeine, Coumarine, Hydrastine, Phenacetin, Resorcine,
Santonine, Terpin-Hydrate, Veratrine, etc.*

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B. A. SMITH & CO., 4 CHURCH ROW, ALDCLATE, LONDON, E.C.

(HENRY BOYCE, Manager), AGENTS FOR

JOH. DIEDR. BIEBER, HAMBURG:

Tinctures, Ethers, Liniments, and Spirituous Extracts, &c., prepared with purest Spirit, and from best quality of raw Drugs, in accordance with requirements of British and other Pharmacopœias, Iodoform (absolute), Iodine Resublimed, Potassium Iodide, Sodium Iodide, all Preparations of Bromine, Santonin (from Turkestan factory), Cocoa Butter, Castor Oil, Chloroform, Cod Liver Oil, Resina Jalapæ, Resina Scammonia.

DE DIETRICH & CO.'S ACID-PROOF ENAMELLED CAST IRON APPARATUS,

Standing the strongest corrosives and highest pressures, for the Chemical and kindred industries.

R. SCHUCHARDT, TRIESTE: Insect Powder, Insect Flowers, &c.

CARL KELLNER, ARLESBERG (in Thür.): Thermometers and Chemical Glassware.

SYRUP. GLYCEROPHOSPH. CO.

(Prepared according to Dr. Robin's original formula).

Makes a better speciality and is of much greater value than the old-fashioned Chemical Food. Our name has been closely associated with this preparation since its introduction into this country, and the steadily increasing sale testifies to its popularity.

Each fluid drachm contains a medicinal dose of the Glycerophosphates of Calcium, Potassium, Sodium, and Iron, combined with Kola, Pepsin, and Diastase. It does not contain any scheduled poison.

Price 1/10 lb. W. Qt., 1/6 lb. Labels and Showcards Free.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF GLYCEROPHOSPHATES WITH EXTRACT OF RED BONE MARROW.

The hæmatinic value of Red Extract of Bone Marrow as a blood restorer is now thoroughly established, and its combination with the Glycerophosphates affords a perfect chemical food in all cases of defective nutrition.

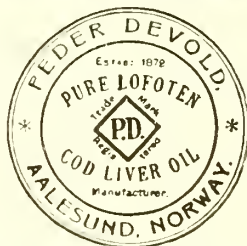
Price 2/2 lb. W. Qt., 1/8 lb. Labels Free.

JOHN BELL & CO., Wholesale Druggist, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 HILLS PLACE, OXFORD STREET, W.

PEDER DEVOLD'S ^{Non-congealing} COD LIVER OIL

SEASON 1908.

Silver Medal **1886** Liverpool
 Silver Medal **1888** Copenhagen
 Hon. Mention **1889** Paris
 Silver Medal **1897** Stockholm
Gold Medal 1898 Bergen



STANDARD BRAND. In Bulk only.

SEASON 1908.

GUARANTEED.

The Finest NORWEGIAN OIL produced.
 Manufactured in the Lofoten district only

GOLD MEDAL (1900) PARIS.

GOLD MEDAL

Fisheries 1908 Exhibition
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Telephone 1892 Avenue.

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BRÖDR. AARSÆTHER,

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Manufacturers of Finest
 Non-freezing Lofoten -

COD LIVER OIL **GUARANTEED**
— GENUINE —

Season 1909

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Wholesale Quantities only: No Retail Orders executed.

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JERVELL & CO., LTD.

(LATE OTTO S. JERVELL.)

AALESUND, NORWAY.

Cod Liver Oil Manufacturers and Wholesale Exporters.

FACTORIES AT LOFOTEN.

FINEST NON-FREEZING LOFOTEN COD LIVER OIL.

Sole Agents for
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WHOLESALE ONLY.

Wires:
 "POEM
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**PREMIER
 CASTOR
 OILS**

**ALL
 GRADES
 AND
 PACKAGES.**

Manufactured by
**PREMIER OIL
 EXTRACTING MILLS,
 LIMITED,
 HULL, England.**

46 Holborn Viaduct, LONDON.

BRITISH DEPOT

for the following leading Proprietary Articles.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

LACTOPEPTINE.

SOZODONT.

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GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER.

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COLGATE & CO. SOAPS, &c.

POND'S TAMPONS.

HEMABOLOIDS.

FORMOLYPTOL, &c.

CARBONA PRODUCTS

John Morgan Richards & Sons

LIMITED.

Largely increased Production and Sale. Special Terms to large Shippers.

PRECIPITATED CHALK

CRETA PRÆCIPITATA (Calc. Carb. Præcip. Leviss.)

SPECIAL QUALITY.

FINEST, LIGHTEST,
and
PUREST
IN THE MARKET.



Every particle is passed
through a mesh of
40,000
to the square inch.

NICHOLS CHEMICAL CO., Ltd., . . . Baxenden, . . .
Nr. ACCRINGTON.

"The purity of this Chalk is still maintained, and a feature of considerable interest to Pharmacists who pack their own dentifrices is the exceptional lightness of the article. Two ounces of the G. W. N. Brand occupy the space required for three ounces of the denser kinds in the market."—CHEMIST & DRUGGIST.

London Agents: **BAISS BROS. & STEVENSON, Ltd., 4 Jewry St., E.C.**

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3 S. A. ETTINGHAUSEN, 54 Rue de la Tour 16c.

New York Agents.

PARKE, DAVIS & CO., 90, 92, & 94 Maiden Lane.

SAL AMMONIAC. Apply direct.

[2]

Duncan's Anæsthetics

Chloroform (Duncan). Manufactured from **PURE BRITISH ALCOHOL.**

Ether Rect. 0'720 (Duncan).
Manufactured from **PURE BRITISH ALCOHOL**

Chloryl Anæsthetic (Duncan).
Syn. for Duncan's **ABSOLUTE ETHYL CHLORIDE.**

ALL THE ABOVE ARE **British Products** GUARANTEED TO BE
ABSOLUTELY PURE
AND ARE MANUFACTURED BY

Duncan, Flockhart & Co.,

HEAD OFFICES & LABORATORIES
EDINBURGH.

Branch, 143 FARRINGDON ROAD,
LONDON.



“Business . Builders on Every Page.”

is a criticism that justly applies to the new catalogue of Hawley's Counter Adjuncts.

Modern Pharmacy has been catered for in all its branches, and our new list describes over 500 different articles.

The number of copies printed is limited; they are sent on application only.

If you have not yet written for a copy, do it now.

Evans Sons Lescher & Webb
LIMITED

*60 Bartholomew Close,
LONDON.*

*56 Hanover Street,
LIVERPOOL.*

G

GOOD NEWS FOR ALL.

ZOTOS

The Infallible Remedy against
SEA - SICKNESS,
TRAIN-SICKNESS, &c.,

has proved itself

**A BOON TO TRAVELLERS AND A
 SOURCE OF PROFIT TO THE TRADE.**

ZOTOS is being extensively advertised,
 and commands a ready sale.

ZOTOS is certified to contain no in-
 jurious drug by Mr. Ernest J.
 Parry, B.Sc., F.I.C., F.C.S.;
 has no bad after-effects; is absolutely harmless.

ZOTOS is on the P.A.T.A. List.

**SPECIAL BONUS TERMS FOR
 ATTRACTIVE WINDOW DISPLAYS**

Sole Proprietors:

ZOTOS LTD 32-34 Theobald's Rd.,
 LONDON, W.C.

Telephone: 2348 City.

Telegrams: "Zotosetto."

ICHTHYOL

WE warn buyers that fraudulent and ineffective
 articles purporting to be Ichthyol, or "equal
 to Ichthyol," are offered by unscrupulous dealers.

Genuine Ichthyol, as it has been studied and is
 wanted by the Medical Profession and supplied all
 the time to the Trade, is delivered by us in tins
 and bottles under our special label with our name.
 The use of our registered trade mark "ICHTHYOL"
 for any other product means deception and dis-
 honesty, and will entail their penalties.

Physicians, Chemists, and Druggists are requested
 to report to us all cases where imitation products
 are suspected.

**ICHTHYOL COMPANY,
 CORDES HERMANNI & CO.,
 Hamburg.**

Health, Strength and Energy.

PLEASE REMEMBER THAT

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is the Original and Genuine Phosphoric Tonic
 with Forty years' world-wide reputation.

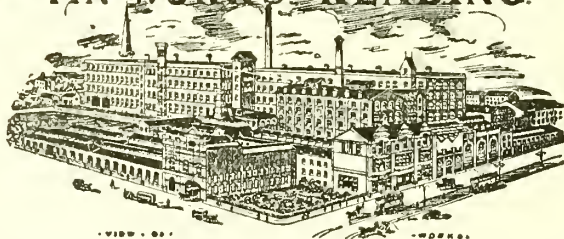
OF ALL CHEMISTS AT 4/6 AND 11/-

**Other Specialities: DR. LALOR'S PILLS.
 DR. LALOR'S HEALING OINTMENT.**

Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne Laboratory, Hampstead, London, N.W.

HUNTLEY, BOORNE & STEVENS, LTD

TIN WORKS - READING.



**COLOR
 PRINTERS
 ON TIN.**

**MAKERS OF HIGH-CLASS.
 DECORATED & PLAIN TIN BOXES,
 & SPECIALITIES FOR CHEMISTS.**

Quotations to samples
 or descriptions.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

Telegrams
 Tinworks-Reading. National Telephone 20

PRICES ISSUED WEEKLY.

Original Packages can generally be supplied at the Current Prices quoted in the Trade Report of this paper on Terms as below.

Acetaulide, B.P., 1 cwt. @ 1/0½ lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1/2 lb.
 *Acet. Ipecac. B.P., 7 lbs. @ 1/2 lb.
 * " Scilla. B.P., 7 lbs. @ 3d. lb.
 *Acetone, 6 lbs. @ 1/2 lb.
 *Acid. Acet. Glacial, 99%, 12 6-lb. bots. @ 6½d. lb.; 6 lbs. @ 8d. lb.
 Acid. Acetylo-Salicyl., 56 lbs. @ 2/1 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 2/3 lb.; 1 lb. @ 2/5 lb.
 Acid. Benz. B.P., 7 lbs. @ 1/8 lb.; 1 lb. @ 2/- lb.
 Acid. Boric. Pulv., 3 cwt. @ 28/- cwt.; 1 cwt. @ 28/6 cwt.; Levigated, 3/- cwt. extra.
 Acid. Carb. xtls. 39/40; 56 lbs. @ 5½d. lb.; 10-lb. Tins @ 6/- each; 6 1-lb. Bots. @ 11d. each; Crude, 45 Gall. Casks @ 10d. gall.; 1 Gall. Tins @ 1/5 each.
 Acid. Citric Cryst., B.P. 1885, 1 cwt. @ 1/5 lb.; 7 lb. Bags @ 1/6 lb.
 Acid. Diethylbarbituric, 16 oz. @ 2/9 oz.; 1 oz. @ 3/3 oz.
 Acid. Oxalic, Fine White Cryst., 5 cwt. @ 3½d. lb.; 1 cwt. @ 3½d. lb.; 14 lbs. @ 4d. lb.
 Acid. Salicyl. pulv., 1 cwt. @ 1/1 lb.; 28 lbs. @ 1/2 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1/3 lb.; phys. pure, 1 lb. @ 3/- lb.
 Acid. Tart., cryst. or pulv., B.P., 1885, 1 cwt. @ 10½d.; 7 lbs. @ 11½d. lb.; parv. 1½ lb. extra.
 Adeps Benz., B.P., 28 lbs. @ 8d. lb.
 Ammon. Benz., B.P., 7 lbs. @ 2/8 lb.; 1 lb. @ 3/- lb.
 Ammon. Brom., P.B., 1 cwt. @ 1/1½ lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1/3 lb.
 Ammon. Chlor., 99% pulv., 1 cwt. @ 33/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 4d. lb.; Batteries, 4/- cwt. extra.
 Anised, English ground, 1 cwt. @ 35/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 5d. lb.

Hydrargyrum P.B., 75 lb. bottle @ 167/-; 10 lbs. @ 2/5 lb.; 1 lb. @ 2/9 lb.; Amon., 7 lbs. @ 3/- lb.; c. Oret., 7 lbs. @ 1/5 lb.; Iodid. Rub., 7 lbs. @ 8/8 lb.; Oxid. Rub., 7 lbs. @ 2/11 lb.; Perchlor. 7 lbs. @ 2/4½ lb.; Subchlor., 7 lbs. @ 2/8½ lb.; Sulph. c. Sulph., 7 lbs. @ 2/6 lb.; 3-lb. quantities 1d. lb. extra, 1 lb. quantities 2d. lb. extra.
 *Inf. Aurant. Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 1/- lb.
 *Inf. Aurant. Comp. Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 1/2 lb.
 * " Buchu Conc. 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 1/- lb.
 * " Calumbæ Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 10d. lb.
 *Inf. Caryoph. Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 10d. lb.
 *Inf. Cascarella Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 1/1 lb.
 * " Cinchonæ Acid, 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 1/6 lb.
 *Inf. Gentianæ Co., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 10d. lb.
 * " Quassia Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 8d. lb.
 * " Rhei Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 1/4 lb.
 * " Rosæ Acid. Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 1/9 lb.
 * " Senegæ Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 1/11 lb.
 *Inf. Valerian Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 1/2 lb.
 Iodoform Pulv. B.P., 7 lbs. @ 12/- lb.; 3 lbs. @ 12/4 lb.; 1 lb. @ 12/7 lb. [1b.]
 Iodum, resub. B.P., 7 lb. @ 10/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 11/3 lb.; Isinglass, Brazil, fine cut, 7 lbs. @ 3/9 lb.; 1 lb. @ 4/- lb.; Russian finest, 7 lbs. @ 10/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 11/- lb.; Ribbon or Sheet, 7 lbs. @ 2/9 lb.; 1 lb. @ 3/- lb.
 Licorice Juice, 4 and 2 oz. Sticks, 5 cwt. @ 57/- cwt.; 1 cwt. @ 58/- cwt.; 28 lbs. @ 7d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 7½d. lb.
 *Lin. Aconiti Meth., 5 lbs. @ 1/31 lb.; 1 lb. @ 1/6 lb.
 *Lin. Bellad. Meth., 5 lbs. @ 1/5 lb.; 1 lb. @ 1/8 lb. [1b.]
 Lin. Camph. P.B., 40 lbs. @ 11d. lb.; 9 lbs.

Oil. Peach Kernel (so-called) 1 cwt. @ 10d. lb.; 56 lbs. @ 10½d. lb.; 9 lb. @ 1/- lb.
 Oil. Ricini Alb. Opt. Medicinal, 176 lb. @ 33/6 cwt.; 88 lb. @ 36/6 cwt.; 44 lb. @ 38/- cwt.; 9 lbs. @ 5½d. lb. [1 lb. @ 11/3 lb.]
 Oil. Santali Flav. Ang. B.P., 5 lbs. @ 10/9 lb.; Rad. Gent., English Ground, 1 cwt. @ 28/6; 7 lbs. Soda Sulphate Recryst., 1 cwt. @ 10/6. [1 lb. @ 4/-]

TABLETS COMPRESSED.

	Per 1000
Acid. Acetylo-Salicyl. gr. 5	3/1
Alcin (Sugar-Coated), gr. 5	3/1
Ammonium Bromide, gr. 5	3/2
" Chloride, gr. 5	4/3
Antifebrin, gr. 5	2/5
Antifebrin, gr. 4, c. Caffeine Cit. gr. 1	3/8
Blau's (Sugar-Coated), gr. 5	2/5
Ditto, with Arsenic 1-100th gr. and Strychnine 1-100th gr.	2/5
Borax and Potas. Chlor., aa. gr. 2½	1/-
Caffeine Citrate, gr. 2	1/-
Caffeine Compound	4/4
" Caffeine, 1 gr.; Phenacetin, 5 grs.	
Cascara (Extract P.B.), gr. 2 (Sugar-Coated)	2/3
Casara (Extract P.B.), gr. 4	4/2
Casara Co. (Sugar Coated)	1/4
Ext. Cascara, Sagaral., 1 gr.; Eucalypt., ½ gr.; Ext. Hyoscy. Virid., ½ gr.; Ext. Nucis Vom., ½ gr.	
Easton's (Sugar-Coated)	5/3
Equivalent to 1 drachm of Syrup, B.P. 1898.	

Carbolic

Antim. Nig. pulv., 1 cwt. @ 25/6 cwt.; 14 lb. @ 33/- cwt.
 *Aqua Anethi Conc. 1-40, 1 lb. @ 2/6 lb.
 * " Anisi Conc. 1-40; 1 lb. @ 2/6 lb.
 * " Aurant. Conc., 1-40, 1 lb. @ 3/6 lb.
 * " Cinnam. Conc. 1-40, 1 lb. @ 2/9 lb.
 * " Rosæ Conc. 1-40, 1 lb. @ 5/6 lb.
 * " Samb. Conc. 1-40, 1 lb. @ 5/6 lb.
 * " Laurocerasi, 53 lbs. @ 17/6; 6 lbs. @ 7d. lb.
 * " Menth. Pip. Conc. 1-40, 1 lb. @ 2/6 lb.
 Ammon. Carb. lamp, 3 cwt. @ 3½d. lb.; 28 lbs. @ 4½d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 5d. lb.; powder, 1½ lb. extra.
 Bals. Copaibæ pure, 44 lbs. @ 3/3 lb.; 9 lbs. @ 2/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 2/9 lb.
 Bismuth. P.B. Carb., 28 lbs. @ 7/7 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 7/10 lb.; 3 lbs. @ 8/1 lb.; subnit., 1/- lb. less.
 Camphor, English Flowers, "not artificial," 5 lbs. @ 2/- lb.; ½ oz. 7 lbs. @ 2/3 lb.; ½ oz. 7 lbs. @ 2/5 lb.; 1 cwt. lots, 1d. lb. less.
 *Chloroform, 5 lbs. @ 1/10 lb.
 *Chloroform, pure B.P., 12 8-lbs. @ 1/7½ lb.; 8 lbs. @ 1/8½ lb.; 6 1-lb. bots. @ 1/10½ lb.
 Cocaine Hydrochlor. P.B., 25 oz. @ 7/6 oz.; 4 oz. @ 7/10 oz.; 1 oz. @ 8/- oz.
 Cream Tartar, 98 % powder, 1 cwt. @ 76/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 9d. lb.
 *Dec. Aloes Co. Conc. 1-2, 6 lbs. @ 3/1 lb. Sine croco, 6 lbs. @ 1/- lb.
 *Dec. Cinchonæ (Rubræ) Conc. 1-7, 6 lbs. @ 1/8 lb.
 *Dec. Senegæ Conc., 6 lbs. @ 2/- lb.
 Dragon's Blood, English Ground, 1 cwt. @ 1/1½ lb.; 7 lbs. @ 2/- lb.
 Ess. Lemon (Oil), Original Coppers, 12 lbs. @ 4/9 lb.; 6 1-lb. bots. @ 5/3 lb.; not guaranteed absolutely pure.
 Ext. Cascara Sagaræ, Liq. B.P., 10 lbs. @ 1/1 lb.
 Ext. Ergot. Liq. P.B., 5 lbs. @ 2/8 lb.; 1 lb. @ 2/10 lb.
 *Ext. Nucis Vom. Liq. B.P., 5 lbs. @ 2/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 2/9 lb.; solid 4d. lb. extra.

Lin. Sapo Meth., 9 lbs. @ 7d. lb.
 Lin. Tereb. Acet., B.P., 9 lbs. @ 1/- lb.
 Linseed c. Oil, Crushed, 3 cwt. @ 16/- cwt.; 1 cwt. @ 16/6 cwt.
 *Liq. Ammonii Acetatis Conc. 1-7, 6 lbs. @ 10½d. lb.; 1 lb. @ 1/0½ lb.
 * " Ammon. Aromat., 6 lbs. @ 8d. lb. [7d. lb.]
 * " Arsenicalis. B.P., 7 lbs. @ 4d. lb.; 1 lb. @ 4/- lb.
 *Liq. Arsenii Hydrochlor., P.B., 7 lbs. @ 4d. lb.; 1 lb. @ 7d. lb.
 * " Bismuth. P.B., 6 lbs. @ 10½d. lb.
 * " Easton, p.s. 1-7, 5 lbs. @ 3/- lb.
 * " Ferri Iod. p.s. 1-7, 1 lb. @ 5/9 lb.
 * " Iodi Fort. B.P., 5 lbs. @ 3/9 lb.
 * " Morphine Acet. or Hydrochlor. P.B., 6 lbs. @ 2/4 lb.
 * " Opil Sed., 5 lbs. @ 3/- lb.
 * " Pruni Virg. p.s. 1-7, 5 lbs. @ 2/- lb.
 * " Rhoados pro syr., 1 to 7, 5 lbs. @ 1/9 lb.
 * " Rhei p.s. 1-7, 6 lbs. @ 2/- lb.
 * " Santali Co., 1 lb. @ 3/4 lb.
 * " Sennæ Dulc., 6 lbs. @ 1/4 lb.
 * " Sennæ pro Syr. 1-7, 6 lbs. @ 1/11 lb.
 Manna, fine flake, 14 lbs. @ 3/3 lb.
 Methyl Salicyl. 56 lbs. @ 1/4 lb.; 5 lbs. @ 1/8 lb.; 1 lb. @ 1/10 lb.
 Morphia Diacetyl. Hydrochlor., 1 oz. @ 10/6 oz.
 Morphia Acet. Hydrochlor. or Sulph. Pulv., B.P., 16 oz. @ 7/1 oz.; 8 oz. @ 7/4 oz.; 1 oz. @ 7/8 oz.; Tart. or Bineconate, 1 oz. @ 3/6 lb.
 Ol. Cajuput, 16 oz. Bots., @ 2/9 lb. [9/6 oz.]
 Ol. Caryoph. Ang. B.P., 9 lbs. @ 3/3 lb.; 4½ lbs. @ 3/6 lb.
 Ol. Cocoa Nuclei, finest White, 80 lbs. @ 45/- cwt.; 40 lbs. @ 5½d. lb.
 Ol. Eucalypt. B.P., 1 cwt. @ 1/1 lb.; 28 lbs. @ 1/1½ lb.; 9 lbs. @ 1/2½ lb.
 Ol. Menth. Pip. Hotchkiss original Bots. 21 oz. each @ 3/7 lb.; 6 Bots. @ 9/4 lb.; 18 Bots. @ 5/11 lb.; American, 20 lbs. @ 6/6 lb.; 4½ lbs. @ 7/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 7/4 lb.; Japanese, 60 lbs. @ 4/8 lb.; 5 lbs. @ 5/- lb.
 Ol. Olive, P.B., good yellow, 46 galls. @ 5/- gall. 2 galls. @ 5/6 gall.

	Per 1000
Easton's (Sugar-Coated)	3/5
Equivalent to ½ drachm of Syrup, B.P. 1898.	
Guaiacol Carbonate, gr. 5	10/-
Guaiacum Compound	2/5
" Res. Guaiaci, Sulph. Sublim., aa. 2½ gr.	
Hypophosphite Compound (Sugar-Coated)	4/-
Equivalent to 1 drachm of Syrup, B.P.C.	
Lithium Citrate, gr. 5	9/-
Nitroglycerini, P.B., gr. 1-50th	2/6
Papain, gr. 1	13/6
Parrish's (Sugar-Coated)	2/1
Equivalent to 1 drachm of Syrup.	
Pepsin, P.B., 1-2500 (Sugar-Coated), gr. 2	7/4
Peptonic, gr. 3 (Sugar-Coated)	7/6
" Pepsin, Pancreatin, and Lactophosphate of Calcium.	
Perchloride of Mercury (Coloured)	7/-
One equal to 1 pint of Solution—1-1000.	
Phenacetin, gr. 5	3/8
Phenacetin, gr. 4, and Caffeine gr. 1	4/3
Phenazone, gr. 5	7/6
Potassium Bromide, gr. 5	3/4
" " gr. 10	4/10
" Chlorate, gr. 5, 7 lbs. 9d. lb., 1 lb. 1/- lb.	
" Iodide, gr. 5	10/10
Rhubarb, Compound Powder of (Gregory's Powder), gr. 2	2/4
Saccharin, gr. ½, each weighing 1 gr.	3/8
Salol, gr. 5	4/-
Soda Mint per lb. 1/-	
Sodium Salicylate, Physiologically Pure, gr. 5	4/-
" Sulphonal, gr. 5	1/6
Sulphur Compound, gr. 5	8/6
Thyroid Gland, gr. 5	9/8
Trional, gr. 5	18/-
Voice (with Cocaine gr. 1-60th)	2/6
" " gr. 1-20th, Extra	
" Strong	4/6

*Minimum quantity at these prices, Home Trade, 3 Winchester Quarts assorted. Export, 12 Winchester Quarts assorted.

NOTE.—Only Terms Net Cash with order without discount, or orders accepted through London Merchants or Bankers. Goods carriage forward; all packages free; Export cases extra.

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.. THE ..

Chemist's Co-operative Wholesale.

Acetanilide B.P. 1 cwt. @ 10 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 11 lb.; 1 lb. @ 13 lb.

Acetum Ipecac. B.P. 6 lbs. @ 1/4 lb.

" **Scilla B.P.** 7 lbs. @ 3d. lb.

Acid. Acetic. Glacial. B.P. 126-lb. bots. @ 6d. lb.; 6 lbs. @ 7d. lb.

" **Acetyl-salicylic.** 7 lbs. @ 22 lb.; 1 lb. @ 24 lb.

" **Benzoic. B.P.** 28 lbs. @ 16 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 18 lb.; 1 lb. @ 110 lb.

" **Carbolic. Cryst. B.P.** 1 cwt. @ 5d. lb.; 10 lbs. @ 7d.; 112 1-lb. bots. @ 8d.; 6 1-lb. bots. @ 9d. lb.

" **Hydrobrom. Dil. B.P.** 6 lbs. @ 7d. lb.

" **Hydrocyan. Dil., B.P.** 12 1-oz. bots. @ 3 doz.

" **Oxalic. Cryst.** 5 cwt. @ 3 d. lb.; 1 cwt. @ 3 d. lb.; 11 lbs. @ 4 d. lb.

" **Tartaric Pulv. or Parv.** 11 lbs. @ 11d. lb.

Adeps Benz. B.P. 28 lbs. @ 7d. lb.

Aloes Barb. Pulv. 1 cwt. @ 60 - cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 8d. lb.

" **Cape, Pulv.** 28 lbs. at 50 - cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 7d. lb.

" **Socot. Pulv.** 28 lbs. @ 11 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 12 lb.

Aloin B.P. 1 lb. @ 3 6 lb.

Ammon. Benz., B.P. 7 lbs. @ 2 10 lb.; 1 lb. @ 3.

Ammon. Bromid. B.P. 7 lbs. @ 1 1 lb.

Amyli Pulv. 21 cwt. @ 12 9 cwt.; 1 cwt. @ 14; 28 lbs. @ 16 - cwt.

Aniseed, English Ground. 1 cwt. @ 33 - cwt.; 28 lbs. @ 35 - cwt.

Antim. Nig. Pulv. 1 cwt. @ 27 - cwt.; 28 lbs. @ 29 - cwt.

Aqua Anethi Conc., 1 to 40. 5 lbs. @ 1 10 lb.; 1 lb. @ 2 2 lb.

" **Anisi Conc.,** 1 to 40. 5 lbs. @ 1 10 lb.; 1 lb. @ 2 2 lb.

" **Aurant. Flor. Trip.** 53 lbs. @ 16 C lb.; 5 lbs. @ 7d. lb.

" **Carui Conc.,** 1 to 10. 5 lbs. @ 1 10 lb.; 1 lb. @ 2 2 lb.

" **Lauracerasi B.P.** 53 lbs. @ 16 6; 5 lbs. @ 7d. lb.

" **Menthae Pip. Conc.,** 1 to 40. 5 lbs. @ 1 10 lb.; 1 lb. @ 2 2 lb.

" **Rosea Conc.,** 1 to 40. 5 lbs. @ 5 2 lb.; 1 lb. @ 5 6 lb.

" **" Trip.** 53 lbs. @ 17 6; 5 lbs. @ 7d. lb.

" **Sambuci Trip.** 53 lbs. @ 21; 5 lbs. @ 8d. lb.

Balsam Copaiba Pure, B.P. 41 lbs. @ 2 2 lb.; 9 lbs. @ 2 4 lb.; 1 lb. @ 2 7 lb.

" **Tolu B.P.** 10 lbs. @ 1 - lb.; 1 lb. @ 1 4 lb.

Bandages, W.O.W. 1 in. 6s. 0d.; 1 1/2 in. 8s. 3d.; 2 in. 10 6; 2 1/2 in. 13 -; 3 in. 16 per gross.

Bismuth Carb. B.P. 14 lbs. @ 7 4 lb.; 3 lbs. @ 7 6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 7 8 lb.

Bismuth Subnit. B.P. 14 lbs. @ 6 4 lb.; 3 lbs. @ 6 6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 6 8

Caffeina B.P. 5 lbs. @ 13 9 lb.; 1 lb. @ 14 - lb.

Caffeina Citras. B.P. 5 lbs. @ 9 6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 9 10 lb.

Calcii Carb. Præcip. No. 1. Lightest, 5 cwt. @ 13 - cwt.; 56 lbs. @ 16 -

Camphor, English Flowers. genuine, 5 lbs. @ 2 1 lb.

" **Tabs. English.** 3 lb. and 1 oz., 7 lbs. @ 2 1 lb.

" **Japanese.** 1 oz., 7 lbs. @ 1 8 lb.

Capsicine, Soluble. 1 lb. @ 6 lb.

Cera Alb. B.P., Moons. 1 cwt. @ 16 lb.; 28 lbs. @ 16 1/2 lb.; 4 lbs. @ 1 7 lb.

" **Flav. B.P.** 1 cwt. @ 14 lb.; 28 lbs. @ 14 1/2 lb.; 4 lbs. @ 16 lb.

Chloroform, B.P. 12 8 lb. Bots. @ 1 6 lb.; 8 lbs. @ 1 7 1/2 lb.; 3 1 lb. Bots. @ 1 10 1/2 lb.

Cocain. Hydrochlor. B.P. 25 ozs. @ 7 4 oz.; 4 ozs. @ 7 6; 1 oz. @ 7 10 oz.

Conf. Sennæ B.P. 14 lbs. @ 7d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 7d.

Cotton Wool, White Absorbent, Inter-leaved, 1 lb. rolls, 28 lbs. @ 6d.; 7 lbs. @ 7d. lb.

Creta c. Camph. 7 lbs. @ 7d. lb.

Dec. Aloes Co. Conc., 1 to 3. 6 lbs. @ 1 11 lb.

" **" " " sine Croco,** 6 lbs. @ 11d. lb.

Dec. Cinchon. Conc., 1 to 7. 6 lbs. @ 1 2 lb.

" **Sarsae Jam. Co. Conc.,** 1 to 7. 6 lbs. @ 1 10 lb.

" **Senegae Conc.,** 1 to 7. 6 lbs. @ 1 6 lb.

Enemas, Black I.R., Guaranteed, 3 doz. @ 13 - doz.; 1 doz. @ 13 6

Ext. Belladon. Liq. B.P. 5 lbs. @ 3 3 lb.

" **Cannabis Ind. B.P.** 6 lbs. @ 35 - lb.; 1 lb. @ 36 - lb.

" **Cascar. Sagrad. Liq. B.P.** 6 lbs. @ 1 - lb.

" **Ergotte Liq. B.P.** 5 lbs. @ 2 5 lb.

" **Glycyrrh. Liq. B.P.** 6 lbs. @ 11d. lb.

" **Hamamelidis Liq. Dest., B.P.** 5 lbs. @ 9d. lb.

" **Ipecac. Liq. B.P.** 5 lbs. @ 8 9 lb.

" **Nucis Vom. Liq. B.P.** 5 lbs. @ 2 5 lb.

" **Sarsae Liq. B.P.** 5 lbs. @ 2 - lb.

Fennel, English Ground. 1 cwt. @ 37 - cwt.; 28 lbs. @ 39 - cwt.

Ferri et Ammon. Cit. B.P. 28 lbs. @ 16; 7 lbs. @ 17 lb.; 1 lb. @ 19 lb.

" **et Quinin. Cit. B.P.** 1000 oz. @ 2d. oz.; 100 oz. @ 3d. oz.; 25 oz. @ 3d. oz.

Flor. Anthem., Good Medium. 7 lbs. @ 6d. lb.

Fol. Sennæ, Good Clean Leaf, 1 cwt. @ 3d. lb.; 28 lbs. @ 3d. lb.

Gelatine, Sheet. 7 lbs. @ 10d.

Glycerine, B.P., 1260. 1 cwt. @ 70 -; 56 lbs. @ 71 - cwt.

Glycerin. Acid. Carbolic. B.P. 6 lbs. @ 1 - lb.; 3 lbs. @ 1 1 lb.

" **" Tannic. B.P.** 6 lbs. @ 11 lb.; 3 lbs. @ 12 lb.

" **Belladon. B.P.C.** 6 lbs. @ 1 11 lb.; 3 lbs. @ 2 - lb.

" **Boracis B.P.** 6 lbs. @ 11d. lb.; 3 lbs. @ 1 - lb.

" **Pepsini B.P.** 6 lbs. @ 1 10 lb.; 1 lb. @ 2 - lb.

Gum Tragac. Pulv. Opt. 7 lbs. @ 3 - lb.

Honey, Pale Set. 1 lb. @ 4d. lb.

Hydrarg. Ammon., B.P. 7 lbs. @ 2 11 lb.; 1 lb. @ 3 2 lb.

" **c. Creta, B.P.** 7 lbs. @ 1 3 lb.; 1 lb. @ 1 4 lb.

" **Subchlor., B.P.** 7 lbs. @ 2 7 lb.; 1 lb. @ 2 10 lb.

Hydrogen Peroxide, B.P. 1 gal. @ 2 6 gal.

Infus. Aurant. Conc., 1 to 7. 6 lbs. @ 10d. lb.

Infus. Aurant. Co. Conc., 1 to 7. 6 lbs. @ 1 - lb.

" **Buchu Conc.,** 1 to 7. 6 lbs. @ 1 - lb.

" **Calumbæ Conc.,** 1 to 7. 6 lbs. @ 9d.

" **Cinchon. Acid. Conc.,** 1 to 7. 6 lbs. @ 1 2 lb.

" **Gent. Co. Conc.,** 1 to 7. 6 lbs. @ 9d. lb.

" **Quassia Conc.,** 1 to 7. 6 lbs. @ 8d. lb.

" **Rhei Conc.,** 1 to 7. 6 lbs. @ 10d. lb.

" **Rosea Acid. Conc.,** 1 to 7. 6 lbs. @ 1 3 lb.

" **Senegae Conc.,** 1 to 7. 6 lbs. @ 1 6 lb.

" **Sennæ Conc.,** 1 to 7. 6 lbs. @ 10d. lb.

Iodoform Pulv. B.P. 7 lbs. @ 12 - lb.; 3 lbs. @ 12 4 lb.; 1 lb. @ 12 6 lb.

Iodum Resub. B.P. 1 lb. @ 11 - lb.

Lin. Aconit. Meth. 5 lbs. @ 10d. lb.

Lin. Belladon. Meth. 5 lbs. @ 1 2 lb.

" **Camph. B.P.** 40 lbs. @ 11d. lb.; 9 lbs. @ 1 - lb.

" **Camph. Ammon. Meth.** 5 lbs. @ 11d. lb.

" **Saponis Meth.** 5 lbs. @ 6d. lb.

" **Tereb. Acet., B.P.** 9 lbs. @ 10d. lb.

Linseed c. Oil, Crushed (30% Oil). 1 cwt. @ 16 - cwt.

Lint. 7 lbs. @ 12 lb.

Lignum Hæmatox. 1 cwt. @ 12 - cwt.; 28 lbs. @ 16 - cwt.

Lignum Quassia, Incis. 1 cwt. @ 13 - cwt.; 28 lbs. @ 16 - cwt.

Liq. Ammon. Acet. Conc., 1 to 7. 6 lbs. @ 9d. lb.

" **Bismuth. et Ammon. Cit. B.P.** 6 lbs. @ 10d. lb.

" **Copaib. Buchu et Cubeb.** 5 lbs. @ 2 - lb.

" **Ferri Iodid. p.s.,** 1 to 7. 1 lb. @ 5 6 lb.

" **Ferri Perchlor. Fort. B.P.** 9 lbs. @ 4d. lb.

" **Morph. Hydrochlor. B.P.** 6 lbs. @ 2 3 lb.

" **Papaveris, p.s.,** 1 to 3. 6 lbs. @ 1 - lb.

" **Rhamni, p.s.,** 1 to 7. 6 lbs. @ 3 9 lb.

" **Rhei, p.s.,** 1 to 7. 6 lbs. @ 1 10 lb.

" **Santal. Co.** 6 lbs. @ 2 3 lb.

" **Sennæ Dulc.** 6 lbs. @ 11d. lb.

" **Sennæ, p.s.,** 1 to 3. 6 lbs. @ 1 6 lb.

" **Tolu, p.s.,** 1 to 7. 6 lbs. @ 1 6 lb.

Liquorice Juice, Pure. 2 and 3 oz. sticks, 5 cwt. @ 53 - cwt.; 1 cwt. @ 54 6; 28 lbs. @ 6d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 7d. lb.

Magnes. Carb. Levis. 7 lbs. @ 3d. lb.

" **Sulph. B.P.** 1 cwt. @ 5 9 cwt.

Mist. Sennæ Co. B.P. 20 lbs. @ 5d. lb.; 6 lbs. @ 6d. lb.

Morphinæ Acet. Hydrochlor. or Sulph. Pulv. B.P. 16 oz. @ 7 1 oz.; 8 oz. @ 7 3 oz.; 1 oz. @ 7 6 oz.

Myrrh. Pulv. Opt. 7 lbs. @ 1 6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 1 8 lb.

Naphthalin, Candle, Marble, or Flake. 5 cwt. @ 10 6 cwt.; 1 cwt. @ 11 - cwt.; 28 lbs. @ 13 - cwt.

Oilum Amygd. Dulc. Ang. B.P. 9 lbs. @ 1 9 lb.

" **Amygd. Persic.** 9 lbs. @ 1 - lb.

" **Caryoph. B.P. Ang.** 5 lbs. @ 3 2 lb.; 2 lbs. @ 3 4 lb.

" **Eucalypti B.P.** 28 lbs. @ 1 2 lb.; 9 lbs. @ 1 3 lb.; 4 lbs. @ 1 4 lb.

" **Menthae Pip. American.** 20 lbs. @ 9 9 lb.; 9 lbs. @ 7 - lb.; 1 lb. @ 7 6 lb.

" **Morrhua (Finest Norwegian Non-freezing).** 1 barrel @ 6 16; 2 galls. @ 3 6 gall.

" **Ricini Alb. Opt.** 160 lbs. @ 30 6 cwt.; 80 lbs. @ 31 6; 40 lbs. @ 32 6; 9 lbs. @ 5d. lb.

" **Santal. Flav. Ang., B.P.** 5 lbs. @ 10 9 lb.; 1 lb. @ 11 3 lb.

Opium Turc. Druggists' Good, 7 lbs. @ 14 - lb.; Pulv., 7 lbs. @ 14 6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 15 - lb.

Oxymel Scilla. B.P. 1 cwt. @ 34 - cwt.; 28 lbs. @ 4d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 5d.

Paraffin. Liq. Alb., B.P. 1 gall. @ 4 - gall.

Pepsine, B.P. 1 lb. @ 9 3 lb.

Phenacetin. B.P. Pulv. 7 lbs. @ 2 8 lb.; 1 lb. @ 2 10.

Phenazone B.P. 7 lbs. @ 6 10 lb.; 1 lb. @ 7 2 lb.

Potass. Bromid. B.P. 1 cwt. @ 10d. lb.; 28 lbs. @ 11d.; 7 lbs. @ 1 - lb.

" **Citras, B.P.** 7 lbs. @ 1 6 lb.

" **Iodid. B.P.** 14 lbs. @ 7 8 lb.; 3 lbs. @ 7 10

Pulv. Glycyrrh. Co. B.P. 28 lbs. @ 30 - cwt.

Quinin. Sulph. B.P. 100 ozs. @ 6d. oz.; 25 ozs. @ 7d.

Rad. Gentian., English Ground. 1 cwt. @ 31 6 cwt.; 28 lbs. @ 33 6 cwt.

" **Jalapæ Pulv.** 28 lbs. @ 1 6 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1 7 lb.

THE CHEMIST'S CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE.

(Carried forward from previous page.)

Rad. Rhei. E.I., Pulv. (Splendid value). 1 cwt. @ 10 1/2 lb.; 28 lbs. @ 1 1/2 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1 1/2 lb.	Syr. Sennæ B.P. 7 lbs. @ 7d. lb.	Tinct. Opil Aquos. 5 lbs. @ 1 1/2 lb.
" Rhei. E.I., Pulv., Elect. 4 lbs. @ 2 3 lb.	" Tolut. B.P. 7 lbs. @ 5d. lb.	" Quinacæ Ammon. B.P. 5 lbs. @ 1 10 lb.
Sacch. Ust. 1 cwt. @ 21 1/2 cwt.	Tinct. Aconiti, B.P. 5 lbs. @ 2 3 lb.	" Rhei Co. B.P. 5 lbs. @ 1 1/2 lb.
Sacch. Lactis Pulv. B.P. 28 lbs. at 5 1/2 d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 6d. lb.	" Aloes, B.P. 5 lbs. @ 1 1/2 lb.	" Scillæ, B.P. 5 lbs. @ 1 1/2 lb.
Saffron, Valentia Opt. 1 lb. @ 32 6 lb.; 4 ozs. @ 2 3 oz.	" Arnica, B.P. 5 lbs. @ 2 4 lb.	" Zingib. B.P. 5 lbs. @ 2 9 lb.
Sapo Castil. Alb. Pulv. 1 cwt. @ 56 - cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 7d. lb.	" Aurant., Recens. B.P. 5 lbs. @ 2 4 lb.	" Zingib. Fort. 5 lbs. @ 3 1 lb.
Shellac Aurant. 7 lbs. @ 1 1/2 lb.	" Belladon. B.P. 5 lbs. @ 2 1/2 lb.	Ung. Acid. Boric. B.P. 28 lbs. @ 6d. lb.
Sodii Bicarb. Opt. 1 cwt. kegs @ 8 3 cwt.	" Benzoin. Co. B.P. 5 lbs. @ 2 6 lb.	" " Flav. 28 lbs. @ 4d. lb.
" Bromid. B.P. 7 lbs. @ 1 1/2 lb.	" Buchu, B.P. 5 lbs. @ 1 10 lb.	" " Carbol. B.P. 28 lbs. @ 6d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 7d. lb.
" Salicyl. Pulv. 28 lbs. @ 1 4 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1 5 lb.; 1 lb. @ 1 7 lb.	" Calumbæ B.P. 5 lbs. @ 1 11 lb.	" Gallæ, B.P. 7 lbs. @ 10d. lb.; c.
" Cryst. B.P. 1d. extra.	" Camph. Co. B.P. 5 lbs. @ 1 9 lb.	" Opio B.P. 7 lbs. @ 2 1/2 lb.
Spts. Ether. Nit. B.P. 5 lbs. @ 2 7 lb.	" Canthar. B.P. 5 lbs. @ 2 11 lb.	" Hydrarg. B.P. 1 cwt. @ 1 7 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1 8 lb.
" Ammon. Aromat. B.P. 5 lbs. @ 2 1 lb.	" Capsici, B.P. 5 lbs. @ 2 6 lb.	" Hydrarg. Ammon. B.P. 28 lbs. @ 10d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 11d. lb.
Sulphur. Flor. 1 cwt. @ 7 9 cwt.	" Cardam. Co. B.P. 5 lbs. @ 1 10 lb.	" Hydrarg. Nit. B.P. 7 lbs. @ 1 7 lb.
Syr. Easton B.P. 7 lbs. @ 9d. lb.	" Catechu, B.P. 5 lbs. @ 1 9 lb.	" Hydrarg. Oxid. Rub. B.P. 28 lbs. @ 9d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 10d. lb.
Syr. Ferri Iodid. B.P. 7 lbs. @ 11d. lb.	" Chlorof. c. Morph. B.P. 5 lbs. @ 1 6 lb.	" Resinæ, B.P. 28 lbs. @ 1cd. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 10d. lb.
" Ferri. Phosph. Co. 28 lbs. @ 3 1/2 d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 4d.	" Cinchonæ B.P. 5 lbs. @ 2 6 lb.	" Sulphuris B.P. 28 lbs. at 7d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 7 1/2 lb.
" Hypophosph. Co. B.P.C. 7 lbs. @ 7d. lb.	" " Co. B.P. 5 lbs. @ 2 7 lb.	" Zinci, B.P. 28 lbs. @ 7d. lb.
" Pruni Virg. B.P. 7 lbs. @ 8d. lb.	" Digitalis B.P. 5 lbs. @ 1 11 lb.	Vinum Ipecac. B.P. 5 lbs. @ 1 4 lb.
" Rhei B.P. 7 lbs. @ 6 1/2 d. lb.	" Gelsem. B.P. 5 lbs. @ 2 1/2 lb.	White Demy, 15 lbs. 10 reams, 2 9 ream; 5 reams, 3s. ream.
" Scillæ, B.P. 28 lbs. @ 3 1/2 d.; 7 lbs. @ 4d. lb.	" Gent. Co. B.P. 5 lbs. @ 1 6 lb.	Zinci Oxid. B.P. 1 cwt. @ 33 1/2 cwt.; 14 lbs. @ 4d. lb.
	" Guaiaci Ammon. B.P. 5 lbs. @ 2 5 lb.	" Sulph. Pur., B.P. 1 cwt. @ 16 - cwt.; 28 lbs. at 18 - cwt.
	" Hyoscyami, B.P. 5 lbs. @ 2 3 lb.	
	" Iodi, B.P. 5 lbs. @ 3 1/2 lb.	
	" Lavand. Co. B.P. 5 lbs. @ 2 8 lb.	
	" Myrrh, B.P. 5 lbs. @ 2 10 lb.	
	" Nucis Vom. B.P. 5 lbs. @ 1 10 lb.	
	" Opil B.P. 5 lbs. @ 2 1/2 lb.	

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Popular Priced Pills

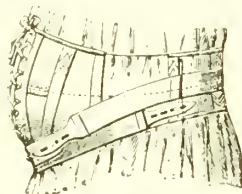
Soluble Pearl-Coated.

Pil. Aloes et Ferri, gr. iv.; Ol. Pulegii, M 1/2	2d. per gross.
Pil. Antibilious, Pil. Hydrarg., Pil. Rhei Co., aa. gr. ij. ss.	4d. per gross.
Pil. Aperient (Ext. Aloes Aquos 5j., Pulv. Cambog. gr. iv., Pulv. Jalapæ, gr. viij.; Pulv. Colocynthis, gr. vj.; Pulv. Hyd. Subchlor. gr. iv.; Sapo Hyspan. gr. iv.; Gingerin, gr. iv.; Ft. Pil. xij.)	2d. per gross.
Pil. Aperient (Little) (Aloin, Jalapin, aa. gr. 1-10; Podophyllin gr. 1-5; Ext. Hyoscy., Ext. Nucis Vom., Capsicin, aa. gr. 1-20)	2d. per gross.
Pil. Bact. and Kidney (Oval) Gelatine-coated (Ext. Buchu, Ext. Uvae Ursi, Pulv. Capsici, aa. gr. 1/2; Ol. Juniper., M 1/2; Pulv. Pot. Nit., gr. j.; Podophyllin, gr. 1/2; Tereb. Venet., gr. 1/2)	7d. per gross.
Pil. Castor Oil (Ol. Ricini, gr. 1/2; Pot. Sulph., gr. 1/2; Pulv. Rhei, gr. 1/2; Sapo Hyspan., gr. 1/2; Ol. Crotonis, gr. 1-10)	2d. per gross.
Pil. Calcii Sulphid., gr. 1/2, 1/4, or 1	2d. per gross.
Pil. Coloc. Co., B.P.	5d. per gross.
Pil. Coloc. et Hyoscy., B.P.	5d. per gross.
Pil. Dandelion and Camomile (Ext. Taraxaci, Ext. Anthem. Pulv. Rhei, aa. gr. j.; Pulv. Zingib., Pulv. Aloes Barb., aa. gr. 1/2; Ol. Carui, gr. 1/2)	2d. per gross.
Pil. Ferri Co., B.P.	9 6 per 100 gross.
Pil. Gout and Rheumatic (Ext. Colchici Acet., gr. ss.; Pil. Hydrarg., Pil. Rhei Co., Ext. Hyoscy., aa. gr. j.)	7d. per gross.
Pil. Ipecac. et Scillæ, B.P.	3d. per gross.
Pil. Neuralgie (Quineti, Ferri Sulph., aa. gr. 1/2; Ext. Bellad., gr. 1/2; Ext. Colchici Acet., gr. 1/2; Hyoscy., Camphoræ, aa. gr. j.)	8d. per gross.
Pil. Podophyllin (Podophyllin gr. 1/2; Ext. Coloc. Co., gr. 1/2; Pulv. Aloes Socot., gr. 1/2; Pulv. Scammon., gr. 1/2; Sapo Hyspan., Ext. Hyoscy., Gingerin, aa. gr. 1/2)	5d. per gross.
Pil. Quinine, gr. j.	5d. per gross.
Pil. Quinine, gr. ij	9d. per gross.
Pil. Rhei Co., B.P.	2d. per gross.
Stomach and Liver Beans (Oval) Gelatine-coated, same Formula as Pil. Aper., but with 1 gr. Calomel in each Bean	5d. per gross.

Minimum quantity, 5x10 gross tins, which may be assorted, with the exception of Pil. Ferri, B.P. All Pills Pearl-coated unless otherwise indicated. No extra for coloured coatings.
Only Terms: CASH WITH ORDER. All packages free. Quality guaranteed. Finish unsurpassed. Carriage paid.

SOLE ADDRESS:

The Pill, Tablet & Capsule Alliance,
65 Rose Hill Street, **DERBY.**



Belts, Trusses, Suspensories.

Speciality—BELTS FOR ALL PURPOSES.

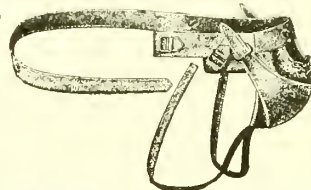
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High-Class Work, bottom prices.

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Bandage Manufactory:

W. A. KOKKE, AMSTERDAM.



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CARBONATE, CALCINED, AND FLUID.

THE WASHINGTON CHEMICAL CO., LIM., WASHINGTON, COUNTY DURHAM, ENGLAND.

London Agents—Messrs. CLIFFORD CHRISTOPHERSON & CO., 21 Mincing Lane, London, E.C.

BANDAGE, BELT, LIMB, TRUSS, BUCKLE, and all other Webs, Elastic or Rigid.

JACKSON, RÖHRS & CO., Ltd., Parliament Street Mills, DERBY.

Telegrams: "WEBS DERBY."

WHOLESALE TRADE ONLY.

Telephone 862.



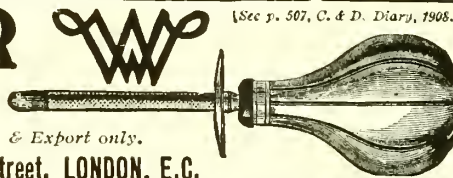
INDIA RUBBER

(Red Mineralized and Arabesque).

SURGICAL, CHEMICAL, DOMESTIC ARTICLES, SYRINGES, ENEMAS, WATER BEDS.

Manufacturers of every description of INDIA RUBBER, Wholesale & Export only.

WM. WARNE & CO., Ltd., 29 Gresham Street, LONDON, E.C.



POULTICES SUPERSEDED by using

Spongio Piline

(THE ORIGINAL MARKWICKS™).

Beware of imitations made from inferior materials now being offered to the Trade. The advantages are greater comfort and retention of **warmth** and **moisture**. It can be **washed** and **re-used** as often as required, and obviates all the trouble of the old mode of poulticing and fomenting.

DIRECTIONS.—Simply soak it in the Water or Lotion, and apply the moist Spongy surface.

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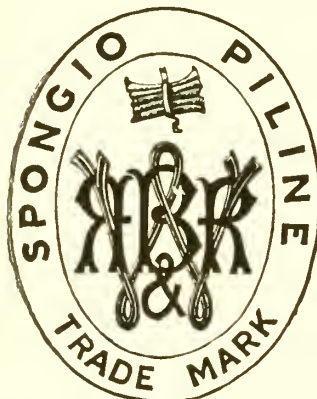
For Rheumatism, Promoting Perspiration, and for the application of Stimulating Liniments.

ANTISEPTIC, WATER AND SPIRIT PROOF. Reduction in price.

Manufactured only by R. R. WHITEHEAD & BROS., Ltd., 10 Endell Street, London, W.C.

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To be obtained from all Wholesale Houses. Enquiries should be marked "Desk G."



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CREPE VELPEAU BANDAGES

THE ONLY ORIGINAL

Introduced by
W. GIMBER in 1892.

AN ELASTIC BANDAGE.

Containing no Indiarubber.
Superseding Elastic Stockings.
Webs, Bandages, and at half the cost.
Three sizes—about 2, 2½, and 3½ inches wide.

CREPE VELPEAU ABDOMINAL BINDERS.

Useful after many Abdominal Operations, and for ladies after confinements. Two sizes—8 and 11 in. wide.

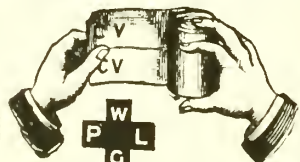
CAUTION.—Beware of fraudulent and useless imitations, and reject all Bandages not bearing the above Trade Marks on the Wrappers. Wholesale of the original Importers and Introducers.

W. GIMBER & SON, Surgical Bandage and Instrument Makers,

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And of all Wholesale Druggists, Chemists, Surgical-Instrument Makers, &c.
Telephone 2401 Hop. Descriptive Circular and Price List on application.

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Aluminium Respirator "Z" & Goggles.

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For
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Appliances
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LARGE STOCKS ALWAYS ON HAND.

PRICE LISTS FREE.

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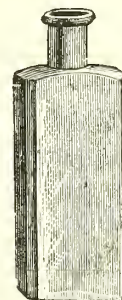
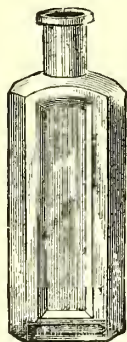
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THE "MASTER" ANTI-RHEUMATIC RINGS.®

LUCRATIVE SIDE-LINE FOR CHEMISTS.

May be worn on any finger. Scientifically made from specially prepared Metals of remarkable galvanic and curative properties. Retain their power for any length of time.



No. 1501.
Ordinary width.



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No. 1503.
Chased.

	Covered in Rolled Gold.		9-carat Gold, stamped.		15-carat Gold, stamped.		18-carat Gold, stamped.	
	Retail Price. Each. s. d.	Trade Price. Each. s. d.	Retail Price. Each. s. d.	Trade Price. Each. s. d.	Retail Price. Each. s. d.	Trade Price. Each. s. d.	Retail Price. Each. s. d.	Trade Price. Each. s. d.
No. 1501 ...	4 6	2 6	7 6	4 6	15 0	9 6	21 0	13 6
1502 ...	7 6	4 6	10 6	6 6	18 6	11 0	24 0	15 0
1503 ...	6 0	3 6	9 0	5 6	18 6	11 0	24 0	15 0

The No. 1501, covered in Rolled Gold, is the best selling line. Special trade price per doz., 24s.
A SPECIAL DISCOUNT OF 5 PER CENT. FOR CASH WITH ORDER.

With each dozen rings we supply, gratis, a handsome plush-covered show stand. Also a supply of neat booklets with full descriptive matter. Regulation size measurement cards free.

Carriage paid on Orders of £2 and upwards to any town in the United Kingdom.

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WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, POST FREE. OUR GOODS ARE RIGHT AND PRICES LOW.

BURGE, WARREN & RIDGLEY, LIM., 91 & 92 GT. SAFFRON HILL, LONDON, E.C.

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(Established 1823.)

— MANUFACTURERS OF —

MEDICAL PLASTERS

Spread Plasters. Adhesive, Belladonna, Soap Cerate, Roborans, Fleshcolour Adhesive, &c.

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Waterdressing, Fastedge, Calico, and Flannel Bandages, Elastic Web,
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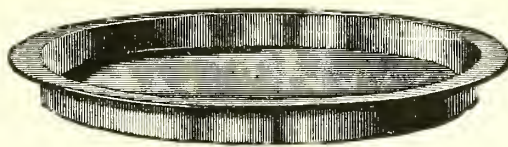
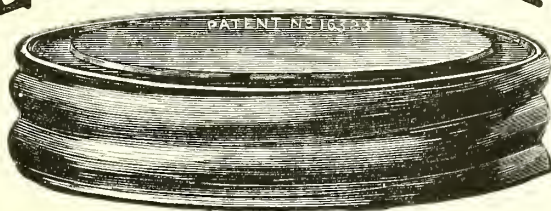
— THE LEICESTER "VARICO" LEG BANDAGE. —

TRADE MARK.

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Our Patent
Screw-capped
Up-to-date

MALT JARS

Round & Square.



All sizes in Best
Amber & White Flint
Glass are now being
used by all the Lead-
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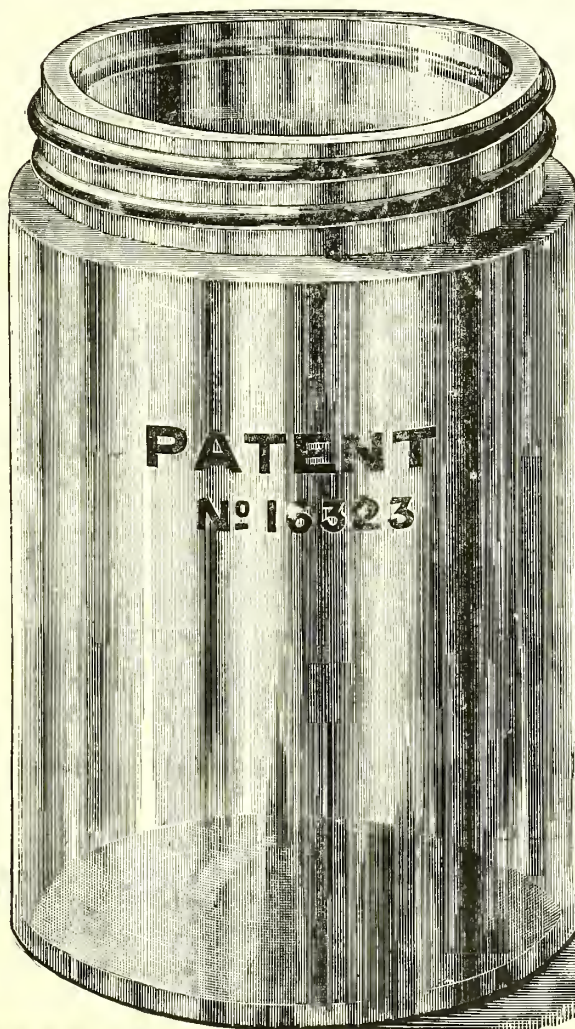
**LARGE STOCKS
ALWAYS ON HAND
TO MEET IMME-
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**ILLUSTRATED
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of every description.



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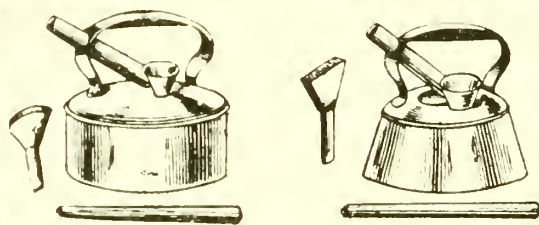
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**American Patent
for this closure
for sale.**

TOOGOOD'S BRONCHITIS KETTLES



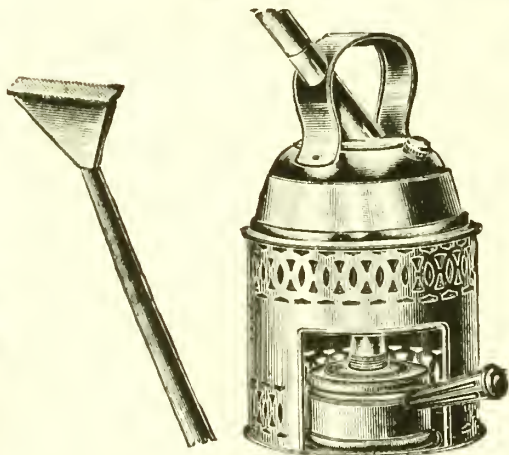
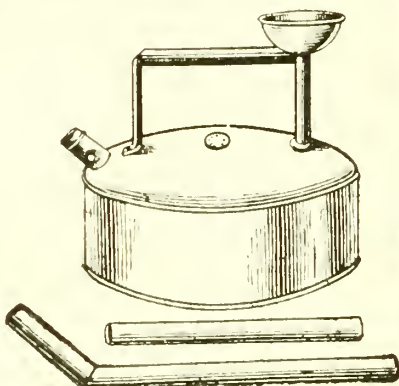
216
2½ 3½ 5 7 pint
10/6 13 - 16 - 20 - doz.

250
Oval 3 pint 2/6 each
,, 4 ,, 3 - ,,

FIG. 217

Toogood's
Patent

3/3 each



1750

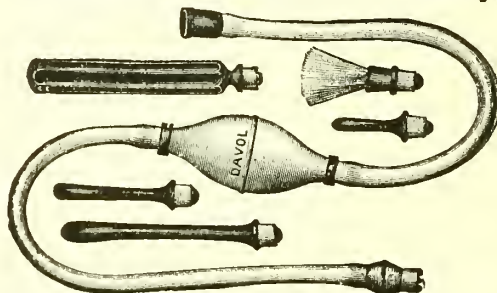
With Stand and Spirit Lamp, 5 pint, 5/3 each.

Subject to usual Terms.

WILLIAM TOOGOOD, LTD.
77 SOUTHWARK STREET, LONDON, S.E.

DAYOL'S HOUSEHOLD SYRINGES.

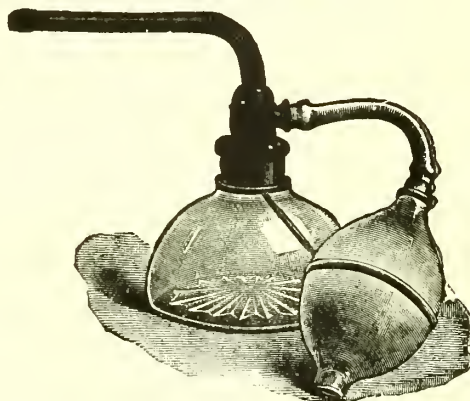
Recommended by the Medical Fraternity.



Made of Pure Rubber with Hard Rubber Pipes. Are conceded to be the best, cleanest, and most perfect Syringes on the market, as they have no screw threads or washers to get out of order and thus become defective; nor any metal fittings to become corroded, and which are so dangerous in use.

The Valves are secured and cannot be lost, therefore ensuring efficiency at all times.

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For the Toilet; also for Throat and Nasal Applications, and employment in the Arts. **Made with Metal and Hard Rubber Tubes.** Are unequalled for Quality, Efficiency, and Durability, great care being taken in their manufacture to have a first-class instrument in every respect.

We Manufacture a Complete Line of FOUNTAIN
and BULB SYRINGES in the various grades,

AND

Fine Rubber Goods Generally
For the Druggists' & Surgical Trade.

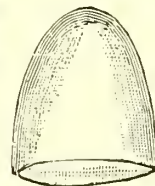
DAYOL RUBBER CO.

PROVIDENCE, R.I., U.S.A.,


Also 17 CHARTERHOUSE BUILDINGS, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON,
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RENDELL'S

SOLUBLE QUININE PESSARIES.



THE WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION that these Pessaries have obtained since their invention by W. J. Rendell in 1885 has induced unscrupulous persons to place upon the market worthless and injurious compounds, with colourable imitations of W. J. Rendell's labels. To distinguish the genuine Pessaries from these fraudulent concoctions, see that the Registered Trade Mark and Number, in **RED INK**, are upon each box thus:

Registered
Trade Mark, 
without which
none are genuine.
No. 182,688.

W. J. Rendell
No. 182,688

Registered also in Australia, India, The Cape, The Argentine, Germany, &c.

IMPORTANT NOTICE AND CAUTION.

Several injunctions in the High Court of Justice having already been obtained (reports of which have appeared in "THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST"), W. J. RENDELL'S SOLICITORS are instructed to take proceedings against all persons (Makers or Vendors) fraudulently using the name of "W. J. RENDELL," "RENDELL," or any colourable imitation thereof in connection with Pessaries NOT manufactured by

W. J. RENDELL,
INVENTOR AND SOLE MAKER,
15 CHADWELL STREET, CLERKENWELL. LONDON. E.C.

THE LIVERPOOL LINT CO.

MARK STREET MILLS,
NETHERFIELD ROAD NORTH,
LIVERPOOL,

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LINTS,
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COTTON WOOLS,
SURGEONS' TOW,
CARBOLIZED TOW,
SPLINT PADDING,
WADDINGS, &c., &c.

As supplied to Home and Foreign Governments.

"IMPERMIETTE" (Waterproof).
"IMPERMIETTE" BED SHEETING.
"HEALTH" CHEST PROTECTORS.
"VULNOPLAST."

ABSORBENT
TISSUE.

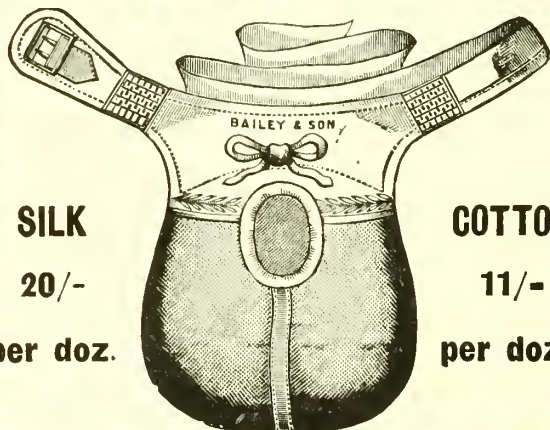


FIRST FIELD
DRESSINGS.

Telegrams:

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BAILEY'S "A.B.C." SUSPENSORIES.



SILK

20/-

per doz.

COTTON

11/-

per doz.

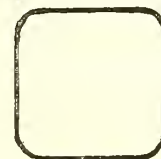
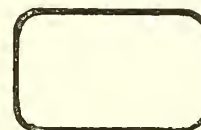
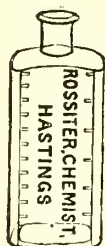
Assorted—A, small; B, medium; C, large bags.

W. H. BAILEY & SON,
38 OXFORD STREET, LONDON. W. [3]

F. H. TAYLOR & SONS

Dispensing Bottles.

		1 oz.	1½ oz.	2 oz.	3 oz.	4 oz.	6 oz.	8 oz.	10 oz.	12 oz.	16 oz.	20 oz.
305	White flint, best quality, in original crates, per gross	—	—	8/3	9/5	9/5	11/-	11/-	14/4	16/6	20/6	24/3
305 1	Best "W." brand, quinine tint, in original crates, per gross	5/3	9/3	5/6	10/9	10/9	12/-	12/-	18/-	18/-	21/6	27/-
	" " " " " loose from stock, per gross	10/-	10/-	10/3	12/-	12/-	13/-	13/-	19/6	19/6	23/6	29/6
305 2	" " " " " in original crates, per gross	—	—	8/-	8/10	8/10	10/-	10/-	13/6	15/6	18/3	22/9
	" " " " " loose from stock, per gross	—	—	9/-	10/-	10/-	11/3	11/3	15/3	17/6	20/6	25/3
305 3	Intermediate quality, in original crates from works, per gross	—	—	6/11	7/6	7/6	8/7	8/7	12/3	13/3	16/9	20/-
305 4	Good quality, blue tint, in original crates, per gross	5/3	5/6	6/-	7/-	7/-	8/-	8/-	11/8	12/7	16/9	18/3
	" " " " " loose from stock, per gross	5/6	5/9	6/3	7/5	7/6	9/-	9/-	12/9	13/6	18/6	21/-
305 5	Cheap quality, flat round edge, loose from stock, per gross	—	—	—	5/9	6/6	7/6	—	—	—	—	—



THE FOLLOWING SHAPES CAN BE SUPPLIED IN ORIGINAL CRATE LOTS:—

305	"White Flint," round corner flats
994	" " " " " faced " "
995	" " " " " ovals
996	" " " " " round corner direct squares
997	" " " " " American flats
305 1	"W." brand, round corner flats
993 1	" " " " " bevel " "
994 1	" " " " " round faced " "
995 1	" " " " " ovals
996 1	" " " " " round corner direct squares
305 2	"T. & S." brand, round corner flats
994 2	" " " " " faced flats
995 2	" " " " " ovals
996 2	" " " " " round corner direct squares
997 2	" " " " " American flats
305 3	"Intermediate Quality," round corner flats
994 3	" " " " " faced flats

995 3	"Intermediate Quality," ovals
996 3	" " " " " round corner direct squares
997 3	" " " " " American flats
305 4	"Good Quality Blue Tint," round corner flats
994 4	" " " " " faced flats
995 4	" " " " " ovals
996 4	" " " " " round corner direct squares
997 2	" " " " " American flats

Original crates sent direct from works (carriage paid terms on application)

Where original crate prices are quoted, different qualities cannot be assorted in the same crate

Lettering plates with customer's name, &c., charged part cost 5/- each. Plates to remain maker's property

Dispensing bottles can be supplied, washed, dried and papered at 1/- per gross extra

NEW WHARF ROAD, KING'S CROSS,
LONDON, N.

Telegrams:
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Telephone:
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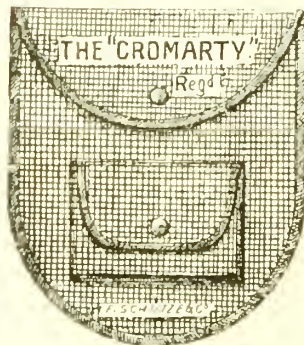
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NEPTUNE'S FLOATS.
The only one fitted with a safety band.



BATHING CAPS.
In great variety.



SPONGE BAGS.

Low and artistic designs.



WASHING GLOVES.

A unique assortment.

QUALITY, PRICE and VALUE are our strong points.
Write us for particulars and samples, we are the Manufacturers.

F. SCHUTZE & CO.

Black Bull Works, CALEDONIAN MARKET, LONDON, N.

The Bottle without a Valve

Savory & Moore's "Valveless" Feeder has been designed to overcome the disadvantages of the ordinary feeding bottle fitted with a valve. It is very simple in construction, highly satisfactory in use, and supplies the need which has long existed for a feeding bottle of this nature. Savory & Moore's "Valveless" Feeder yields

A GOOD PROFIT TO THE RETAILER,

and the demand already created is being stimulated by systematic advertising.

Retail Price 1 - each.
Wholesale 9 - per doz.

Supplied in box, complete with Teat and Brush. (Usual terms).

Savory & Moore's "VALVELESS" FEEDER

NEWSOME'S LINTS & BANDAGES.

The Superior Quality of this Lint is admitted.

The VD Quality is quite pure, and of great superficial area and exquisite softness. The C, D, E, and F qualities are equally pure and absorbent. Also other qualities for hospital use: XW and FF.

CHARLES NEWSOME, 18 London Road, **MANCHESTER.**

PROPRIETORS: BENJAMIN LEES & CO., LTD.

Bleached and Unbleached Bandages, in Open Weave, Calico, Domette, Flannel, and Muslin, from 1-in. to 18-in. wide.

Specially Bleached and Unbleached Abs. Cotton Wool, Plain and Interleaved.

Also Abs. Wool and Gauze, Towel, &c.

NATIONAL TELEPHONE NO. 621.

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DISPENSING BOTTLES & PHIALS.

I. ISAACS & CO., Glass Bottle Manufacturers,

106 Midland Road, St. Pancras, London, N.W.

Beget to call attention to their **REDUCED PRICES FOR THE NEW YEAR.** Early orders solicited.

FIRST QUALITY.

3 & 4 6 & 8 12 16 ounce, } Round edges, plain or
9- 10- 15- 20- per gross } graduated, quinine tinted.

SECOND QUALITY.

3 & 4 6 & 8 12 16 ounce, } Round edges, plain or
7/6 8/6 12- 18- per gross } graduated, clear blue tinted.

PANEL BOTTLES (reduced prices).

2 3 4 6 8 ounce

7/6 8- 8- 9- 10- per gross.

WHITE PHIALS—GOOD QUALITY.

2 1 1 2 ounce

3/6 4- 4/6 5/6 per gross } Plain or teaspoons.

Six gross and upwards, assorted or otherwise, sent carriage paid to any address in the United Kingdom. Smaller quantities not carriage paid.

Established 50 years. Bankers: London and Westminster Bank.

To Wholesale & Shippers only.

CAPSULES & PERLES

J. TYE & SON

(Established 1845).

108 Packington Street, & 9 Linton Street, N.

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"BERKEFELD" FILTERS

GERMPROOF



SIMPLE
IN
CONSTRUCTION.

MOST
EASILY CLEANED.

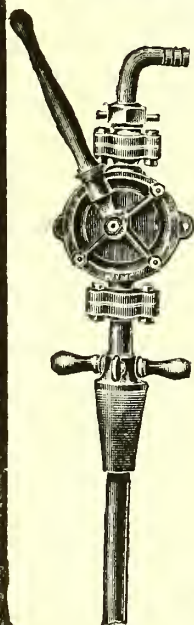
Made in a variety of patterns
suitable for all purposes.

A VERY
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"WINCO" OIL & SPIRIT BARREL PUMP



IN VARIOUS SIZES.

SIMPLE. RELIABLE.
DURABLE. CHEAP.

Best Workmanship.
In IRON or BRASS.

Can be used for any liquid,
WINE, SPIRITS,
OIL, PETROLEUM, &c.

Ask for Illustrated Price List "C."

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The
Leading

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In great demand
by the Public.

Sold by
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Recommended
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Send for
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CHEMISTS MAY
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LICENCE.

WINCARNIS
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PUBLIC.

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WORKS,
NORWICH.

Wholesale Drug Houses are invited to write to
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considered the best in the Market due to
superior quality. Specially prepared, also
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URIC ACID SOLVENT.

A combination of the Tonic, Alterative and Laxative Salts similar to the celebrated Bitter Waters of Europe, fortified by the addition of Lithia and Sodium Phosphate. It stimulates the liver, tones intestinal glands, purifies alimentary tract, improves digestion, assimilation and metabolism. Especially valuable in Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious Attacks and Constipation. Most efficient in eliminating toxic products from intestinal tract or blood, and correcting vicious or impaired functions.

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STANDARDISED TO B.P. 1898.

When diluted in the proportion of one part to forty parts of water at 60° temperature, they faithfully represent the Medicated Waters of the British Pharmacopœia. They are always of uniform strength, and will keep good any length of time in any climate.

Aqua Amygd. Amar. Conc. (U.S.)	4/- per lb.	Aqua Cassia Conc.	4/- pe. lb.	Aqua Menth. Virid. Conc.	4/- per lb.
" Anethi, Concent.	4/- "	" Flor Aurant.	8/6 "	" Pimentæ "	4/- "
" Anisi "	4/- "	" Sumbuci Conc.	8/6 "	" Pulegii "	4/- "
" Camphoræ "	4/- "	" Fœniculi Conc.	4/- "	" Rosmarini "	4/- "
" Carui "	4/- "	" Menth. Pip. Conc.	4/- "	" Rosæ "	8/6 "
" Cinnam. Ver. Conc.	6/- "	" Ang. Conc.	6/- "	" Virgin "	10/6 "

The above may be had in ¼-lb., ½-lb., or 1-lb. Bottles and upwards, through most of the Wholesale Drug Houses.

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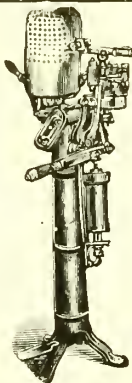
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Great advance on existing
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reduced one half.Vastly improved quality.
No waste in filling.
Every Bottle or Syphon Uniform.
No skill required.**J. P. JACKSON & CO.**

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THE NATURAL MINERAL WATERS OF

VICHY

(STATE SPRINGS)

CÉLESTINS For Diseases of the Kidneys, Gravel,
Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, &c.

GRANDE-GRILLE For Diseases of the Liver and
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VICHY-ÉTAT PASTILLES Two or three Pastilles after each
meal facilitate digestion.

VICHY-ÉTAT COMPRIMÉS For instantaneously producing an
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CAUTION.—Each Bottle from the STATE SPRINGS bears a neck label with the
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A. MILLAR & CO., LTD., DUBLIN PURE ORANGE WINE

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THE "COMPACT" MACHINES

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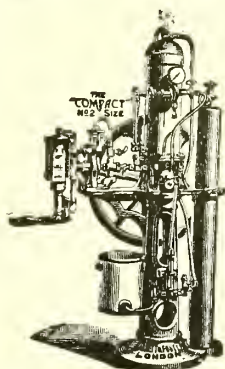
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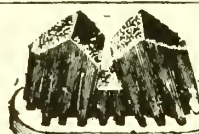
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EGG ALBUMEN. PURE PEACH KERNEL OIL. ESSENTIAL OILS.



The ONLY Brush that
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ANTIDOTAL TOOTH BRUSH.**KARSWOOD CREOSOTE**

For Cold in the Head, Asthma, Influenza, &c.

Prices 11/-, 27/-, 42/- per dozen, less 15%.
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Tuition in Optics & Sight-testing

For the Examinations of the Worshipful Company
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Special reductions to members of the Society of Chemist-Opticians.

Prospectus on application to **21 John St., Bedford Row, W.C.****First - Class Mechanical Dentistry.**

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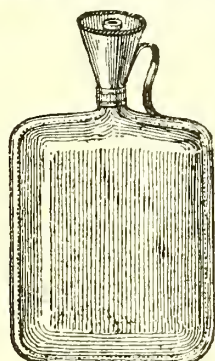
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4, To 12, Old Swan Lane, London, E.C.

**HOT WATER BOTTLES****WHITE RUBBER.**

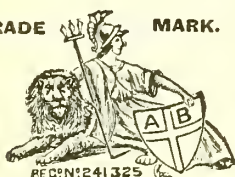
Inches.	Patent Safety Stoppers.	Ordinary Stoppers.
10x6	3/6 each	3/- each.
10x8	3/9 "	3/6 "
12x8	4/3 "	3/9 "
12x10	5/- "	4/4 "
13x9	5/- "	4/4 "
14x8	5/- "	4/4 "
14x10	5/3 "	4/9 "

LOTS OF HALF-DOZEN SUPPLIED BY WEIGHT.Patent Stopper @ 4/6 lb.
Ordinary Stopper... .. @ 4/3 lb.When this quantity is taken, repeat orders will be charged
at same price.**RED RUBBER***Finest quality.*

Inches.	
10x8	3/9 each
12x8	4/3 "
12x10	5/- "
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14x10	5/3 "

Fully guaranteed.**BAIRD BROS., 97 Bath Street, GLASGOW.****SURGICAL DRESSINGS.**

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COTTONWOOLS,
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TOOTH PASTE.**All Ingredients Pure and the
Best Quality Obtainable.

	Per doz.	Sell at
Small Round	3/3	6d.
Large "	6/3	1/-
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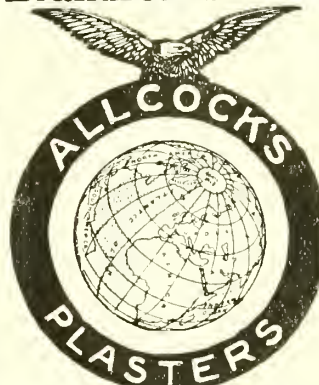
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**Allcock's
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A REMEDY OF 60 YEARS' STANDING.

**Allcock's Plasters
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Three
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SHOWCARD**
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free of cost
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MANUFACTURING
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In addition to the **CHEMIST'S EMULSION**, to meet the desire of Chemists who wish to run an elegant Emulsion under own name and exclusive style, we have now a number of high-class and artistic Cartons, the design of which are admitted by all to be the most up-to-date style before the trade and form a valuable adjunct to either counter or window, in addition to being very profitable lines to handle.

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Retail Price
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Price—

Per doz.
1/- size ... 7/-
1/3 " ... 12/-
3/- " ... 20/-

Less 10 per cent.
14 days.

Customer's own
Name on Cartons
and Labels.

Style: "TWIN FISH BRAND."

Oval Bottles. Capped.



6 oz. size,
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Artistic design, in 6
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in 10 Colours.

Retail Price :
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Packed in 1 doz. 4½d.
Boxes, 33—per gross.

Less 10 per cent. 14 days.
Carriage Paid.

EVERYONE LIKES THEM.
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MOST SEASONABLE, QUICK-SELLING, MONEY-MAKING LINES.



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Made to P.J. Formula. No Stamp
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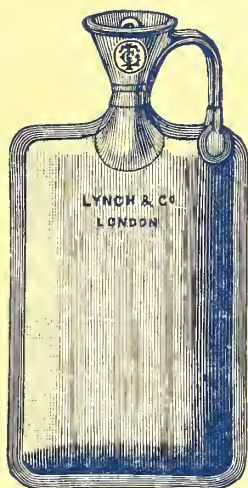
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HANDSOME LARGE
SHOWCARD SUPPLIED.

Customer's own Name and Address
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TWO TONS

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Lynch's "L" Rubber Hot-water Bottles.

To be sold at the following **REDUCED PRICES.** **BRITISH MANUFACTURE.**

✚ QUALITY AND WEIGHT GUARANTEED. ✚

6 × 8 in. each	2 6	8 × 10 in. each	3 6	10 × 12 in. each	4 10
6 × 10 in. „	2 11	8 × 12 in. „	3 9	10 × 14 in. „	5 3
6 × 12 in. „	3 3	8 × 14 in. „	4 2	10 × 16 in. „	5 10
		12 × 14 in. each	6/-		

Subject to 5% Discount, and £2 worth Carriage Paid.

MAY, ROBERTS & CO., London & Dublin.

PRICE LIST for 1909

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&c., is now ready.

Sent on Receipt of Business Card. . . .

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CADBURY'S COCOA

A DELICIOUS BEVERAGE AND AN INVALUABLE FOOD.



Otto of Violet Bath Crystals.

6 oz. Bottles - 1/6 10/6 per doz.
12 oz. Bottles - 2/6 16/- per doz.

An exquisite toilet luxury, strongly perfumed with concentrated Otto of Violets. Half an ounce strongly perfumes a large bath. Quite different from cheap Bath Powders, which are usually almost devoid of perfume.

Violet Oatmeal.

M.R.P. 6d. per doz. tins, 3/6

The fine quality gold lacquered tins in which this is packed preserve the strong odour of Violets.

Violet Powder (Sanitary)

M.R.P. 6d. per doz. tins, 3/6

This can be strongly recommended to Customers as superior to the ordinary Violet Powder; it is an exquisitely perfumed mixture of Acid Boric Zinc Oxide and Starch Powder.

Oatmeal Cream (Otto of Violet)

M.R.P. 6d. per doz. 3/6

A Skin Emollient for winter or summer use. Collapsible tube.

Otto of Violet Perfume

In cut mushroom stoppered direct square bottles.

1 oz. size	M.R.P. 1/3	per doz. 10/6
2 oz. "	" 2/6	" 18/-
3 oz. "	" 3/6	" 25/-

OWN NAME on 6 dozen assorted or 3 dozen of one kind.

Otto of Violet Soap

Superbly got up boxes of 3 tablets.

M.R.P. 1/- box at 8/6 doz.

Otto of Violet Tooth Paste.

Collapsible Tube.

M.R.P. 6d. per doz. 3/6.

A favourite dentifrice with ladies.

Otto of Violet Skin Food

Collapsible Tube. M.R.P. 6d. per doz. 3/6.
The minimum price has been fixed at 6d. for the sake of uniformity; 1s. is, however, easily obtained for this exquisitely got up line.

Poudre de Riz à la Violette.

A superfine Face Powder, put up in very handsome dome top gold tin and richly perfumed. 3 colours, Blanche, Rose, Rachel.

M.R.P. 1/6. 10/- per doz.

Otto of Violet Tooth Powder.

A white tooth powder, for which customers will come again and again, a perfect dentifrice.

Small ...	M.R.P.	4½d.	2/9
Medium ...	"	6d.	3/3
Extra Large ...	"	9d.	5/6

An exquisite sculptured cameo in imitation marble with £5 order.

A NEW SERIES OF PACKED GOODS BY
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CUSTOMER'S OWN NAME ON LABELS.

